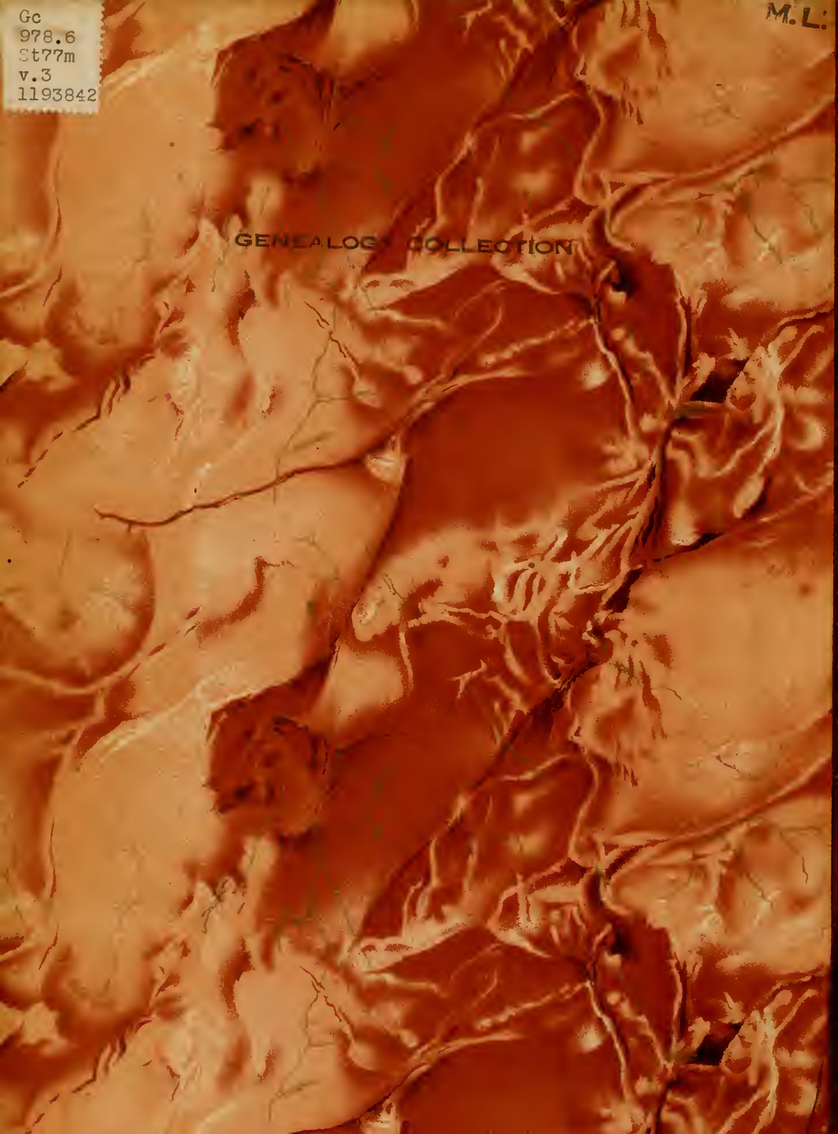

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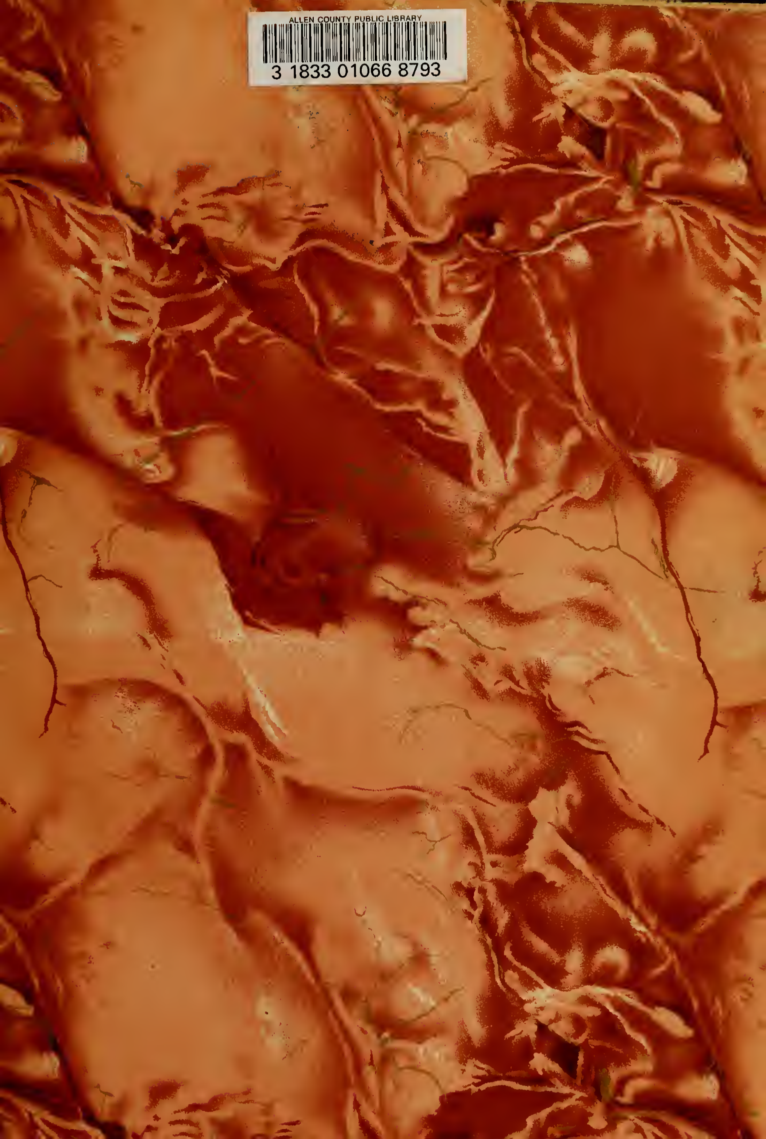

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MONTANA

Its Story and Biography

A HISTORY OF ABORIGINAL AND TERRITORIAL MONTANA
AND THREE DECADES OF STATEHOOD

UNDER THE EDITORIAL SUPERVISION
OF
TOM STOUT

VOLUME III

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY
CHICAGO AND NEW YORK
1921

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BY
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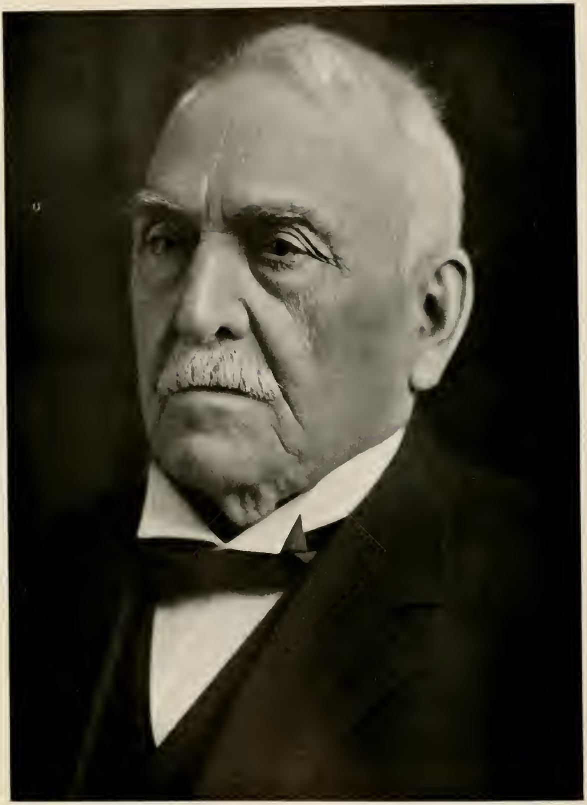
[illegible] $25.00 (2 vols)



Paris Gibson

HISTORY OF MONTANA

Hon. Paris Gibson. Among the state soldiers of Montana the name of Paris Gibson, who died December 16, 1920, will always have a high and important rank. His influence has been felt in the broad development of the state, though his chief and particular fame rests in his title as "Founder of Great Falls."

He was probably not the first to recognize the commercial possibilities of the Great Falls of the Missouri River, but his initiative and practical experience in the use and development of water-power enabled him to bring fantastic dreams down to the place of realized facts.

Mr. Gibson was a real American by inheritance as well as by the most exacting standards of modern times. He was born at Brownfield, Oxford County, Maine, July 1, 1830, a son of Abel and Ann (Howard) Gibson. His first American ancestor, John Gibson, was born in England in 1601 and settled in Eastern Massachusetts in 1631. In the maternal line his ancestor James Howard was a resident of Massachusetts as early as 1643, and in the Howard line Senator Gibson was the grandson of a Revolutionary soldier, while his grandfather Gibson was a soldier in the French and Indian war.

Paris Gibson was liberally educated, attending the Fryburg Academy at Fryburg, Maine, and graduating in 1851 from Bowdoin College in Maine. Just half a century later, in 1901, Bowdoin conferred upon him the honorary degree LL. D. He left college to become a farmer, and enjoyed his first active participation in politics in his native state: In 1853 he was elected a member of the Maine Legislature.

In 1858 Paris Gibson came west and located at the chief industrial center of what was then the northwestern frontier, Minneapolis, or St. Anthony's Falls. Minnesota was still a territory. He was a resident of Minneapolis for over twenty years, and helped establish some of the earliest industries in that great city. In 1858, with William W. Eastman, he built the first merchant flour mill at Minneapolis, known as the Cataract Mill. In 1860 he also erected the first woolen mill, known as the North Star Woolen Mill. In succeeding years Paris Gibson saw Minneapolis become an important city and the great country around it developed agriculturally. In 1879 he came to Montana, locating at Fort Benton, where he engaged in the sheep business. Soon afterward he examined the territory around the confluence of two branches of the Missouri River, known then as the Great Falls of the Missouri. He possessed the technical understanding of water power development, and from his long residence at Minneapolis had gained the knowledge and the initiative to make use of the possibilities at the Falls in Montana. In 1884 he founded the City of Great Falls, and about that time he interested the late James J. Hill in the site. The City of Great Falls, like many other portions of the Northwest, owes much to the genius of the master railroad builder, but the presiding genius of Great Falls from the beginning was the veteran statesman and business man, Paris Gibson. In recent years Mr. Gibson suffered almost a complete loss of sight, but long before that misfortune intervened he had the satisfaction of seeing a wonderful fruition to his early hopes and plans regarding Great Falls.

While Paris Gibson had been less of a politician than many men of smaller note in Montana, he enjoyed exceptional honors at the hands of his fellow citizens. He helped draw up the organic law of the state as a member of the first constitutional convention of 1889. He served as a member of the Montana Senate in 1891, and in 1901 was chosen United States Senator for the unexpired term of William A. Clark. This last honor was the more gratifying because he had never considered himself as a possible candidate for the office. He served in the United States Senate until 1905. Senator Gibson was a democrat, and while a resident of Minneapolis was a member of the Church of the Redeemer, Universalist, and at Great Falls a member of the Unitarian Church.

August 23, 1858, at Brownfield, Maine, he married Valeria Goodenou Sweat, daughter of Jesse and Valeria Sweat. She was born in 1838 and died at Great Falls August 20, 1900. To their marriage were born four children. The two surviving sons are Philip and Theodore. Philip married Mary Douglas August 9, 1882, while Theodore married Mary Johnson April 9, 1888.

Edwin Lloyd Kimball, who is a veteran of the World war, has for several years been identified with Montana, and is branch manager for the Rogers-Templeton Lumber Company.

Mr. Kimball was born at Melrose, Wisconsin, June 12, 1895. His paternal ancestors were colonial settlers from England, first locating in Boston and afterward in the State of Maine. His grandfather, Albert Kimball, was born at Quincy, Illinois, in 1843, was reared in that city, and became an early settler at Neilsville, Wisconsin. For several years he was a farmer and later served as postmaster and otherwise was prominent in the civic and political life of the community. He was a veteran of the Union army during the Civil war. He died at Neilsville in 1910.

Ed Kimball, father of Edwin Lloyd, was born at Neilsville, Wisconsin, in 1866, and was reared and married there. After his marriage he moved to St. Paul, Minnesota, and the greater part of his active life was spent in the service of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway. After 1900 his headquarters were at Washburn, Wisconsin, where he died in 1904. He was a railway conductor for many years and a member of the Order of Railway Conductors. Politically he was a republican and was a member of the Masonic fraternity. Ed Kimball married Miss Maggie Brule, who was born near Montreal, Canada, in 1868, and died at St. Paul in 1898. She was the mother of two children: Clare and Edwin. The former is the wife of George F. McDonald, an employe at the State Capitol at St. Paul, Minnesota.

Edwin Lloyd Kimball was three years old when his mother died and nine at the death of his father. He was reared to the age of fifteen by his grandparents at Neilsville, Wisconsin, and from the age of fifteen to seventeen lived with his uncle, W. Scott Davis. He attended the high school at Neilsville, graduating in 1912. After leaving school he worked for six months on a farm near Sioux Falls, South Dakota, after which he was in the employ of the Goodyear Tire Company at San Francisco until February, 1915, then spent a short time at Albuquerque, New Mexico, and returned to Neilsville, Wisconsin, where he was in the service of the Wisconsin Bell Telephone Company until the winter of 1916. For about a year he was with the Bulletin Publishing Company at St. Paul, and then with the St. Paul branch of the Illinois Steel Company until April, 1917. Mr. Kimball made his first visit to Montana in the spring of 1917, and was on the Great Falls Tribune until he enlisted.

Mr. Kimball was in the aviation service, volunteering in October, 1917. He received his preliminary training at Fort George Wright in Washington, and went overseas in March, 1918, having foreign duty until December, 1918. He was a member of the Three Hundred and Seventy-Eighth Aero Squadron. He was mustered out December 27, 1918, and after a brief visit to St. Paul returned to Great Falls, Montana, where he formed his first connection with the Rogers-Templeton Lumber Company. Beginning as yard man, he was sent as manager of the yards at Ryegate, Montana, June 6, 1919, and February 1, 1920, was given the management of the company's business at Hedgesville.

Mr. Kimball, who is unmarried, is an independent in politics, a member of the Presbyterian Church, the American Legion, and is affiliated with Ryegate Lodge No. 101, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

Michael J. Ryan. As far back as there is any record of civilized people those who have ministered to the comfort of the traveling public have received consideration, but in later days they have become even more prominent because of the wide acquaintance they enjoy and the influence they have upon the actions of those with whom they are constantly brought into contact. In order to succeed these men are obliged to understand human nature and the motives which influence their guests; they have to be, themselves, genial and companionable. If they are not excellent buyers and managers the upkeep will soon exceed the receipts, and no business conducted at a loss can continue for long, so that. taking everything into consideration it is easy to understand why the proprietor of a hotel is a very representative citizen and prominent man, and why his opinions are held in such high regard. One of the men who is well known all through the Smith River Valley as well as the state itself is Michael J. Ryan, the genial host of the Ringling Hotel, who is also the founder of the Village of Ringling, owner of some of the leading places of amusement here, and a landowner of more than ordinary importance.

Michael J. Ryan was born in County Limerick at the Town of Lisnagry, Ireland, on December 10, 1880, a son of Jeremiah Ryan, born at Newport, County Tipperary Ireland, in 1838, who died at Lisnagry, County Limerick, Ireland, in 1882. All of his life he was engaged in farming. In politics he was a liberal. The Roman Catholic Church held his membership and he was a devout Christian. Jeremiah Ryan was married in County Limerick, Ireland, to Catherine Hall, born at Lisnagry, County Limerick, in 1843. She died at Lisnagry, Ireland, in February, 1906, having survived her husband for many years. Their children were as follows: Thomas, who resides at Lisnagry, Ireland, is engaged in farming; George, who resides in Ohio, is clerking, and Michael J., who was the youngest born. Mrs. Ryan was the daughter of Thomas Hall, born at Lisnagry, Ireland, in 1781, who died there in 1883, having been a farmer there all of his active years. For 500 years the Halls lived on the same farm on which he and Mrs. Ryan were born, and were engaged in cultivating the same land on which he made his living.

Growing up at Lisnagry, Michael J. Ryan attended the national schools there and the Christian Brothers School at Limerick, Ireland, and the Manchester Technical School at Manchester, England, which he left in 1902 and began working in an analytical establishment at Manchester, later being sent out by it to travel through the country districts of England and test the milk for the farmers.

In 1909 Mr. Ryan came to the United States, landing at New York City, New York, and he took out his first papers seventy-six hours after landing, probably the only case on record of this kind. Leaving New York City Mr. Ryan came West and located at Dorsey, Montana, and worked for his uncle, George Hall, a rancher of that district. It had not been Mr. Ryan's intention to come to this country to continue an employe, and in 1910 he took up a homestead of 160 acres, the present site of Ringling. For the subsequent six years he lived on this ranch, and in the meanwhile founded Ringling on a portion of it, erected his hotel, which he has made into the leading one in this section of Meagher County. He owns a pool and billiard hall and a moving picture theater, both of which he keeps up to standard in every respect, believing in furnishing clean and modern places of amusement for the people at a moderate price. It was Mr. Ryan who erected the lighting plant to furnish light to the Hall Addition, which is located on the north side of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad tracks, and comprises about one-half of the town. As a member of the Ringling Commercial Club and of its executive committee, he is continuing his public-spirited efforts in behalf of the place, and he has been very active in arousing interest and securing the establishment of the church parish, for he is a devout Roman Catholic. In later years he has bought other ranch property and now owns a ranch four miles south of Ringling, as the whole of the north side and a portion of the south side occupy the site of the original one.

On June 28, 1914, Mr. Ryan was married at Louisville, Kentucky, to Miss Katherine D. McGrath, a daughter of J. J. and Mary McGrath, who are still residents of Louisville, where Mr. McGrath is managing a hotel. Mrs. Ryan is a talented musician and is a graduate of the Louisville Conservatory of Music in both vocal and instrumental music. Her remarkable abilities have attracted considerable attention and afford genuine pleasure to music lovers in her neighborhood. Mr. and Mrs. Ryan have one daughter, Katherine, who was born on May 3, 1915.

There are some who claim that Mr. Ryan's remarkable progress is the result of luck, but those who understand these things better know that this is not true. Many have come to this and other portions of Montana and have been content to remain ranchers, or who have not had the ability or ambition to branch out. Not so Mr. Ryan, for he is of a different caliber. Each act of his has been a step forward toward a definite goal, and not one has been consummated without careful consideration. He has possessed the grit, the ambition, the foresight and the vision to promulgate and carry out to a successful completion plans which would have staggered any ordinary person. When his career is reviewed it is difficult to realize that a man who has just rounded his second score of years has

O. W. McConnell

managed to crowd into this brief period so much intelligent and constructive effort, and it can only be understood when the character of the man is studied. Meagher County is proud of him, Ringling intends to keep him, and Montana has no finer example of an upright, dependable and efficient builder of communities and business interests than he.

Odell W. McConnell. In addition to being one of the leading attorneys of the state, Odell W. McConnell is closely identified with many of the corporate and business interests of Montana and occupies an enviable position in legal and business circles. He is a son of the late Judge Newton W. McConnell, ex-chief justice of Montana Territory.

Odell W. McConnell was born at Hartsville, Tennessee, July 4, 1868, and was nineteen years of age when his father came to Montana. He was educated at Hartsville in the Masonic Institute and from there entered Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tennessee, graduating with the degree of A. B. in 1890, and with the degree of LL. B. in the law department in June, 1891.

Mr. McConnell began practice at Helena in 1891, and five years later became an active partner with his father. For several years he handled a general civil and criminal practice, but more and more his time and abilities have been taken up with corporation law. His eminence in that field is indicated by the fact that he is vice president and general counsel for the Helena Light and Railway Company, general counsel and director of the Montana Life Insurance Company, general counsel and director of the Conrad Trust & Savings Bank, general counsel and director of the Western Accident & Indemnity Company, and a director of several Montana banks.

Mr. McConnell, since he began practice in 1891, has continuously occupied the first numbered suite in the Union Bank Building. He served as prosecuting attorney of Lewis and Clark County two terms, and at different times has lent his influence and leadership to local and state affairs. He is a member of the County and State Bar associations, is a former trustee of the First Presbyterian Church of Helena, served as president of the Montana Club in 1918-19, is a member of the Helena Country Club, and is a Thirty-second Degree Mason, a Knight Templar and a member of Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine.

Mr. McConnell owns one of the most perfectly appointed residences at Helena, 427 Lawrence Street. He married at Gallatin, Tennessee, October 28, 1891, Miss Annie Seay, daughter of Judge George E. and Mary E. (Lauderdale) Seay. Her parents reside at Dallas, Texas. Her father, now retired, was a distinguished Tennessee lawyer and for twenty years was chancellor of the Chancery Courts in his home state. Mrs. McConnell is a graduate of Ward's Seminary, one of the finest schools for girls in the South, at Nashville. Mr. and Mrs. McConnell have two children, Clara and Odell S. The former is a graduate of the Finch School of New York City, and is now the wife of Adam G. Thomson, a grain merchant at Duluth, Minnesota. They have one child, Alexander D., born in August, 1919. Odell S. McConnell graduated from Yale University in 1919, with the degree of A. B. and is now preparing for a legal career as a student in Harvard University Law School.

Verne Theo Hovey. Meagher County's interests are well represented in the pages of the Ringling Independent, owned and published by Verne Theo Hovey, one of the enterprising young journalists of this part of Montana, who has earned his right to be numbered among the efficient members of the Fourth Estate through his special talent for the work and his efficiency. He comes of an old American family, founded in New England during the colonial epoch.

Verne Theo Hovey was born in Hancock County, Iowa, on March 9, 1894, a son of Charles B. Hovey, whose birth took place at Spencer, Iowa, in 1868. He became a farmer of Hancock County, Iowa, later moving to Wright County, Iowa, and in 1900 he came West to North Dakota and homesteaded. After he had proved up his property he sold it, and in 1902 came to Montana, where he became a rancher in the neighborhood of Culbertson, living on his property until 1918, when he located at Libby, Montana, and there he is now in business as a contractor and builder. He had learned the carpenter trade in young manhood, so that he is able to carry it on from a practical standpoint. In his political belief he is a republican, while his religious convictions make him a Methodist. At one time he belonged to the Modern Woodmen of America, but he no longer maintains this membership.

Charles B. Hovey was married in Wright County, Iowa, to Minnie Smith, born in Tama County, Iowa, in 1877, a daughter of William Gasper Smith, born in Michigan in 1837. He was married in Iowa and was a pioneer farmer of Tama County, later moving to Wright County, Iowa. Still later he came West to North Dakota, and finally to Libby, Montana, where he lived in retirement until his death on December 9, 1919. During the war between the states he enlisted, in 1861, and served for two years, when he contracted chronic diarrhoea and because of this he was mustered out of the service and honorably discharged. Charles B. Hovey and his wife became the parents of the following children: Charles Jasper, who died at Culbertson, Montana, at the age of twenty-two years and one month, was at that time foreman in a print shop; Verne Theo, who was second in order of birth; Luona Ethel, who married Gleason Pilcher, formerly a rancher, but now an employe of the lumber mills of Libby, Montana; Bonnie, who married Floyd Thibodeau, an employe of the lumber mills of Libby, Montana; Alvin Smith, who is with his parents at Libby, Montana; and Raphael, who is also with his parents.

Verne Theo Hovey attended the rural schools of what was then Valley County, but is now Roosevelt County, Montana, and grew up on his father's farm, although when only ten years old he was apprenticed to the Culbertson Searchlight, and remained with that newspaper for six months, and then went with the Culbertson Republican, and remained with it for three years. He completed his apprenticeship with the Glasgow Currier, and then went as an all around journeyman printer with the Malta Call and remained for four months. Mr. Hovey was then made foreman of the Big Sandy Sentinel, and held that position for eleven months, when, on May 13, 1918, he became editor and business manager of the newspaper at Ryegate. On June 1, 1919, he located at Ringling and established the Ringling Independent, his first issue bearing the date of June 19, 1919. This paper is absolutely independent in politics, and its policy is to foster real Americanism and educate the people away from radicalism of all kinds, especially that which seems to dominate some factions in North Dakota. Although still a new organ, the paper has a large circulation in Meagher and surrounding counties, and is very popular with the more intelligent classes. Mr. Hovey belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church. He takes an interest in church and civic affairs, for he has located here permanently and owns his plant and office, located on Spencer Avenue.

In 1916 Mr. Hovey was married at Culbertson, Montana, to Miss Grace I. Gregory, born at Minneapolis, Minnesota, a daughter of A. I. Gregory, now a resident of Ryegate, Montana. Mr. Gregory was born at Rockford, Illinois, in 1850, but moved to Minneapolis, Minnesota, and there worked as a painter and decorator. In July, 1910, he came to Bainville, Montana, and until 1918 was engaged in ranching there, but in the latter year retired and located at Ryegate. He married Harriet Levett, born at Rockford, Illinois, in 1864, who died at Bainville, Montana, on October 23, 1910. Mr. and Mrs. Hovey have two children, namely: Aloa Harriet, who was born in August, 1917; and LeRoy Jasper, who was born October 7, 1919.

GEORGE THORSON. Certain qualifications are demanded of the men who are selected to manage the affairs of large corporations, for without them it is recognized that success will not follow their efforts no matter how conscientious or willing they may be. They must be good business men, dependable and efficient, with a knowledge of their line and human nature, and possess that certain something, intangible though it may be, which enables them to inspire others with some of their own enthusiasm. The officials of the Intermountain Milling Company, with headquarters at Townsend, feel that the manager of their plant, George Thorson, does have these and other qualifications which make him the right man for the position, and certainly his conduct of the duties pertaining to it bears out this contention.

George Thorson was born in Chippewa County, Wisconsin, on February 21, 1878, a son of Theodore Thorson, who was born in New York City, New York, in 1845. When his parents moved to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Theodore Thorson was still a small boy, and he was reared in Wisconsin and there received his educational and practical training. After his marriage he became a pioneer farmer of Chippewa County, and when he retired he moved to Eau Claire, Wisconsin, where he is still residing. In politics he is a republican.

Theodore Thorson was married in Wisconsin, his wife having been born near New York City, and they became the parents of the following children: Thomas, who resides at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, is foreman for a lumber company; George, who was second in order of birth; Elizabeth, who died unmarried at the age of twenty-two years; and August M., who is an engineer for the Great Northern Railroad, lives at Whitefish, Montana.

George Thorson attended the rural schools of Chippewa County, and was reared on his father's farm, where he learned lessons of industry and thrift he has never forgotten. When he was sixteen years old he began to be self-supporting by working in a grain elevator at Chippewa Falls, and remained there for two years. Mr. Thorson then took a position with the Northern Grain Company at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, starting at the bottom and working up through several positions to that of foreman. He then became a salesman for the Washburn Crosby Company, flour millers of Minneapolis, Minnesota, and continued with that corporation until 1917, when he came to Townsend to become manager of the Intermountain Milling Company. The capacity of the mills are 250 pounds of flour per day, and an excellent grade of flour is produced. The officers of this company are: G. W. Meyers, president; W. S. Thompson, vice president; Fred W. Schmitz, secretary and treasurer; and George Thorson, manager. The mills are located along the Northern Pacific Railroad tracks.

Mr. Thorson is a republican, but has never had any desire to enter politics. A Mason, he belongs to Eau Claire Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Eau Claire Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Eau Claire Council, Royal and Select Masters; Helena Consistory No. 3, Scottish Rite; and he is also a member of Eau Claire Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and Eau Claire Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

In 1909 Mr. Thorson was united in marriage with Miss Josephine Lee, born at Fairfax, Minnesota. Mr. and Mrs. Thorson have a son, De Los Russell, who was born on October 14, 1907. Since coming to Townsend Mr. Thorson has identified himself with the best class of its citizens, and is interested in contributing toward its advancement in every way possible, both personally and through the medium of his business, which as one of the industrial plants of Broadwater County is a valuable asset to this region.

JOHN DOHERTY. While collegiate training may not be absolutely essential in the practical field of business, it cannot be denied that its broadening influence is desirable from every point of view. Commercial relations all over the world at the present day are problems that must be thought over and solved through well balanced judgment. In every line of trade these problems arise and the ability to treat them satisfactorily often makes the difference between profit and loss in the enterprise involved. In John Doherty, a graduate of St. Patrick's College, Dublin, Ireland, the O. K. Hardware Company of Townsend, Montana, has as manager an able, competent and discriminating business man.

John Doherty, familiarly known as "Jack," was born February 14, 1865, in County Antrim, Ireland, and bears the name of his grandfather, who spent his life in County Antrim, a farmer and school teacher. Mr. Doherty's parents were Michael and Sarah (O'Raw) Doherty, lifelong residents of County Antrim. The father was born in 1838 and died in 1918, and the mother, born in 1840, died in 1910. Of their children John was the first-born, the others being as follows: Mary, Patrick, James, Michael and Sarah, all of whom still live in County Antrim.

After completing a course in the National School in his native county, Mr. Doherty entered St. Patrick's College at Dublin, where he continued his studies until his graduation in 1887. For two years afterward he taught school in County Antrim, determining then to emigrate to America where the field of opportunity seemed wider, and in 1890 he landed in the harbor of New York City. From there he traveled westward to Montana, visiting on the way Chicago, Illinois, and Denver, Colorado, and arrived at Townsend in April, 1891. Shortly afterward he began work as a miner and continued in the mining business until 1900, when he accepted a position with the Berg Hardware Company, beginning at the bottom in order to thoroughly learn its every detail, and continued with that concern until it went out of business in 1907.

In the meanwhile, as Mr. Doherty became well acquainted with his fellow citizens, his sterling character and educational qualifications impressed them with such favor that in 1908 he was elected county clerk and recorder, and entering upon his duties in January, 1909, served six years, being reelected in 1910 and again in 1912. After retiring from office he returned to the general hardware business for one year, and in 1916, when the O. K. Hardware Company was established, he was invited to become its manager and has efficiently filled this office ever since. This company, with commodious quarters on Broadway, is one of the two largest hardware concerns in Broadwater County, and does an immense business in hardware and farm implements. The officers of the company are: John James Macdonald, president; W. S. Thompson, vice president; W. L. Cronk, secretary and treasurer, with John Doherty as manager.

At Townsend, Montana, in 1899, Mr. Doherty was married to Miss Ada Van Voast, whose parents now deceased, were John G. and Florence (McFadden) Van Voast. Her father was a pioneer farmer near Townsend. Mr. and Mrs. Doherty have three children, namely: Doris, who is in the senior class of the Townsend High School; Florence and Emmett, both of whom are at school. Mr. Doherty owns the comfortable, modern residence on Cedar Street which is the family home. With his family he belongs to the Roman Catholic Church. In politics he is a democrat, but in matters pertaining to the public welfare of the city he is liberal-minded and notably public-spirited, entirely aside from political bias. He belongs to Helena Camp, Modern Woodmen of America, and to Thrifty Homestead Lodge No. 717, Brotherhood of American Yeomen.

FRANK T. HOOKS is one of the rising young attorneys of Townsend who has returned to civil life after a period of service overseas during the great war, and is winning laurels in his profession, for he is a brilliant lawyer and fine citizen and a valuable adjunct to any community. He was born at Clinton, Iowa, on May 25, 1889, a son of Patrick Hooks.

Frank T. Hooks attended the parochial schools of Clinton, Iowa, and the Clinton High School, from which he was graduated in 1906. After being engaged in various lines of work, Mr. Hooks was connected with the Clinton Advertiser for one year. He then entered Georgetown University, Washington, District of Columbia, in the fall of 1910, and was graduated therefrom in 1914 with the degree of Doctor of Laws, and as a member of Delta Chi, a Greek letter fraternity. From June, 1914, until March 3, 1915, he was associated with Congressman Vollmer of Iowa in a law practice, but on the latter date he became confidential agent, traveling for the Department of Commerce of the United States Government, but resigned in October of that year and came to Townsend, Montana, where he entered upon a general civil and criminal law practice, in which he was succeeding very well when he left it to enlist in May, 1918, in the Intelligence Corps of the United States Army, and was overseas for thirteen and one-half months, serving in France, Belgium, Germany and Luxemburg. He took part in the Saint Mihiel drive, September 12-17, 1918, the Argonne drive of September 26, 1918, and was at the front until the signing of the Armistice put an end to active fighting. He then accompanied his command, the Seventh Army Corps of the Army of Occupation into Germany. From March 1, 1919, until June 7, 1919, he was a professor of the American Expeditionary Force University at Beaume, France. On the latter date he was ordered home, and was mustered out of service on July 17, 1919, and resumed his law practice at Townsend in August, 1919. His offices are located in the Power Block. By inheritance and conviction he is a democrat and Roman Catholic. He belongs to Washington Council No. 262, Knights of Columbus, in which he is a Third Degree Knight. In addition Mr. Hooks belongs to The Neighbors of Woodcraft of Townsend, to the American Legion and the Broadwater County Bar Association. He maintains his residence on Broadway. He is not married. A man of enthusiasms, Mr. Hooks knows the struggles of the poor and sympathizes with the claims of humanity against the heartless demands of avarice and greed. His experience abroad has broadened him and made him appreciate his own country and be glad that he was given the opportunity to serve under its flag. In his profession he is recognized as one of the men destined for great things, for without doubt the future holds many rewards in store for him, and assuredly whatever honors are conferred on him he will prove worthy of them, and then, as now, uphold the rights of the people to individual expression.

HENRY W. HARDY. Eastern Montana has good reason to congratulate itself on the presence of such substantial men of enterprise as Henry W. Hardy of Sidney. Mr. Hardy came to this section of the northwest as a cattle man on the open domain, and has gradually transformed his efforts into practical farming, and his homestead ranch is a fine example of what can be accomplished in that line.

Mr. Hardy was born in LaCrosse County, Wisconsin, November 25, 1870, son of William Hardy. Further mention of the Hardy family will be found on other pages of this publication. Henry W. Hardy was educated in public schools, and lived at home to the age of twenty. He then went out to North Dakota, and for nine months was employed as a hand at Dwight for the Dwight Farm and Land Company. Returning to Wisconsin, he worked as a wage earner at different occupations until 1900, when he came West and went through Montana as far as Anaconda. He was a year at Anaconda cooking for contractor Jennings. He had learned the art of cook by various experiences in the lumber woods of Wisconsin and on ranches.

After these experiences thus briefly reviewed he identified himself with the early settlement of the lower Yellowstone Valley, entering his homestead on the North Dakota side of the line and below Fairview. The settlers ahead of him there were very few in number, including Benoit and Meadows and A. F. Nohle. Mr. Hardy and his brothers Charles and Samuel Hardy came together, traveling by railroad to Buford. They brought all their available cash with the intention of engaging in the stock business, and all of them made their home in the shack on Samuel Hardy's claim. The brothers were active as associates until 1913.

As cattlemen their first bunch comprised a hundred twenty head of Dakota range cattle. Their brand was "lazy EH." There was no limit to the range, and while the stock were eating the grass Henry and Charles were employed as cooks on ranches, by railroads, restaurants or hotels for several years, Sam remaining at the ranch and looking after the interests of the company. They reached their climax as stockmen when the country was settling rapidly, and for that reason had to dispose of their stock and take up general farming. They had bred up their cattle into good grades of Herefords and their chief market was Chicago.

After abandoning stock and beef production the brothers took up grain farming. Much of their combined domain was brought under cultivation and they did unusually well at "dry" farming. Some of the results obtained by them would compare favorably with the best results in eastern states. Mr. Hardy feels that luck attended their efforts occasionally and accounted for remarkable yields. On one occasion a quarter section sown to flax yielded twelve bushels to the acre with but a single rain. There was also a yield of forty bushels of wheat and eighty bushels of oats to the acre. In 1904 the brothers sowed their first alfalfa seed, and this matured a good cutting the second year, and successively two cuttings were obtained on the dry land.

Henry W. Hardy sold his land holdings in that region and moved to the Sidney locality, where he bought the Louie Josephson farm. The improvements here are most substantial, and the enlargement of the home has been made by the present owner. Here he resumed grain farming and for a short time was in the sheep business, feeding and finishing lambs, with such good results as to justify his continuation of the industry. His farm comprises all told a half section and he eventually planned to make it an alfalfa farm.

Mr. Hardy was one of the organizers of the Bank of Fairview, became one of its directors and is still a stockholder. He has also helped build up the town, he and his brothers erecting the building which is the home of the Montana Hardware and Furniture Company. In his school district Mr. Hardy helped haul the logs for the construction of the first schoolhouse located in McKenzie County, North Dakota, and the first school was taught by one of the neighbor girls, Miss Morrill.

Mr. Hardy cast his first presidential vote in Wisconsin for Mr. Cleveland in 1892, supported Roosevelt in 1904 and in 1908 voted for Mr. Taft and has ever since been a regular republican. At Sioux Pass, Montana, at the home of William Lewis on November 26, 1913, Mr. Hardy married Miss Catherine Flynn. She was born near Stockbridge, Michigan, September 19, 1876, daughter of James and Sarah (Brogan) Flynn. Her parents were natives of Mullingar, Ireland, where they were married, came to the United States in 1871, and her mother died in 1884 and her father in 1898. The Flynn family were farmers in Ingham County, Michigan. Mrs. Hardy was one of the following children: Mrs. Ernest Dakin, of Lansing, Michigan: Thomas. of Detroit; Mrs. Margaret Kelley, of Detroit; Mrs. Hardy; Christopher, of Fowlerville, Michigan; and Patrick, of Detroit. Mrs. Hardy was educated in a country district in Michigan and also at Belloak, and she came to Montana in 1910, joining some Michigan friends. She entered a homestead at Sioux Pass in Richland County, and is one of Montana's women who proved up a claim. Mr. and Mrs. Hardy have one son, William James, born January 6, 1916.

John Neubert. The history of Montana reveals the handiwork of many a great and noble soul who wrought heroically and unselfishly. Her smiling fields and splendid homes, her high-grade institutions, her happy, prospering people, speak volumes of someone's steadfastness of purpose, of someone's strength of arms, activity of brain—of someone's sacrifice. But time, that grim obliterator, before whose destroying fingers even the stubborn granite must in the end succumb, is ever at his work of disintegration. Beneath his blighting touch even memory fails, and too often a life of glorious achievement is forgotten in a day. "Lest we forget," then, this tribute to the late John Neubert is penned. Pioneer, early trapper, prospector and freighter, a public spirited, brave, kindly, generous man, it is the desire of the biographer, as it must be of all who knew him, that his deeds and his character be recorded for the benefit of those who follow after. By no means rich, as mere worldly possessions are estimated, his record was rich in a thousand thronging incidents of the rugged days, long gone, when hardy men stood shoulder to shoulder and fought to conquer the western wilderness.

John Neubert was a native of Germany, where he was born on October 8, 1838, and his death occurred at Fort Benton, Montana, on the 20th of August, 1914, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. In 1847, when nine years of age, he accompanied his parents on their immigration to the United States. The trip was made in a slow-sailing boat, requiring more than one hundred days to make the journey to New Orleans, where they landed. A short time afterward they removed to Sheboygan, Wisconsin, where he attended school, securing a good practical education. As soon as large enough the lad entered a furniture factory to learn the business, remaining there until 1855, when he started West with a party of men, their objective destination being Fort Benton, Montana. It was a long and tiresome journey, one which would not have been completed by men of less heroic mettle, for their trip was characterized by toil of the severest kind and by dangers and obstacles untold. They were compelled to pull their boats by hand up the Missouri River all the way from Sioux City, Iowa, to Fort Benton, an entire year being consumed in this journey. Arriving at Fort Benton, Mr. Neubert entered the employ of the old American Fur Company, which had been organized in 1809 by John Jacob Astor. He remained with that company until 1862, when he went to Alder Gulch and engaged in prospecting and staking out a claim. However, during his absence in Bannock another man jumped his claim. Mr. Neubert spent a number of years in prospecting and mining in various localities, and then returned to Fort Benton and again became connected with the American Fur Company. Some time later he engaged in the restaurant business, in which he was successful. Mr. Neubert was numbered among the pioneer Indian traders of Montana, and came in contact with the red men many times in various relations, some of which were not of a pleasant nature. At one time he entered into a big contract with the United States Government for cutting hay. It was during an uprising of the Indians, who were on the war path frequently, and Mr. Neubert found it necessary at times to keep constant guard for the protection of the men who were engaged in the cutting of the hay. The experiences of those early days can hardly be fully appreciated by the present generation, who today see no indications of the conditions which actually existed a half century ago, therefore it is hard for them to full appreciate the demands that were made on the courage, resources and energies of the pioneers. Those men and women who came here in those early days, inspired by the vision of the glorious days which were to follow, are entitled to the eternal gratitude of those who today enjoy the fruits of their sacrifices.

On June 20, 1871, in Leavenworth, Kansas, Mr. Neubert was married to Theresa Pander, who survives him She was born in Germany on October 28. 1848, and is the daughter of Joseph and Helena (Myer) Pander, also natives of Germany. Mrs. Neubert is the fourth in order of birth of the five children born to her parents, who never left their native land. Mrs. Neubert came to the United State in 1865, being twenty-one days on the ocean, and landing at New York City. To Mr. and Mrs. Neubert were born three children, namely: Lucy is the wife of Charles H. Brinkman, a cattleman, and they have one daughter, Ruth. Cyrus Teton,

JOHN NEUBERT

who was born five miles from Fort Benton, being the first white child born in that locality, married Adaline Lapine. Albert John died at the age of four years. Ruth Brinkman, Mrs. Neubert's granddaughter, became the wife of John Taylor, and they have one daughter, Lillian Ruth, of the fourth living generation. Mrs. Neubert, who has passed the Psalmist's allotted span of three score years and ten, is in the enjoyment of her health to a remarkable degree and her mental faculties are as alert and keen as ever. She takes a live interest in passing events and delights to entertain her friends with narrations of the stirring events of the pioneer days. She refers to the fact that when she first came to Fort Benton there were more Indians here than white persons, and she has witnessed the passing of great herds of buffalo through the streets of that town. Deer and other wild game were plentiful and constituted a large part of the daily bill of fare.

Politically Mr. Neubert was a stanch adherent of the democratic party. His religious membership was with the Lutheran Church. He was a man of kindly impulses and earnest character, and as a broad-minded and upright citizen enjoyed to a notable degree the respect and esteem of all who knew him.

Arthur Tuttle belongs to an influential pioneer family of Montana, one that came originally from England and established its home on the shores of the United States in New York. David Tuttle, the grandfather of Arthur, founded the family in Montana, where he was a pioneer of 1864. He was first engaged in placer mining at Alder Gulch, and in 1866 removed to Fishcreek in Jefferson County, where he was a rancher until his life's labors were ended in death, his demise occurring before the birth of his grandson Arthur.

A son of this worthy Montana pioneer, Sherman F. Tuttle, now resides at Boulder, Montana, one of its best known and most influential citizens. Born in Indiana in July, 1848, he moved with his parents to Des Moines, Iowa, in 1849, where he spent the years of his boyhood and youth up to the age of sixteen, coming then with his father to Alder Gulch, Montana, near Virginia City, and in this new mining country he completed his educational training. He began earning his own way in the world when still a youth, and until he reached his majority assisted in the support of his father's large family. After a time he took up ranching at Fishcreek in Jefferson County, and in his home there all his children were born. He proved successful as a rancher and in his cattle raising, and in 1878 he drove his cattle to the Judith Basin, although still retaining his home on the ranch.

In 1896 Mr. Tuttle removed to the Town of Whitehall and became manager of a mercantile establishment there, and while carrying on his mercantile interests also conducted a ranch which he had purchased near the town, continuing the dual occupations until he was elected the treasurer of Jefferson County in 1900, taking the oath of office in March of the following year. In October, 1900, Mr. Tuttle removed to Boulder in the discharge of his official duties, and he remained in the office for one term of two years, retiring then to a ranch he had purchased near the town and removing his stock there. This property has since been sold to the state as a part of the grounds for the State School for the Deaf and Blind.

In 1906 Mr. Tuttle left that ranch and purchased the Bank of Boulder, thus entering upon a career in which he is perhaps most intimately known and in which he has achieved his greatest success and prominence. He has since served the Bank of Boulder as its president, and the other officers at the present time are Ed Ryan, vice president, L. Q. Skelton, cashier and secretary, and Arthur Tuttle, assistant cashier.

The Bank of Boulder was established in February, 1888, as a state bank, was afterward a national bank for a time, and was again given a state charter. It is capitalized at $50,000, has surplus and profits amounting to $27,000, and its deposits are $600,000. Its president, Mr. Tuttle, is also the vice president of the Whitehall State Bank, and he has membership in the Bankers Life Company and in the State Bankers Association.

Throughout the period of his residence in Montana Mr. Tuttle has been keenly alive to its best interests, and as a business man and citizen he has been influential in upholding its high standards and assisting in its development. He was a representative to the Legislature in 1910 from Jefferson County, elected by the democratic party, and as a state official he proved his true worth and ability. He is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a member of Boulder Lodge No. 41, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and was especially active in war auxiliary work.

Mr. Tuttle married Derinda J. Butts, who was born in Missouri in 1854, and a large family of children has blessed their union, of whom Arthur Tuttle was the first born. Cora, the oldest daughter, married a Mr. Kincaid and is now a widow residing in California. Her husband was a clergyman in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Sherman Tuttle is a physician and surgeon in San Francisco. He received his medical degree in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of that city. Claude H. Tuttle, who resides at Helena, Montana, is in the office of the internal revenue collector. Earl R. Tuttle resides on a ranch between Boulder and Whitehall. Ada married Joseph D. Moore, who is a miner residing at Boulder. Lulu married Gus Wellin, a butcher at Boulder, and Julian Errett, the youngest of the family, is a miner living in Butte.

Arthur Tuttle was born in his parents' home at Fishcreek in Jefferson County, Montana, March 22, 1874, and as a business man and citizen is proving worthy of the name he bears, one of the oldest and most influential in this section of Montana. From the rural schools near his boyhood's home he entered the State Agricultural College at Bozeman the same year the institution was established, 1893, and remained there as a student for one year. From that time until 1895 he was employed on the home farm, then for two years worked for his uncle, James Gordon, on his ranch in Madison County, returning at the close of that period to the home farm and remaining there until appointed deputy treasurer under his father, a position he also filled for two years and for a similar period served as the deputy under County Treasurer E. W. Burdick, afterward serving as an extra man in the courthouse until July, 1906.

At that time Mr. Tuttle embarked in the banking business as an employe in the Bank of Boulder, starting in at the very bottom of the business and gradually working his way up to the position he now occupies, that of assistant cashier. He has adopted the political faith of his father and votes with the democratic party. He is a member also of the Methodist Episcopal Church and one of its official board, and belongs to Boulder Lodge No. 19, Knights of Pythias, and is a past chancellor commander. He also belongs to Basin Aerie No. 874, Fraternal Order of Eagles. At the present time he is serving as clerk of the Town Council.

At Butte, Montana, in March, 1908, Mr. Tuttle was married to Miss Adeline Jacques, who was born in France but was reared and educated in the United States. She died at Boulder in 1911. Mr. Tuttle has an adopted daughter, Garnet, who is a student in the Montana Deaconess School at Helena. The Tuttle home is a modern residence in Boulder.

Col. Cornelius B. Nolan. Among the active, able, and influential members of the Montana bar, Cornelius B. Nolan, of Helena, has won unmistakable prestige in his professional career, his success being due to his comprehensive knowledge of law, his devotion to his work, and his ability to properly apply his natural and acquired forces to the cases in which he has been retained. A native of Ireland, he was born December 25, 1856, in County Limerick, where the days of his boyhood and youth were spent.

Bernard Nolan, the colonel's father, spent his entire life in County Limerick, Ireland, his birth occurring there in 1802, and his death in 1880. He was a stone mason by trade, and was a member of the Fenian organization. He married Catherine Hickey, a life-long resident of County Limerick, and they became the parents of the following children: Thomas, who immigrated to the United States in the '50s, served in the Confederate Army during the Civil War, and was afterward employed for thirty years in the postoffice at St. Louis, Missouri, where his death occurred; Catherine, living in County Limerick, Ireland, near Temple, is the widow of Michael Shaugnessy, a farmer; Ellen, who married James Dalton, died in Tioga County, New York, leaving six children; Patrick, who died at Newark Valley, New York, was there employed in the tannery of Davidge & Lanfield; Bryan, who followed railroading, died in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1890; and Cornelius B., the special subject of this sketch.

Coming to New York in 1873, Cornelius B. Nolan located at Newark Valley, that state, and continued his studies in the academy at Owego, New York. He subsequently worked for two years in track maintenance on the Southern Central and Delaware & Lackawanna railways as a day laborer. Going to Port Allegany, Pennsylvania in 1877, he was employed in a tannery two years, having charge of the drying department, and of the shipping of leather to Buffalo.

In 1878 Mr. Nolan went to Saint Louis, Missouri, to visit his brother Thomas, with whom he remained five years, in the meantime studying law with Rodger Foster, in the Temple Building, and attending the Saint Louis Law School, a department of the Washington University, from which he was graduated in 1883. Having in the meantime become proficient in the study of stenography, Mr. Nolan accepted a position as stenographer in a Saint Louis house in 1883, and in 1884 went to Chicago, where for two years he was stenographer for an agricultural house. Coming to Helena, Montana, in the fall of 1886, as stenographer for the agent of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, he remained in his office for seven months. Being then appointed by N. W. McConnell, chief Justice of the Territory of Montana, as court reporter, he retained the position until Montana was made a state.

Being then elected county attorney of Lewis and Clark County, Mr. Nolan served ably in that capacity for five years, during which time he was also engaged in the practice of his profession on the side, and later opened a law office in Helena. Elected attorney general of Montana in 1896, he served four years, during which time the celebrated Clark-Daily fight took place, Mr. Nolan having charge of the investigation by the grand jury of the alleged bribery of legislators, the investigation having been ordered by a joint resolution of the Montana Senate and House.

From 1900 until 1910 Mr. Nolan was successfully engaged in the practice of law in Helena, and was then elected to the State Legislature in order that he might help elect Thomas J. Walsh, with whom he had been in partnership for three years, to the United States Senate. Mr. Walsh, by the way, was subsequently elected to that position, and is still serving as United States Senator. After serving his legislative term, Colonel Nolan has since carried on an extensive and lucrative general civil and criminal practice, being a member of the well known firm of Walsh, Nolan & Scallon, with offices in the Penwell Block. He is a democrat in politics, and served with the rank of colonel on General Toole's staff in the State Militia, being inspector general.

Colonel Nolan is a man of excellent business ability, and has acquired property of much value, owning a modern residence at 112 East Lawrence Street; 2,500 acres of ranch land, two ranches being located in Broadwater County, and one in Park County; and owning in addition real estate in Wheatland County. He is a member of the Montana Club; of the Helena Commercial Club; and of the Lewis and Clark County Bar Association; the State Bar and the National Bar associations. Fraternally the colonel belongs to Helena Lodge No. 3, Ancient Free and Accepted Order of Masons, of which he was worshipful master in 1890; to Helena Chapter No. 2, Royal Arch Masons; to Helena Commandery No. 2, Knights Templar; to Helena Consistory No. 3, which confers the thirty-second degree of Masonry; to Algeria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and to Helena Lodge No. 193, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Colonel Nolan married, in 1894, in Helena, Miss Hattie Shober, a niece of John H. Shober, a retired attorney of Helena, and a daughter of Herod and Melvina (Scott) Shober, neither of whom are now living. Mrs. Nolan was born in Mantorville, Minnesota, and after her graduation from Valparaiso University, in Valparaiso, Indiana, taught school in Minnesota and Iowa, from the latter state coming to Montana in 1888. The colonel and Mrs. Nolan have no children.

John Scott Harrison. As assistant supervisor of surveys for Montana, J. Scott Harrison, of Helena, is intimately acquainted not only with the topography of the state, but with its geological conditions and mineral resources, his knowledge of its physical features being extensive and comprehensive. A son of the late James Findlay Harrison, he was born, April 30, 1867, in Linn County, Kansas, of distinguished ancestry, being a descendant in the eighth generation of Benjamin Harrison, the immigrant; in the fifth generation of Benjamin Harrison, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; and in the fourth generation of Gen. William Henry Harrison, the ninth President of the United States.

Benjamin Harrison, the immigrant ancestor, came to America from England about 1642, settling in Virginia, where he subsequently served as clerk of the Common Council at Jamestown. Benjamin Harrison, the next in line of descent, became prominent in public affairs, serving as a member of the House of Burgesses, and being known as Counsellor

Harrison. The line was continued through his son, Benjamin Harrison, who served in the Virginia House of Burgesses. The maiden name of his wife was Anna Carter. Their son, Benjamin Harrison, the succeeding ancestor, a life-long resident of Virginia, was born in 1740, and died in 1791. He served as colonel of a regiment in the Revolutionary war, and was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He married Elizabeth Bassett, and through their son William Henry the line of descent was continued.

William Henry Harrison was born in Berkeley, Charles City County, Virginia, February 9, 1773, and in 1790 was graduated from the Hampden Sidney College. His military spirit being aroused by the Indian barbarities along the frontier, he applied to General Washington for a commission, and in 1795, as captain of a company of brave soldiers, was given charge of Fort Washington, the present site of the City of Cincinnati. On March 4, 1841, he was inaugurated President of the United States, and on April 4, 1841, just one month later, his death occurred in Washington, District of Columbia. While at Fort Washington he wooed and won "sweet Anne Symmes," and they became the parents of several sons and daughters.

William Henry Harrison was born near Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1802. He was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1823, and located at North Bend, Ohio, where he was successfully engaged as an attorney-at-law until his death in 1838. For seven years he served as colonel of the Ohio State Militia. His wife, whose maiden name was Jane Irwin, was born in Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, in 1802, and died in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1847.

James Findlay Harrison was born March 9, 1825, in Cincinnati, Ohio, and died at Mound City, Linn County, Kansas, February 14, 1907. As a youth he entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, but left during his senior year, and was later graduated from the University of Cincinnati. As a member of the First Ohio Volunteer Infantry he served throughout the Mexican war, being under command of Colonel Mitchell and Gen. Zachary Taylor. Returning to Cincinnati at the close of the conflict, he was admitted to the bar at Terre Haute, Indiana, where he engaged in the practice of his profession a number of years. Removing to Dayton, Ohio, he assumed possession of property he had there inherited, and lived upon its income for a while. In 1855 he was appointed first lieutenant of the Tenth Infantry, United States Army, but never served in that capacity. At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted for three months and raised the Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, of which he was commissioned colonel. Resigning at the expiration of his term of enlistment, he subsequently served throughout the war, having been on the staffs of both Gen. W. H. Lyte and Gen. Phil Sheridan and being present at the battle of Chickamauga. Going to Linn County, Kansas, after the close of the war, he was engaged in farming and civil engineering for several years, remaining there until his death. He filled various official positions in Linn County, and was a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was a stanch republican in politics, and an active member of the Episcopal Church.

James Findlay Harrison was twice married. He married first Caroline Alston, who was born in South Carolina, and died in Dayton, Ohio, in 1862. The three children born of their union all died in childhood. He married for his second wife Alice M. Kennedy, who was born in Natchez, Mississippi, in 1842, and died in Kansas City, Missouri, in 1911. Five children blessed their union, as follows: John Scott, the special subject of this sketch; William Henry, a real estate broker of Kansas City, Missouri; Mary Randolph, wife of John Walter Farrar, a well known attorney of Kansas City, Missouri; James Findlay, a homesteader of Dell, Montana; and Archibald Irwin, who died March 7, 1920. He served in the Engineers Corps during the World war.

Although J. Scott Harrison attended the rural schools of Linn County, Kansas, he was in reality under the tutorship of his father, through whom he received a complete academic education. He subsequently read law at Mound City, Kansas, for two years, but a professional career did not appeal to him. Leaving home on attaining his majority, he followed civil engineering for a while, working in both Kansas and Oklahoma. From 1895 until 1899 Mr. Harrison was employed by the Geological Survey in the survey of the Indian Territory. Accepting then a position in the General Land Office at Washington, District of Columbia, he made surveys in Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Nevada, Oregon, Washington and North Dakota, being examiner of surveys from 1900, when he made his first appearance in Montana, until 1910. In that year he was appointed assistant supervisor of surveys, and in 1911 was given charge of all the general land office surveys of District No. 1, which covers the entire state of Montana, his offices being located at 20 Federal Building. In 1919-20 he was director of the Lewis and Clark County War Savings Organization.

Mr. Harrison is a steadfast republican in politics. Fraternally he is a member of Mound City Lodge No. 33, Ancient Free and Accepted Order of Masons, of Mound City, Kansas; of Helena Chapter No. 2, Royal Arch Masons, of which he is a past high priest; a member and past commander of Helena Commandery No. 2, Knights Templar; of Helena Council No. 1, Royal and Select Masters, of which he is thrice illustrious master; of Helena Consistory No. 3, which confers the thirty-second degree; and of Algeria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Harrison is also a member and past president of the Montana Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; a member of the Society of Descendants of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence; and of the Helena Country Club. His attractive home is located at 801 Holter Street.

Mr. Harrison married, in Helena, Montana, in 1903, Miss Mary S. Hill, a woman of culture and refinement, who was educated at a ladies' seminary in Faribault, Minnesota. Her father, the late Joseph S. Hill, a pioneer settler of Fort Benton, Montana, and a prominent business man of that place, married Augusta F. Ford, who now resides in Helena, Montana. Mr. and Mrs. Harrison are the parents of three children, namely: James Findlay Hill, who died in infancy; William Henry, born August 14, 1906; and Scott Hill, born September 30, 1907.

Ole Flaten. During a residence in Montana of about ten years Ole Flaten has figured prominently both in business and educational affairs. He has a very fine record as a teacher and school administrator, made both in this state and in Minnesota. Mr. Flaten owns a homestead which he took up and developed in Montana, but at present is giving all his time to his duties as manager of the Montana Lumber Company at Judith Gap.

Mr. Flaten was born in Goodhue County, Minnesota, December 10, 1883. His people for generations were prominent at Vang, Valdres, Norway. His great-grandfather on his mother's side was at one time a magistrate in that Norwegian community and otherwise active and influential in civic and political affairs. Mr. Flaten's paternal grandfather was Ingvald Flaten, who was born at Vang and died there, though for several years he lived in Goodhue County, Minnesota. His life was spent as a farmer.

Ole Flaten, Sr., was born at Vang, Norway, in 1842, and was reared and married there. His wife was Maren Wangenstein, who was born at Vang in 1842 and died in Goodhue County, Minnesota, in 1891. Ole Flaten was a studious and thoughtful man, very liberally educated, and was widely known for his knowledge of history. In Norway he taught in the Lutheran parochial schools. Shortly after the close of the American Civil war he came to this country, and was a pioneer settler in Goodhue County, Minnesota. He developed a farm, cultivated it and also taught in parochial schools. He died at Northfield in 1914. A stanch republican, he served as township assessor and also as a member of the school board. During his residence at Northfield he conducted a book store. He was one of the leading lay members of the Lutheran Church. Most of his children acquired liberal educations. The oldest, Nils, graduated with the A. B. degree from the University of Minnesota in 1893, received the Master of Arts degree in 1896 and the Doctor of Philosophy degree in 1900 from the same university, and has long been a prominent educator in Minnesota. He is now professor of French and Spanish at St. Olaf College, Northfield. During the war he was sent abroad by the Young Men's Christian Association War Council, and was on duty in Northern Italy. The second child is Randi, wife of Russell Barclay, an employe of the Western Union Telegraph Company at Minneapolis. Ingvold is a merchant at Rolette, North Dakota. Sigrid is the wife of Emil Brostrom, an employe of Tenant & Hoyt, millers, with home at Lake City, Minnesota. Dorothea is the wife of N. C. Pearson, of Minot, North Dakota. Ole, Jr., is the youngest of six children of his mother. His father married for a second wife Mrs. Heil, who is still living at Northfield. Her only child, Rudolph, is in the Northfield High School.

Ole Flaten spent most of his boyhood on a farm in Goodhue County, Minnesota. While there he attended rural schools, completed the work of the eighth grade at Dennison, graduated in 1904 from the preparatory department of St. Olaf, and then took the regular course of St. Olaf College, graduating Bachelor of Science in 1908. In college he was a member of the Alpha Beta Chi fraternity. Before coming to Montana Mr. Flaten was principal of the high school at Halstad, Minnesota, one year, and for five months teacher of chemistry and physics in the Redwing High School. He reached Montana at Lewistown in April, 1910, but soon went to Grass Range in Fergus County, where he took up a quarter section homestead, located twelve miles south of Grass Range. He proved up his claim and now owns altogether 200 acres. This land is in the immediate region where some promising oil developments have been carried on and his farm is under lease to an oil development company. From his claim Mr. Flaten went back to Minnesota and spent nine months at Sauk Rapids, and during the school year of 1913-14 was principal of the school at the Blackfoot Indian Reservation. He then resumed his ranch work. In 1916 he was candidate at the republican primaries for county superintendent of schools of Fergus County and lost the nomination by a very small figure. He has been in the lumber business since 1917, beginning as bookkeeper for the Montana Lumber Company at Grass Range. He was transferred and for one year was second man in charge of the company's business at Roundup, and then became manager of the plant at Judith Gap, where he has had his home since February, 1919.

Mr. Flaten, who is unmarried, is an independent republican, is affiliated with the Lutheran Church, is a past master workman of Judith Gap Lodge No. 46, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and a member of Grass Range Lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Besides his ranch property he owns a modern residence on High Street.

William N. Smith. The march of improvement is accelerated day by day, and each successive moment seems to demand of men a broader intelligence and a greater discernment than did the preceding, showing that successful men must be live men in this age, bristling with activity. The purpose of biography is to preserve the records of such men for the edification of succeeding generations; thus the lessons of biography may be far-reaching to an extent not superficially evident. A man's reputation is the property of the world, for the laws of nature have forbidden isolation. Every human being either submits to or rises above the controlling influence which touches, controls, guides or misdirects others. If he be honest and successful in his chosen field of endeavor, investigation will brighten his reputation and point the way along which others may follow with like success. The career of William N. Smith, well known business man and banker of Harlowton, is of that class of enterprising citizens whose example is calculated to be an incentive to others, for his efforts have met with a fair measure of success in life's affairs.

William N. Smith was born at St. Cloud, Minnesota, on September 15, 1868, and is the son of Charles W. and Laura E. (Thompson) Smith. Charles W. Thompson is a native of the State of Illinois, where he was born in 1840. He early learned the trade of a printer and in young manhood located in Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he was employed in a printing office. At the outbreak of the Civil war he was one of the first three to enlist in Company D of the old First Regiment of Minnesota Infantry, for three years. With this regiment he participated in many of the most important battles and skirmishes of that great struggle between the states, and at the end of the first enlistment period the strength of the regiment had been reduced to less than 500 men. Upon being mustered out at the end of his first period of enlistment, Mr. Smith at once re-enlisted in the Heavy Artillery, in which he was commissioned a captain, and as such served until the close of the war. He then located in Fergus Falls, Minnesota, where he engaged in the farm machinery business until 1917, when he retired and has since made his home in Miami, Florida. He served as deputy sheriff of Ottertail County, Minnesota, several terms, and also served several terms as chief of police of Fergus Falls. He was also honored in being selected as a member of the staff of Governor John Lind. Politically he was formerly a republican, but of late years has given his support to the democratic ticket. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Masonic fraternity. Laura E. Smith, mother of the subject, was born in Vermont in 1843, and her death occurred in Miami, Florida, in 1919, at the age of seventy-six years. To this worthy couple were born five children, of which number the subject of this sketch is the eldest.

William N. Smith received a good practical educa-

R. L. Tingley

tion in the public schools of Fergus Falls, Minnesota, and at the age of eighteen years he began working in a flour mill there, receiving $1.25 a day. Soon afterward he became superintendent of the Page Flour Mill at Fergus Falls. He became an expert miller, and in 1891 he was appointed head miller and superintendent of the Grafton Flour Mill at Graftan, North Dakota, with which mill he was identified in that capacity for nineteen years. This mill subsequently became known as the Grafton Roller Milling Company, in which Mr. Smith became a stockholder, and in 1910 he was elected vice president of the company and superintendent of its milling operations. In 1911 he located in Harlowton, Montana, where he constructed the first flour mill in the Musselshell Valley. In 1912 Mr. Smith was one of the organizers of the Montana Flour Mills Company, one of the largest and most important milling companies in Montana. The company has flour mills at Great Falls, Lewiston and Bozeman, Montana, and a line of over fifty grain elevators, and of all this equipment Mr. Smith is the actual and responsible superintendent, as well as vice president of the company. On July 14, 1913, he became a director and vice president of the First National Bank of Harlowton, and on July 13, 1914, he was elected president of that institution.

Mr. Smith has been twice married, first to Bessie Mead, of Fergus Falls, who bore him three daughters, Gladys, Marian and Bessie. Some time after the death of his first wife Mr. Smith was married to Abby Hays, of St. Charles, Minnesota.

Politically Mr. Smith has been nominally a democrat, though at the present time he occupies an independent attitude. Never a seeker after public office, nevertheless he was induced by the citizens of Grafton, North Dakota, to serve as mayor and was elected to a second term in that office. His administration was an efficient one and was particularly characterized by the cleaning up of the bootlegging crowd which at that time infested that town. He served two terms as chief game warden of the State of North Dakota, and he served for many terms as a member of the local school board. As chairman of the Liberty Loan drives during the World war Mr. Smith made a record of which he has every reason to be proud. He was general chairman of all five drives in the county and was also chairman of the County Council of Defense, in which capacity he had every school district in the county thoroughly organized. It was mainly through his systematic organization and his personal efforts that Wheatland County was awarded the silver cup, with the following self-explanatory inscription:

Awarded
to
Wheatland County
For the Largest Oversubscription
in Montana
Fourth Liberty Loan
Ninth Federal Reserve District
at the
Launching of the U. S. S. S. Wheatland, Montana,
by the Skinner & Eddy Corporation,
August 4, 1919, Seattle, Wash.

Mr. Smith refers to this distinction with considerable pride, for it reflects not alone the result of his personal efforts, but also the loyalty and generosity of the people of this county, who failed in no demand made on them during the great world crisis. Fraternally Mr. Smith is a member of Musselshell Lodge No. 69, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Harlowton Chapter No. 22, Royal Arch Masons; Palestine Commandery No. 18, Knights Templar, and Algeria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Helena. Mr. Smith is universally recognized as a splendid citizen, one of Harlowton's leading men of affairs, progressive in all that the term implies; a man of lofty character, sturdy integrity and unswerving honesty.

Robert S. Tingley. This well known citizen is a descendant of one of the honored old pioneers of Montana, who left his ancestral hills in the old Buckeye State many years ago and came to Montana, taking an active and effective part in the great work of development which was incumbent on the first settlers of the country. They did their work wisely and well, those brave and hardy old pioneers, and today we of the present generation are reaping the fruitage of their labors. The subject of this sketch has successfully carried forward the work which was inaugurated by his father and today he is numbered among the representative men of his section of the state.

Robert S. Tingley was born on Smith River, Deep Creek, Chouteau County, Montana, on October 24, 1870, and is the third in order of birth of the six children born to his parents, Robert S. and Louise (Campbell) Tingley. The father was born in the State of Ohio in 1841, and he died at his home here in August, 1889. His widow, who is a native of Montana, is yet living, in the seventy-fourth year of her age. Robert S. Tingley, Sr., moved from Ohio to Wisconsin with his parents when a mere child, and there he secured his school education. Later the family moved to Iowa, where he lived until 1862, when he came to Montana with his father and brother, Clark T. They made the long and at that time dangerous trip overland and thence by boat up the Missouri River to Fort Benton, whence they drove overland to Bannock. There Mr. Tingley engaged in prospecting, mining and trapping, but later "squatted" on a tract of Government land in the Prickley Pear Valley. There in 1872 he engaged in the cattle business, which he pursued for a time, but some time later he located near where the City of Great Falls now stands. In 1874 he located in Fort Benton and engaged in the meat business, in connection with which he took Government contracts for supplying meat and furnished supplies for the steamboats which plied the Missouri River. In the spring of 1879 Mr. Tingley sold out his business interests in Fort Benton and went to Texas, where he bought cattle, which he drove over the trail to the Black Hills of Dakota, where he disposed of them. Subsequently he bought the J. L. Perkins stock herd of nearly 4,000 cattle, which he took to the Moccasin and Cone Butte ranges, and to this business he continued to give his attention up to the time of his death, making his home at Big Sandy. He had the distinction of being one of the first settlers west of the Missouri River and north of the Marais River, in the neighborhood of the Blackfoot Reservation. In politics he was first a whig and later a republican. He had a large part in the history of the early period of Montana. He was one of the pioneer freighters in the territory, driving out of Fort Benton, Helena, McCloud and Cow Island. In 1878 he lived in Fort Benton, his family occupying the upper floor of the old fort there.

Robert S. Tingley, Jr., received his education in the public schools of Fort Benton, his boyhood days being spent under the parental roof. As soon as old enough he became his father's associate in business and continued to be his assistant in all his interests up to the time of his death. The subject then assumed the management of the business, to which in 1907 he added the breeding and raising of horses. In 1910 he disposed of the cattle and the oldest stock of horses, retaining only the younger and stronger animals. At the present time he is confining his attention to the cultivation of his land and the raising of horses. In 1910 also Mr. Tingley engaged in the livery business in Big Sandy, continuing that line up to 1915, when he disposed of the stable and became the proprietor of the Grand Opera House, since which time he has been interested in the amusement business. He has been successful in all his enterprises and enjoys an excellent reputation as a far-sighted and shrewd business man, whose judgment is seldom at fault, and whose success is due largely to the energy, determination and perseverance of his methods.

Mr. Tingley was married on October 5, 1898, to Jeannette A. Rutan, who was born in Indiana, the daughter of Charles F. and Elizabeth Rutan. The father is a native of Massachusetts, but now makes his home in Los Angeles, California. His wife is a native of Indiana. Mrs. Tingley is the eldest of their three children, two of whom are living. To the subject and wife have been born two children, Lorain M. and Orville M.

Politically Mr. Tingley is not bound by party lines, preferring to vote for men and measures which meet with his approval, regardless of party. Fraternally he is a member of Treasure Lodge No. 95, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. Quiet and unostentatious in manner, he nevertheless has left a strong impress of his individuality upon all with whom he has come into contact. He is public spirited and lends his support to any cause that has for its ultimate object the betterment of his locality in material, civic and moral lines.

H. F. Nelson. Financial and lumber interests have a worthy and efficient representative at Willow Creek in the person of H. F. Nelson, who has been a resident of this locality since 1914, and who during the time that has passed since then has been an important factor in the development and progress of this section. A man of sound judgment and great energy, it has been his fortune to have been the architect of his own prosperity, for each upward step in his career has been gained through his own effort and as a result of his intelligent application of his inherent abilities.

Mr. Nelson was born in Inwood County, Iowa, February 13, 1880, a son of Peter and Julia (Schneider) Nelson, and a grandson of Halver Nelson, of Norwegian descent. Halvor Nelson, who for some years was a farmer in the vicinity of Claremont, Iowa, retired from active pursuits in 1896 and went to California, where his death occurred. Peter Nelson was born in 1858, in Iowa, and for some years was engaged in farming in Inwood County, which was the county of his rearing, education and marriage. In 1881 he removed to Nora Springs, that state, where he owned and operated a flour mill, but in 1893 went to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where after some years he retired. In 1902 he made removal to Los Angeles, California, where he is still living in comfortable retirement. He is a republican, and he and Mrs. Nelson are members of the Congregational Church. They are the parents of two children, H. F. and William H., the latter a real estate operator of Porterville, California.

H. F. Nelson was educated in the public schools of Minneapolis, Minnesota, following which he attended a business college in that city for two years, and when he left that institution in 1899 he secured employment in a lumber yard. In 1902 he went with his parents to Los Angeles, where he was variously employed, packing oranges, etc., for two years, then locating at Millbank, South Dakota, where he was proprietor of a clothing business until 1914. In that year he came to Willow Creek, Montana, and here founded his present lumber yard, situated along the Northern Pacific Railroad tracks, the only yard of its kind here. The company, of which he is president, is known as the Nelson-Thorndyke Company, his partner being Eugene Thorndyke. With Mr. Thorndyke, also, he founded the Willow Creek State Bank, a successful institution with a capital of $20,000 and surplus of $9,000, the officers of which are: F. B. Roberts, president; H. F. Nelson, vice president; and Eugene Thorndyke, cashier. The banking house, situated on Main Street, is built of cement blocks and is one of the community's imposing structures. The Nelson-Thorndyke Company handles lumber, hardware and everything in the building line, and does a thriving business under able and energetic management. Mr. Nelson is the owner of a modern residence on Main Street and two ranches of 960 acres on the South Bench of Gallatin County, and with Mr. Thorndyke owns other ranches to the extent of 930 acres in Gallatin and Jefferson counties. Mr. Nelson is a stanch republican and takes a good citizen's interest in public affairs and has been a supporter of numerous movements tending toward civic betterment. Fraternally he is affiliated with Millbank (South Dakota) Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and Millbank Chapter, Royal Arch Masons.

Mr. Nelson was married at Los Angeles, California, in 1903, to Miss Lois Robertson, who was born in that city and attended high school there, and they are the parents of three children: Bernice, born in 1906; Robert, born in 1908; and Richard Peter, born in 1911.

Arthur E. McFatridge, clerk of the State Board of Examiners of Montana, has spent the greater part of his active life in educational work. He was an Indiana teacher, and left his native state to enter the service of the Indian Department as a teacher in Government schools. This work brought him to Montana about ten years ago, and in 1917 he was appointed to his present responsibilities by the State Board of Examiners.

Mr. McFatridge was born in Ripley County, Indiana, May 9, 1867. His paternal ancestors were Scotch-Irish and his great-grandfather came to this country from the north of Ireland. His father, John McFatridge, was born in Jefferson County, Indiana, in 1832 and spent all his life in Jefferson and Ripley counties. He was a skilled blacksmith, and made that trade the chief means of providing for his family. He died in Ripley County January 27, 1898. He was an active supporter of the Methodist Episcopal Church and was affiliated with the Masons and Odd Fellows. John McFatridge married Nancy Wyatt, who was born in Jefferson County, Indiana, in 1836, and died in Ripley County in June, 1909. They had a large family of children: Mary A., wife of James O. Milligan, a carpenter and builder in Ripley County; George W., a farmer who died in Jackson County, Indiana; Cynthia, wife of William H. Murdock, a railroad man living in Ripley County; John H., who is employed by the Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company and lives at St. Louis; Etta, wife of Frank Heaton, a Ripley County farmer; Arthur E.; Charles A., stone sawyer by trade, living at Springfield, Illinois; Cora, of Indianapolis, widow of E. E. Jackson, who was a locomotive engineer; Lelia, who died in Ripley County, wife of Harry Chaille, a resident of Cincinnati.

Arthur E. McFatridge was educated in the rural schools of Ripley County, graduated from high school at Holton, Indiana, in 1885, and prepared for his profession in the Southern Indiana Normal College at Mitchell. He remained there until within half a term of graduation. His work as a teacher in the public schools of Indiana covered a period of ten years. For the last two years he was principal of schools at Holton, but resigned in January, 1898, to enter the Government service as an Indian teacher. He spent four years in the Indian schools of the Rosebud Reservation in South Dakota. He was then promoted to inspector of Indian day schools, and continued that work on the Rosebud Reservation about four years. For two years and two months he had charge of the Winnebago Reservation in Nebraska, and for three years was Indian agent on the Umatilla Reservation near Pendleton, Oregon. In 1910 Mr. McFatridge came to Montana as agent on the Blackfoot Reservation at Browning, an office he filled five years. Mr. McFatridge in 1915 founded the Browning Review on the Blackfoot Reservation, and was editor and publisher of that newspaper two years.

He then came to Helena to accept the appointment as clerk to the State Board of Examiners, and has his offices in the State Capitol. This board is the purchasing agency for all state supplies and also audits all claims against the state. Mr. McFatridge is a republican in politics, a member of the Christian Church and has been an Odd Fellow thirty-two years and a Mason since 1899. He is affiliated with Eureka Lodge of Odd Fellows at Pendleton, Oregon, and also maintains his Masonic Lodge connections at Pendleton. He is a member of Helena Consistory No. 3 of the Scottish Rite and Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Helena. Mr. McFatridge is a member of the Helena Commercial Club and the Young Men's Christian Association. He and his family reside at 736 Sixth Avenue. He married at Holton, Indiana, in 1890, Miss Clara Cox, daughter of Squire and Martha (Murdock) Cox. Her mother is still living in Ripley County, where her father, a farmer, died. Mrs. McFatridge is a graduate of the Holton High School in Indiana. They have one son, Leslie V., who was born July 9, 1891, and is one of the successful young business men of Montana. He graduated from the high school at Pendleton, Oregon, and is now manager of a large mercantile establishment at Big Sandy.

Harlon L. Hart. Few names are more deservedly prominent in the official and business life of Helena and Montana than that of Harlon L. Hart, the present state treasurer. He was elected to that office in 1916, and entered upon its duties on the 1st of January, 1917, for a term of four years. His offices are located in the State Capitol Building.

Mr. Hart traces descent in direct line to John Alden, and on the paternal side belongs to a family which came from England to Massachusetts in the early history of the country. He was born in Peru, Vermont, July 15, 1874, and his father, Eli R. Hart, was from New Hampshire, born at Swanzey in the state in 1837, and he died at LaPorte, Indiana, in October, 1915. He was reared in the City of Swanzey and its vicinity, but after his marriage was a resident of Vermont, spending the most of the time while in the latter state at Bellows Falls and White River Junction, and was foreman of furniture or chair factories at both places. In 1882 he left Vermont to become a resident of Euclid, Ohio, where he was made manager of the extensive farming property of Leland Brothers, well known hotel proprietors at that time. In 1888 Mr. Hart removed to Hot Springs, Virginia, to take charge of the plantation in connection with the large hotel there, spending three years there, and then went north to LaPorte, Indiana, where he was made manager of the large wheel factory of the Niles & Scott Company, the largest factory of its kind in the world at that time. Mr. Hart spent the remainder of his life at LaPorte. He was an honored veteran of the Civil war, having served in Company H, First Vermont Heavy Artillery. He enlisted for the service as a private, and was mustered out with the rank of captain. During his army service he was captured by the Confederates and spent fourteen months in prison, of which eight months were spent in the notorious Libby Prison, suffering all of its horrors and privations. The republican party had in Mr. Hart a worthy supporter, and for two terms he represented his district in the Vermont State Legislature. In the Masonic fraternity he gained the thirty-second degree, and he was also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Eli R. Hart was married at White River Junction, Vermont, to Augusta Wright, who was born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1838, and died at Buhl, Idaho, in 1917. Eight children were born to bless this union, as follows: Edgar, who died in an epidemic of scarlet fever during the time his father was confined as a prisoner of war at Libby Prison; Herbert and Herman, who were also victims of the same terrible scarlet fever epidemic, and Addie was the fourth of the family to become its victim, and all of these four children died during their father's confinement in Libby Prison. The fifth born, Belle, died in Cleveland, Ohio, at the age of sixteen years. Stella married Edgar Van Riper and resides at Buhl, Idaho, where Mr. Van Riper is a farmer. In 1917 she was grand matron of the Order of Eastern Star for the State of Idaho. Leon, the youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. Hart, died of influenza at LaPorte, Indiana, in 1919. He was a gardener and the owner of a large greenhouse.

Harlon L. Hart, the sixth in age in the above family, attended the public schools of Euclid, a suburb of Cleveland, through the common grades, and later graduated from the high school at LaPorte, Indiana, while in 1913 he graduated from the LaPorte Business College. Returning then to Cleveland, Ohio, as court reporter for the firm of Squier, Sanders & Dempsey, he spent two years in that capacity, and then went to Chicago for the S. K. Martin Lumber Company, the largest corporation of its kind in the United States at that time. Mr. Hart served that company as a stenographer for a short time, leaving it to become associated with the Alexander & Edgar Lumber Company at Iron River, Wisconsin, for whom he traveled for nine years through the states of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Michigan, his territory practically comprising the central states. In 1904 Mr. Hart went to Mason, Wisconsin, as assistant manager of the White River Lumber Company, at that time operators of the largest mill east of the Rocky Mountains, with a capacity of 500,000 feet of lumber a day. He remained with this company until they finished sawing all of their timber and resigned from their employ in September, 1907.

It was at this time that Mr. Hart became associated with the life and interests of Montana. Many years of hard work had broken down his health, and he came to Montana to find renewed vigor in this free and open country. Locating near the Town of Hamilton in the Bitter Root Valley, he purchased a ranch there, but was soon called from its work to assume official duties, for in the fall of 1912 he was elected to the office of treasurer of Ravelli County and re-elected to that position in the fall of 1914. He served four years as a county treasurer, and had the distinction of being the only republican elected on the county ticket in 1912.

After the expiration of his duties as a county official Mr. Hart was awarded higher honors and was made the state treasurer of Montana. He is an efficient worker in the ranks of the republican party, is a member of the Baptist Church and has gained a high place in Masonry. He belongs to Ionic Lodge No. 38, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Hamilton, of which he is a past master, is a past high priest of Hamilton Chapter No. 18, Royal Arch Masons, is a member of Helena Council No. 1, Royal and Select Masters, a member of Crusade Commandery No. 17, Knights Templar, at Hamilton, member of Bagdad Temple, Ancient and Arabic Order Nobles of Mystic Shrine at Butte, and a member of Helena Consistory No. 3, thirty-second degree. He is at the present time grand junior deacon of the Grand Lodge of Montana, grand master of the Third Veil of the Grand Chapter of Montana, and grand patron of the Order of Eastern Star of Montana. He is a member and a past patron of Leona Chapter No. 31 of the Order of Eastern Star at Hamilton.

Mr. Hart sold his ranch in 1919, and the family home is at 837 Sixth Avenue, Helena. He was married at LaPorte, Indiana, in 1894, to Miss Bertha E. Crowl, a daughter of J. O. and Jennie Crowl, who still reside in the City of LaPorte, where the father is a retired farmer. Mrs. Hart is a graduate of the LaPorte High School. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hart. The oldest, Lester O., born in 1896, enlisted in the Regular Army in 1916, and has been promoted to the rank of lieutenant. He was with the Third United States Engineers in Honolulu, and during the World war was an instructor at Camp Johnson, Jacksonville, Florida. The second son, Lynden, died at the age of seven years. Russell H., born January 2, 1900, enlisted for service in the World war in Aviation Corps No. 674, Aerial Squadron, was sent overseas to England, and remained there with a flight squadron, testing aeroplanes. He is a skilled mechanic, and is now associated with the Baird & Harper Lumber Company at Warland, Montana.

Charles H. Reifenrath was born in Waukegan, Illinois, October 22, 1878, but has been a resident of Helena, Montana, during the greater part of his life. For many years he has been a leading newspaper man in the city, and is regarded as one of its most public-spirited citizens. At present he is the owner of the Northwestern Stockman and Farmer and general manager of the Montana Record-Herald.

Mr. Reifenrath's father, Herman Reifenrath, was born in Germany in 1832, and died at Helena, Montana, in February, 1918. Coming to the United States as a young man, he settled near the City of Waukegan, Cook County, Illinois, and there married Eliza Ann Gartley, who died at Helena in 1914, and by whom Mr. Reifenrath had six children: Minnie, who married Mr. Carson, now at Manila, Philippine Islands; Ella, married to James H. Bondy, of Great Falls, Montana; Gertrude, married to John F. Davis, an attorney of Spokane, Washington; William, who was killed in a railroad wreck at De Hart, Montana; Anna, the wife of Wallace D. Coburn, of Hollywood, California; and Charles H., the youngest of the six children.

Herman Reifenrath was for many years stationmaster, first in Chicago for the Northwestern Railroad, and after having been with the same railroad in Minneapolis, Minnesota, came to Helena, Montana, in 1885 as station master for the Northern Pacific Railroad, from which position he retired in 1915.

In the course of an unusually busy life, Charles H. Reifenrath has held many positions of trust and importance as an employe of several large concerns, working up from the beginning of the newspaper business to the head of it.

In 1904 he purchased an interest in the Northwestern Stockman and Farmer, which he now owns. This paper was established in 1890 by Russell B. Harrison, a son of former president Benjamin B. Harrison.

In 1914 Mr. Reifenrath, in company with Dr. O. M. Lanstrum, George Mayors, Con Hildebrand and Frank Whalen, organized the Record Printing Company, and became the active manager of that concern on January 1, 1916, when he likewise became general manager of the Montana Daily Record. The name of this paper was changed in 1916 to the Montana Record-Herald. It is a republican paper, recognized as the leading republican paper of the State of Montana, being also by way of succession from the Radiator, established in 1865, the oldest paper in the state.

As a leading republican Mr. Reifenrath has been chairman of the Republican Central Committee of Lewis and Clark County, and in 1900 was a candidate for treasurer. He is a member of the Episcopal Church, and of King Solomon Lodge No. 9, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Helena Chapter No. 2, Royal Arch Masons; Helena Commandery No. 2, Knights Templar; Algeria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and Helena Lodge No. 193, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He is also a member of the Montana Club, the Rotary Club, and the Helena Commercial Club, of which last organization he has been a director.

Mr. Reifenrath was married to Miss Grace Mable Wilson in 1907, who was born in Mankato, Minnesota. Before her marriage she taught music in the public schools of Helena.

They have three children, Charles H., Jr., Wilson G. and Elizabeth, and occupy a modern residence at 731 Stewart Street, Helena.

James Travis, one of the leading men of Cascade, has been associated with much of the development of this part of the West, and is one of the most highly respected citizens of the state, as well as one of its pioneers. He was born in Somersetshire, England, September 10, 1852, a son of James and Elizabeth (Holland) Travis, both natives of Somersetshire, he being born in 1827 and she in 1830. His death occurred when he was seventy-four years old, and hers when she was seventy. They had eight children, of whom five are now living, James Travis being the eldest of the family. By trade a blacksmith, James Travis, the elder, followed his calling in England until 1871, but in that year came to the United States and was engaged in prospecting and mining in the vicinity of Helena, Montana, where he spent the remainder of his life. In religious faith he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. After obtaining his papers of citizenship he espoused the principles of the republican party, and held to them the rest of his life.

James Travis, whose name heads this review, attended the public schools of England, and a night school at Helena, Montana. In 1869 he left England for Quebec, Canada, on the steamship Astoria, and after a short period spent in Quebec he went to Montreal, and then came to the United States, New York City being his first stop. From there he came West to Laramie, Wyoming, by rail. At that point he drove six yoke of oxen and traveled overland with them to Helena, Montana, being three months on the trip. Reaching Helena, he was en-

James Travis
Jane Travis

gaged in prospecting and placer mining on Ten Mile Creek until the fall of 1874 when he made a trip to Chestnut Valley, and for about two months was engaged there in hunting buffalo and looking the land over. He then returned to Helena and went into quartz mining. In 1885 he sold his mining interests and came back to Chestnut Valley to engage in the cattle industry, at one time having as many as 2,000 head of cattle. At present he owns and controls about 2,000 acres of land, and is still interested in stockraising on an extensive scale. In 1909 he ran for state representative on the republican ticket, and was beaten by only two votes. He and the candidate on the democratic ticket agreed before election that there would be no contest, so no recount was taken of the votes. For about forty years Mr. Travis has been a member of the school board, and has done much to improve the educational advantages offered the children of this section. In addition to owning a large amount of property at Cascade, Mr. Travis built and owns a large brick garage, and is a heavy stockholder of the Cascade Co-operative Association.

In 1885 Mr. Travis was married to Jennie Winmill, who died in 1891, leaving two children, namely: Ida, who is the wife of Christie Johnson and has three children, two sons and one daughter; and Addie, the younger of the two sisters, married Leo Shefieer, of Helena. In 1892 Mr. Travis was married to Jennie Perrine, born in Washington County, Iowa, a daughter of James and Elizabeth (Arnold) Perrine. James Perrine was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, in 1800, and died in 1886, aged eighty-six years. His wife was born near Steubenville, Ohio, in 1824, and died in 1886, aged sixty-two years, having borne her husband seven children, four of whom are living. Mr. Perrine came to Ohio in 1839, where he remained for some years, and then went to Washington County, Iowa, and there died. In politics he was a whig. By his second marriage Mr. Travis has a daughter, Elizabeth Ann. She married John E. Day, and they have three children, one daughter and two sons.

James Travis did not advance from the poor young prospector to the man of ample means and large interests without hard work and the exercise of shrewd common sense. Early in life he recognized the fact that unless he was willing to work he could not hope to advance, and never spared himself during his earlier days, but steadily forged ahead until he was able to acquire a sufficient amount to make substantial investments. Since coming to Cascade he has interested himself in developing this region, and to him a large amount of credit is due for the present prosperous condition. As a republican he has worked for his party, and is one of its leaders in the city and county. Such men as he are a valued addition to any community with which they cast their lot, and Cascade recognizes its obligation to him.

Isaac S. Martine is the present sheriff of Teton County. He has been an invaluable public official, and his record in business and in civic affairs has entitled him to the complete confidence of his fellow citizens.

Mr. Martine was born on his father's farm near Sleepy Eye in Brown County, Minnesota, April 20, 1876. His parents were Isaac and Elizabeth (Werring) Martine. His father was born near Rochester, New York, and died in 1897, while his mother is a native of England and is still living in her seventy-seventh year. The parents were married at Racine, Wisconsin. Isaac Martine, Sr., went to Wisconsin when a young man, and left his farm in that state to enlist in Company F of the Second Wisconsin Infantry at the breaking out of the Civil war. He was wounded in the first battle of Bull Run, and was so severely injured that he was incapacitated for further duty as a soldier and the rest of his life suffered a handicap upon his normal strength and functions. From Wisconsin he moved to Minnesota and was a pioneer in Brown County. He was a republican and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Of his four children three are still living: Isaac S. being the youngest.

Isaac S. Martine grew up in a rural district in Minnesota, attended school in winters, and graduated from high school with the class of 1898. For seven years he was a successful teacher in Minnesota and Idaho. He went to Idaho in 1905 and for two years was connected with the Idaho State Land Board. In 1909 Mr. Martine came to Conrad, Montana, and engaged in the real estate and loan business. He was also head of the police department of that town. From Conrad he removed to Choteau and in 1915 was appointed deputy sheriff. Later he served two and a half years as deputy county clerk and on November 5, 1918, was elected sheriff of Teton County.

Mr. Martine is affiliated with Choteau Lodge No. 44, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Choteau Chapter No. 25, Royal Arch Masons, Bethany Commandery No. 19, Knight Templar, and the Great Falls Consistory, Scottish Rite, and Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Helena. Politically he is a republican.

July 17, 1900, Mr. Martine married Kathleen Johnson, a native of Sleepy Eye, Minnesota. They have seven children: Gladys, Alice, Myrtle, Howard, Ruth, Lucile and James.

Paul Jacobson, clerk of the District Court at Choteau, at the time of his death, was a permanent resident of Teton County for many years, and held a number or responsibilities in public affairs.

He was born in Lac qui Parle County, Minnesota, April 9, 1875. His parents, Peter F. and Matilda (Quenemoen) Jacobson, were both natives of Norway, his father born April 14, 1842, and his mother in 1844. The latter died in 1916. They were married in Iowa, and of their twelve children eight are still living, Paul being the sixth in age.

Peter F. Jacobson was a prominent pioneer of Minnesota. At the age of fourteen he crossed the Atlantic by sailing ship and after a long voyage he and his widowed mother landed in New York. He came to the years of manhood in Fayette County, Iowa, where he finished his education in American schools. He did some farming on his own account in Iowa, and after his marriage moved to Lac qui Parle County, taking up a Government claim and becoming one of the first settlers in that section. He built a log house with a shingle roof, the first structure of its kind in the county. Besides farming he was also a merchant and for several years was an Indian trader. He also represented his county in the State Legislature for several terms. Peter Jacobson remained an honored resident of Minnesota until 1898, when he spent a year in Washington and Oregon and for about a year also lived at Choteau, Montana. He then retired to Billingham, Washington, where he is still living. He is a republican in politics. His living children are: Jacob, a native of Iowa; Elizabeth, who was the first white child born in Lac qui Parle County, Minnesota; Rachel, Olaf, Marie, John, Martin and Manford.

Paul Jacobson acquired his early education in his native county of Minnesota and lived at home on his father's farm until he was twenty years of age. In 1898 he moved to Washington and Oregon, and in June, 1899, located at Choteau, Teton County, Montana. His first employment here was on a ranch. He clerked in local establishments for several years and in 1904 was appointed under sheriff. He held that office two years and then resumed clerking. He was appointed and served one year as superintendent of weights and measures for Teton county. Following that he was a merchant at Choteau, but in 1912 disposed of his business. He was appointed deputy clerk of the Nineteenth District Court. He was chosen clerk of the District Court in 1916 and gave a well ordered and efficient administration of that office from January 1, 1917, until his death, which occurred August 5, 1919. He was a republican and was elected clerk on that ticket.

May 1, 1905, Mr. Jacobson married Miss Blanche Kennedy, a native of Michigan. They had one daughter, Margaret Elizabeth. Mrs. Jacobson was appointed by the Commission to the position of clerk of the District after the death of her husband.

C. H. Drake. The gentleman to a brief review of whose life and characteristics the reader's attention is herewith directed is among the foremost business men of Pondera County, and has by his enterprise and progressive methods contributed in a material way to the commercial advancement of the locality. He has in the course of an honorable career been most successful in the business enterprises of which he has been the head and is well deserving of mention in the annals of his section of the state.

C. H. Drake is a native son of the Hawkeye state, having been born at Rossville, Fayette County, Iowa. His parents were Simeon H. and Cecelia (Henderson) Drake, natives of New York State and the parents of three children. The father died in 1899, when sixty-two years of age, while the mother is still living at the age of eighty-three years. Simeon H. Drake, who had been a soldier for the Union in the War of the Rebellion, became a physician by profession, having graduated from the Chicago Medical College, now the Medical Department of Northwestern University. He first practiced his profession at West Union, Iowa, but later located at Jamestown, North Dakota, and still later at Butte, Montana. His last professional work was at Choteau, Teton County, where he spent his last days. He was a member of the National and State Medical Societies, and was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity. In politics he was a republican.

C. H. Drake's first identification with the business interests of Montana was in 1890, when he engaged in the drug business at Butte. Later he opened a drug store at Whitehall and in 1898 engaged in the same business at Choteau, Teton County. Here he at once assumed a leading place among the business men of his community, and in 1899 he received from President McKinley an appointment as postmaster of Choteau, and two commissions to the same office from President Roosevelt, thus serving three terms and giving entire satisfaction to the patrons of the office. At one time Mr. Drake owned and operated seven different drug stores in Teton County. In 1910 he located in Conrad, Pondera County, and opened a drug store. He organized the Montana Telephone Company, of which he became secretary and treasurer, and of which line he had been the original builder. Mr. Drake also has extensive farming interests, and his progressive spirit is shown in the fact that he was one of the first men in Pondera County to irrigate his land for agricultural purposes, and has thus shown the way to greater possibilities for the farmers in this community.

Mr. Drake has been married twice, first to Jessie Dobyns, a native of Kansas, to which union were born two children, Harry H. and Helen H. After the death of his first wife Mr. Drake married Mary H. Conrad, a native of Virginia. In politics Mr. Drake is a republican, and he takes an intelligent interest in the trend of public affairs, giving his support at all times to those movements which promise to advance the best interests of the community in which he lives.

George B. Calvert. Few citizens of Great Falls are as widely and favorably known as George B. Calvert, one of the most successful builders and contractors in this section of the state and one of the community's most useful and highly esteemed men. His life has become a part of the history of the community in which he has made his home for many years, and his long and honorable business career has brought him before the public in such a way as to gain the esteem and confidence of his fellow men and give him a reputation such as few of his contemporaries have attained. Keen perception, tireless energy and honesty of purpose, combined with mature judgment and every-day common sense, have ever been among his most prominent characteristics, and while laboring for individual success and for the material interests of the community, he has also been largely instrumental in promoting the moral welfare of those with whom he has mingled.

George B. Calvert was born in Lindsey, Ontario, Canada, on June 7, 1866, and is the son of William and Eliza (Holladay) Calvert. William Calvert was an Englishman by nativity, born in 1834, and his death occurred on January 15, 1918, at the age of eighty-four years. When but four years of age he was brought to America by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Calvert, who located in Ontario, Canada. He was there reared and educated, and on attaining maturity he became a building contractor, in which he was fairly successful. He erected the first saw-mill in Ontario. During the building of the great Erie Canal he acted as a foreman. He continued in his line there until the spring of 1880, when he removed to Winnipeg, Canada, and was there occupied as a building contractor up to 1884, when he came to Helena, Montana, and was similarly occupied for several years. He then located at Anoka, Minnesota, where he was engaged in contracting up to 1888. He then came to Great Falls, and was prominently identified with the building operations of this city and vicinity up to 1907. In that year Mr. and Mrs. Calvert moved to Tacoma, Washington, and there they celebrated the golden anniversary of their marriage on February 16th of that year. They spent their remaining days in Tacoma. In Ontario, Canada, Mr. Calvert married Eliza Holladay, who was born in the north of Ireland in 1835, and who died in 1914, at the age of seventy-nine years. They became the parents of seven children, four sons and three daughters, of whom six are now living. Of these children the subject of this sketch was the third in order of birth.

George B. Calvert spent his boyhood days under the parental roof and received his education in the public schools of Ontario and Winnipeg. On completing his education he became associated with his father in the contracting business, their relation being maintained from 1889 to 1901, they having come to Montana in August, 1887. Since 1901 Mr. Calvert has carried on his operations alone and has been

W. O. Hepter

very successful, his operations covering a wide range of country contiguous to Great Falls. During the past two years he has erected all the buildings for the Montana Power Company, including the new sub-station and warehouse, costing about $110,000. He is now building for himself seven houses, all of brick construction and ranging in value from $4,500 to $7,000, and which he expects to sell on completion. He is thoroughly conversant with every detail of the various building trades, and is therefore competent to advise prospective builders and save them money. Absolutely honest in all his transactions, he has gained an enviable reputation for reliability and enjoys his full share of the business in his line in this section of the state.

On September 21, 1890, Mr. Calvert was married to Minnie M. Patterson, who was born in Springfield, Illinois, and to them have been born four children, namely: Alice, the wife of Herbert H. Bell, of Dallas, Texas; Bessie is the wife of R. W. Page, of Great Falls; George C. and Jerald.

Politically Mr. Calvert is a republican and has taken a keen interest in local public affairs, and has served as alderman from the fourth ward, having been first elected in 1910 and serving seven years. Fraternally he is a member of Great Falls Lodge No. 214, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and the Woodmen of the World. He is also a member of the Commercial Club and the Rotary Club of Great Falls. Mr. Calvert is a man who would have won his way in any locality where fate might have placed him, for he possesses sound judgment, coupled with great energy and business tact, together with upright principles, all of which make for success wherever and whenever they are persistently and rightly applied. By reason of these principles he has won and retains a host of friends throughout this section of the state.

Wheeler O. Dexter. Nearly sixty years have been numbered with the past since Wheeler O. Dexter, a venerable and highly honored citizen of Fort Benton, came to the section of country included within the scope of the present work. Upon his arrival this section of the treasure state was largely an undeveloped region, awaiting the awakening touch of the sturdy pioneer to transform its wild lands into rich farms and beautiful homes, to found cities and towns, to establish churches and schools, and in many other ways to reclaim the country for the use of man. Mr. Dexter well deserves mention with the substantial men of this section of the country, for he has seen and taken part in the work of development, and his reminiscences of the early days here are indeed interesting, so that it is with pleasure that a review of his long, interesting and useful career is herewith presented.

Wheeler O. Dexter was born in Steuben County, New York, on July 31, 1843, and is the son of Belal and Annie (Snyder) Dexter, who were both also natives of the great Empire State. The father, was born in 1800, and died on February 15, 1851, and the mother, who was born in 1812, died in 1872, at the age of sixty years. Of their three children the subject of this sketch is the youngest child and the only survivor. He was only seven years old when his father died, so that it became necessary to a certain extent that he should look out for his own welfare. After attending the public schools he entered Ithaca Academy, paying for his board by doing chores. But he was ambitious to secure an education and took advantage of every opportunity to improve his knowledge. The habits then formed have never left Mr. Dexter, who has all his life been a close reader and a keen observer of men and events, so that he is an unusually well informed man on general topics.

On January 4, 1864, Mr. Dexter enlisted in Company F, Sixteenth Regiment New York Heavy Artillery, with which he served until mustered out on June 24, 1865. He was on the James River under heavy fire for ten days and saw much arduous service. For a time, however, he was detached from his command, being detailed as a clerk at headquarters. After his return from military service Mr. Dexter went to the oil fields of Pennsylvania, where he worked for a while, but on June 6, 1866, he went to St. Cloud, Minnesota, and joined the Fisk outfit, who were making ready for a western migration. They were fitted out with a miscellaneous assortment of equipment, including ox teams, mule teams, horse teams and cow teams, but Mr. Dexter rode his own horse. He accompanied the expedition and visited Fort Benton on August 27 and 28, 1866. On the 2d of September following he arrived at Helena, and at once obtained employment as a night clerk in a hotel. Some time later he took the position of engineer in a sawmill, having in the meantime erected a cabin. In February, 1867, he became engineer in a quartz mill, where he was employed about a year, and then he engaged in prospecting for coal. He was successful in locating coal on the Missouri River, below Cow Island, and he also engaged in the wood business at Cow Island, having wood yards also along the river from Cow Island to Grand Island and supplying fuel to the steamers plying the river. He later broadened his operations and furnished the boats with meat, having an ice house and handling deer, mountain sheep and other game. After the river water was too low in the fall for the river boats, Mr. Dexter hauled passengers to Fort Benton and Helena, and then wintered in the Gallatin Valley. Later he engaged in threshing, burned charcoal and cut wood, which he hauled to Bozeman and sold. In 1874 he engaged in the meat business at Bozeman, but in the spring of the following year he came to Fort Benton, where he engaged in freighting. He also opened a lumber yard, having a sawmill at Highwood, and in that way proved a godsend to the pioneers. In 1885 and 1886 Mr. Dexter inaugurated two ferries across the river at Great Falls and also built the first steam launch at that place. He also built a ferry on Sun River. In 1877 he bought the first threshing outfit at Fort Benton and did a vast amount of work for the farmers of that section. In 1890 Mr. Dexter took up a homestead and engaged extensively in the breeding and raising of horses, in which he met with splendid success. He has been handling farm machinery, gas engines, stationary engines, marine engines and general road supplies for several years, and has met with excellent success. He has also given good service as public administrator, which position he has filled for many years.

During the long period since Mr. Dexter came to this state as a pioneer he has passed through many unusual and interesting experiences, which if collected in permanent form would make a most interesting and valuable collection of sidelights on the early history of the Northwest. Among the incidents with which he was personally connected, he relates that at one time his horses were stolen by the Indians. He spent twenty-eight days in the search for them, finally locating them in an Indian camp. It was necessary to secure the help of the Indian agent, who gave the Indians some stores which belonged to them anyhow and so got the horses released. At another time Mr. Dexter was riding across a rough section of the country on a very slow horse, when he came across a bear with two cubs. He did his best to spur his horse to quick action, hoping to get away without attracting the attention of the mother bear. He failed in his attempt, but when the horse discovered that the bear was after him he showed a wonderful exhibition of speed, making a runaway of it and leaving Mrs. Bruin far behind. While hunting buffalo for his winter supply of meat in 1875 Mr. Dexter was so unfortunate as to have his entire load of meat upset, a part of the load falling on him in such a way as to crush the bones in his neck, as a result of which he was paralyzed for a considerable length of time.

For a half century Mr. Dexter has been a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and is a life member of Chouteau Lodge No. 25. He is also a member of the Order of the Eastern Star. His old Civil war associations are kept alive through his membership in the Grand Army of the Republic, his local affiliation being with Sheridan Post No. 25 at Great Falls. He retains an active interest in this honored organization and attended the national encampment of the Grand Army which was held at Columbus, Ohio, in September, 1919. He has played well his part in the drama of civilization and because of his achievements and his sterling qualities of character he enjoys a well-deserved popularity and is eminently entitled to representation in a work of the character of the present volume.

Sumner St. Claire Franks, agent of the Continental Oil Company at Gilman, is one of the substantial men of the Sun River Valley. He was born at Goldfield, Wright County, Iowa, on April 7, 1866, a son of James L. Franks and grandson of John Franks.

James L. Franks was born at Nottinghamshire, England, in 1818, where he was reared and learned the butchering trade. In 1853 he came to the United States and located in Henry County, Illinois, and there became owner of a coal mine. Later he went to Tama, Iowa, where he engaged in a land business, but when he went to Goldfield, Iowa, he engaged in farming. In 1875 he made another change, going then to Wadena, Minnesota, where he continued to farm until his death in 1898. After coming to America he became a republican, and in 1880 was census taker in Wright County, Iowa, and always was prominent in the public affairs of the several communities in which he lived. The Episcopal church held his membership, and he was consistent in living up to its requirements.

The marriage of James L. Franks took place in England, when he was united with a Miss Boote, who bore him the following children: James, who lives near London, England; and John, who was a captain in the English army during the Real Rebellion in Canada, but of recent years his brother has lost track of his movements. The first Mrs. Franks died in England, and after coming to the United States James L. Franks was married to Mary Ann Burton, born on Staten Island, New York, in 1838, and died at Wadena, Minnesota, in 1904. By this marriage James L. Franks had the following children: Ben Lewis, who is a blacksmith of Cohasset, Minnesota; Florence, who married Alfred J. Caswell, a railroad man of Minneapolis, Minnesota; Martha Wright, who married Byron Waite, a farmer of Erie, Illinois; Sumner St. Claire, who was fourth in order of birth, and George, who is a ranch owner, banker and prominent citizen of Minnesota.

Sumner S. Franks was educated in the public schools of Goldfield, Iowa, remaining on his father's farm until he was twenty-two years old, at which time he took a trip through Montana, Idaho, Washington and British Columbia, the date of his first trip to Montana being 1889. In order to support himself on this trip he worked in various lines, and then in 1895 returned to Wadena, Minnesota, and assisted his father for eight years. In June, 1904 he returned to Montana, landing at Augusta on July 4 of that year, and until September 17 worked on neighboring ranches. Once more he returned to Wadena, on account of the illness of his wife, and remained there, working on the farm he owned until her death, which occurred on April 4, 1905. By the end of April of that same year he returned to Augusta and was employed in ranch work, and prospected, mined and acted as a guide in the mountains for three years. Then, until the founding of Gilman, Mr. Franks worked in the vicinity of Augusta as a rancher, but when the former place was established in 1912, he became one of its pioneers and opened up its first restaurant, which he conducted until 1916, when he engaged with the Continental Oil Company and is now its agent for this section of Lewis and Clark County. Until 1919 he was also engaged in freighting, but no longer carried on that business. Although one of the new towns of Montana, Gilman is in a flourishing condition, and Mr. Franks is proud of the fact that he did pioneer work here and can lay claim to assisting in getting things well started.

In politics Mr. Franks is a republican. He belongs to the Episcopal Church. Fraternally he is a member of Augusta Lodge No. 54, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and Augusta Camp, Modern Woodmen of America. He owns a restaurant located on Central Avenue, and his residence, which is on the same thoroughfare, has mining interests and is a stockholder in the Wymont Oil and Gas Company. As one of the trustees of the Gilman Park Association he is doing much to afford the people of this community a recreation ground.

Mr. Franks was married in 1898, at Wadena, Minnesota, his wife being a native of Woodside, Oak Valley township, that state. Their only child is Richard L., who was born on May 30, 1902. He attended the Minnesota High School, and is now assisting his father. Mr. Franks was married in 1911 to Mrs. Harriet Nett, a native of Montana, born at Helena.

Edwin L. Norris. A long chapter of important Montana history was written while Edwin L. Norris was lieutenant governor and governor of the state, a period of eight years.

Governor Norris, who is now one of the esteemed residents of Great Falls, has been in Montana and engaged in the practice of law since the beginning of statehood. In fact he was admitted to the Montana bar about the same time that Montana was admitted to the Union.

He was born in Cumberland County, Kentucky, August 15, 1865, a son of W. W. and Martha (Nunn) Norris. His parents were also born in Cumberland County, and are still living, as are their three sons. Governor Norris was the second child.

He was educated in the Western Kentucky Normal School at Bowling Green and was admitted to the Montana bar October 8, 1889. For many years his home and practice as a lawyer was at Dillon. He represented Beaverhead County in the State Senate from 1896 to 1900. His service as lieutenant governor began January 2, 1905, and continued until April 1, 1908, when by the resignation of Governor Toole he became governor and filled out the unexpired term until January 1, 1909. He was regularly elected governor in 1908, and held office until January 1, 1913. On retiring from the office of governor he located at Great Falls and has resumed his practice as a lawyer.

George E. Hurd is a well known Montana lawyer and since 1913 has been associated in practice with former Governor Norris, who that year left the governor's chair, and their offices have been at Great Falls. The firm Norris & Hurd commands a well deserved prestige and a large and important practice in all the local and state courts.

Mr. Hurd belongs to an old family of the state of Delaware. He was born on his father's farm in Kent County July 11, 1872, son of James H. and Martha (Godwin) Hurd. The parents were also natives of Delaware. The father was a Union soldier in a regiment of Delaware Infantry, was a farmer, and for many years specialized in standard bred livestock. He died in 1908, at the age of seventy-five, while his wife passed away in 1900, at the age of seventy-three.

George E. Hurd was the youngest of six children, five of whom are still living. He acquired a liberal education, attending the public schools of his native county, a preparatory school at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and was graduated A. B. from Amherst College in Massachusetts in 1896. He took the law course at Harvard University in 1896-97. As a youth he had mastered the art of telegraphy and when in 1897, on the advice of his brother, a rancher in Montana, he came to this state he used his knowledge of telegraphy as a means of earning his living while continuing the study of law. For about three years he was employed by the Great Northern Railway Company as telegrapher and station agent at Glasgow. In the meantime his earnest application gained him admission to the Montana bar in 1900, and from the first he had a lucrative practice at Glasgow. He was a popular citizen of that community, was elected mayor in 1902, served three consecutive terms, but on account of his law practice had to resign in 1907. In 1908 and for several years he was in partnership with E. M. Lewis, under the name of Hurd & Lewis. By action of the State Legislature he was appointed special prosecutor for the state in 1911.

Mr. Hurd has been in many political campaigns as a democrat and was a political associate of Governor Norris before they became partners in the law. He is a member of the Cascade County and the State Bar associations.

On December 20, 1900, the same year that he began law practice Mr. Hurd married Mary E. Hargadine. She is also a native of Delaware and a daughter of Robert W. and Mary E. (Carter) Hargadine. Her father died at the age of forty-nine and her mother at fifty-six. Mrs. Hurd was the second in a family of seven children, six of whom are still living. Her father was a physician. Mr. and Mrs. Hurd have two children: Robert H. and George E., Jr.

August D. F. Buchholz, a justice of the peace of Augusta, is one of the most representative men of Lewis and Clark County and one who has played an important part in the history of this region. He was born at Parchim, Province of Mecklenburg, Germany, a town of about ten thousand located on a tributary to the Elbe River. He came into the world on August 6, 1876, a son of Frederick and Marie (Wilcke) Buchholz, who spent the greater part of their lives at Parchim. Frederick Buchholz learned the trade of a cooper in his youth, later became a farmer, and still later handled real estate, being thus engaged at the time of his death.

August D. F. Buchholz attended the public schools of his home town until he was fourteen years old, and completed his educational training with a year's course at Rostock, a Baltic seaport, where he secured a certificate entitling him to one year volunteer service in the German army instead of the otherwise three years' compulsory service. Life in the German army even for one year did not appeal to him, and he decided, with the gladly given consent of his father, to join his elder brother, Herman, in the United States.

In the spring of 1892 the lad landed in New York City, and after various delays, owing to floods and washouts, he reached Augusta, Lewis and Clark County, Montana, near which town his brother was engaged in cattle ranching. The first task set the ambitious boy was to learn to stay in the saddle, and he accomplished it by frequent "grabbing leather," and persisted until in a few days he was admitted to be expert enough to accompany another rider and a pack-horse loaded with salt for the cattle grazing on the North Fork of the Sun River in the Rockies.

Although still nothing more than a boy, he rapidly advanced, and while quiet and retiring in disposition, the freedom of the new life and the democratic spirit of the people strongly appealed to him and he resolved to permanently locate among them, and at the age of twenty years he invested his inheritance left him by his parents, who had in the meanwhile passed away, in 160 acres of land and a bunch of cattle, his ranch being near the Sun River Canyon. His sister Augusta lived with him and looked after his household affairs. Later they pooled their interests with those of their brother Herman, and the three of them lived on Willow Creek, a tributary of Sun River, until Herman was killed by the flying timbers of a shed roof which was torn off by the terrific west wind. Following this sad event the brother and sister moved to Augusta, and this town has been his place of residence ever since.

Although he has owned farm land ever since he reached his majority, his most important venture was made in 1919, when he acquired 400 acres of land adjoining the Augusta townsite, for which he paid what was then an unprecedented price for that locality of $85 per acre for the greater portion of it. Mr. Buchholz, with commendable foresight and public spirit, made valuable concessions to the Augusta Commercial Club, thus insuring the growth of the town, and had it not been for the unfortunate location of a railroad terminal two miles away, Augusta would today be one of the most flourishing of the little cities in this part of the state. As it is the newly established town of Gilman, which has sprung up about the railroad station, has taken away much of the trade which formerly came to the old town.

A brief history of the location of this railroad terminal is interesting in connection with Mr. Buchholz' biography. Augusta has never had the advantage of railroad facilities, its means of communication with the outside world being a daily stage to Craig on the Montana Central branch of the Great Northern Railroad. When a feeder was built up the Sun River Valley from Great Falls, construction was stopped within two miles of Augusta, for the alleged reason that the continuation to the town would be useless to the railroad, or at least an unprofitable spur, whenever the line should be extended across the mountains. A town was laid out at the terminal called Gilman, and the Augusta people invited to move at their own expense, if they wished to be on the railroad.

The people of Augusta, in turn, requested the road to move to them, but their appeal fell upon deaf ears, so they went before the State Legislature, then sitting at Helena in 1917, and had introduced a bill authorizing the Board of Railroad Commissioners to compel the construction of spurs to the length of two miles, instead of the provision of one mile spurs. In spite of the strenuous objection of the railroad interests and various alleged attempts to pigeonhole the bill, the Legislature stood by what they deemed the people's cause, and Governor Stewart approved the law on March 1, 1917.

The Railroad Commission held a hearing at Augusta soon thereafter, and concluded that the people were entitled to the extension asked for. They made an order to that effect, but before it could be executed the World war drew the United States into the Allied cause, and later the government took over the roads, stopping all but the most necessary construction. With the return of the roads to private ownership on March 1, 1920, has come to the people of Augusta renewed hopes of obtaining what they regard as their due. In the meanwhile there is much goodnatured rivalry between Augusta and Gilman; houses have been moved backward and forward, and while Gilman still holds the strategic position of the terminal, the splendid "pull together" spirit of the Augusta people has won the admiration of the surrounding country to such an extent that the latter bids fair to hold its lead over the former, even without the road extension.

In the fall of 1904 Mr. Buchholz was elected justice of the peace of Augusta township, which gives him jurisdiction over a large territory, for judicial townships embrace considerable space, Augusta Township containing 1,000 square miles. After he had held the office for two years he was re-elected, and has continued to hold this office continuously ever since with the exception of a winter when he was abroad visiting the land of his birth. He does not claim to have any great legal knowledge, but so equitable have been his judgments that up to 1920 not one of his decisions have been reversed by a higher court. Even during the war, when many of German birth were discriminated against, the voters of Augusta Township recognized Mr. Buchholz' one-hundred per cent Americanism by re-electing him by a handsome majority. He bears the unique distinction of having in 1916 been nominated by three political parties, the democratic, republican and socialistic.

The panic of 1893 made him a republican, and since then he has affiliated with that party, although at times having his name printed in the democratic column of the election ballot, when a nomination by two parties gave him his choice. About 1900 Mr. Buchholz joined the Modern Woodmen of America, and some years later, the Odd Fellows and Woodmen of the World. In 1920 he was clerk or secretary for all three of these fraternities in the local lodges at Augusta.

While a member of the Augusta Methodist Episcopal Church and one of its energetic workers, he was never accused of being orthodox, and when a friend once asked him for his creed, he is reported to have answered: "Little I know of God, devil, spirit, heaven or hell, and less about my soul, but I know we are here and have to make the best of it. Ignorance is my worst enemy, intelligence my dearest friend, and to live forever is my greatest hope."

On May 29, 1905, Mr. Buchholz was married at Helena, Montana, to Emma Wilcke, of Parchim, Germany, a daughter of the German army commissary official, Frederick Wilcke. She is an accomplished musician, and takes an interest in all matters related to an improvement of the social life of the community. Mrs. Buchholz is a great lover of nature and of all things beautiful.

Hugh S. McGinley. Only those who come into personal contact with Hugh S. McGinley, a representative citizen of Fort Benton and one of the popular and successful attorneys of that section of the Treasure State, can understand how thoroughly nature and training, habits of thought and action have enabled him to accomplish his life work and made him a fit representative of the enterprising class of professional people to which he belongs. He is a fine type of the sturdy, conscientious, progressive American of today—a man who unites a high order of ability with courage, patriotism, clean morality and sound common sense, doing thoroughly and well the work that he finds to do and asking praise of no man for the performance of what he conceives to be his simple duty.

Hugh Samuel McGinley was born in Davenport, Iowa, on August 4, 1881, and is the son of Hugh and Susie P. (Duffin) McGinley. The father was born in Ironton, Ohio, in September, 1857, and the mother in Davenport, Iowa, on May 11, 1864, and they were united in marriage in the latter city on May 11, 1880. They became the parents of two children, the subject of this sketch and a daughter, Susie T., who is the wife of Guy E. Thomas, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Hugh McGinley was brought to Davenport, Iowa, by his parents when a mere child, and received his education in the public schools of that city. His first active work was in the hardware business in Davenport, with which he was connected up to 1878, when he engaged as a traveling salesman for a wholesale hardware house, having his headquarters in Chicago, and covering practically the entire Northwest through to the coast, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Billings, Butte and Helena, Montana, from which latter point he traveled by stage routes through Montana to Fort Benton, thence through Washington, Idaho and Oregon. In 1887 he located in Spokane, Washington, where, two years later, he became manager for the Spokane Hardware Company. He retained that position up to August 4, 1891, when the plant was destroyed by fire. Mr. McGinley then engaged in the implement business under the firm name of C. E. Woodruff Company, of which he was the "company." At the same time he also conducted a general mercantile store at Ellensburg, Washington, up to 1894, when he moved to Minneapolis, Minnesota, and engaged as a traveling salesman in the hardware business, in which he is still engaged. He is an expert salesman and has been very successful in that vocation. Politically he is a stanch supporter of the democratic party.

Hugh S. McGinley secured his elementary education in the public schools of Minneapolis, Minnesota, after which he was student in St. Thomas College at St. Paul, Minnesota, and the University of Notre Dame at Notre Dame, Indiana. Then, having decided to devote his life to the practice of law, he entered the law department of Minnesota University, where he was graduated with the class of 1903. In 1904 he was admitted to the bar of Minnesota and was engaged in the practice of his profession until 1906, when he became identified with the legal department of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad for about a year. In 1907 Mr. McGinley applied him-

Hugh S. McGinley

self to the study of railroad construction with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad for a few months. In November, 1907, he again took up the practice of law, opening an office in Minneapolis, but in 1910 he came to Montana, locating in Great Falls, where he remained until July 1, 1911, when he located in Fort Benton, where he has since remained. He has been actively and successfully engaged in the practice of law here, and has richly earned a high reputation as an able and successful attorney. In 1911, at the Cascade County Convention, he and Howard Green were placed in nomination for County Attorney, and he was defeated by only seven votes. The result was not entirely displeasing to him, however, as prior to the convention he had expressed himself as not desiring the nomination. In 1912 Mr. McGinley was elected county attorney of Chouteau County, holding the office during 1913-14.

Mr. McGinley possessed a broad and comprehensive knowledge of the law and has been notably successful in his practice. He enjoys a large and representative clientele, having been connected in a professional way with much of the most important litigation in the local courts, as well as in several of the adjoining counties.

Politically, Mr. McGinley is an ardent supporter of the democratic party and was chairman of the County Central Committee of that party during the years 1914 to 1918. He was also chairman of the local Draft Board from December, 1917, until the close of the war. Fraternally he is a member of Great Falls Lodge, No. 214, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On June 15, 1908, Mr. McGinley was married to Ida L. Koch, who was born in Keokuk, Iowa. Mr. McGinley is recognized as a man of strong and alert mentality, deeply interested in everything pertaining to the welfare of the community along material, civic or moral lines, and he is recognized as one of the progressive and representative men of his section of the state. His success in life has been the legitimate fruitage of consecutive effort, directed and controlled by good judgment and correct principles.

Forest M. Mack. To get ahead to a point where his income exceeds his demand, where his ability exceeds his tasks, where he can do the work he likes best, is possible to anyone, provided he learns to bend his energies in the right direction. When he determines to know, instead of assuming to know, he advances steadily, for no matter how powerful, energy and effort can never take the place of intelligent direction. Forest M. Mack is one of the successful merchants of Gilman, and he is a man who has learned how to intelligently direct the energies and efforts of others, not only in his business but in community work as well, and has earned for himself a reputation for sagacity and public spirit.

Forest M. Mack was born at Cedar Rapids, Nebraska, on September 1, 1886, a son of Roderick J. Mack of Marcellus, Michigan. Roderick J. Mack was born in 1855, and shortly after his marriage, which took place at Rome City, Indiana, he moved to Cedar Rapids, Nebraska. All of his active years he was engaged in farming, but retired in 1898 and returned to Rome City, Indiana, where he lived until 1905, at which time he located at Marcellus, Michigan. Well known as a Mason, he served the Rome City Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, as worshipful master for some years. In politics he is a republican and has always been strong in his support of his party's candidates and principles. Roderick J. Mack was married to Lanore Bidlack, who was born in Rome City, Indiana, in 1860, and died at Marcellus, Michigan, in 1917. Their children were as follows: Lulu, who married a Mr. Howe, a farmer, and they live at Rome City, Indiana; Forest M., who was second in order of birth; Florence, who married a Mr. Rowe, an electrical engineer who was killed by wire contact at Marcellus, Michigan, where his widow is still residing; Chandler, who is with a paper manufacturing plant of Three Rivers, Michigan; and Ulin, who is living with his father.

Forest M. Mack attended the public schools of Rome City, Indiana, and was graduated from its high school in 1903. For the subsequent year he was employed in a dry-goods store at Wolcottville, Indiana, which he left to go into a similar establishment at Fayette, Ohio. After a year at the latter place Mr. Mack decided to homestead, and went to Canada, passing through the Dominion to Edmunton, but found no location to suit him, and in 1905 came to Montana and worked on a cattle ranch owned by Sam Aiken at Gold Butte for a year. The next year he was on the cattle ranch of George Murray, on both of these ranches being a real cowboy, a somewhat different article from the one usually shown in the movies.

In 1907 Mr. Mack entered the general merchandise store of A. H. Fay at Gold Butte, Montana, and during 1908 and 1909 was manager of it. He then organized the firm of Ellis & Mack and on March 1, 1910, bought the store owned by A. C. Strode at Whitlash, in the Sweet Grass Hills, forty miles from the railroad, and for the three years they conducted it the partners freighted all of their merchandise from Chester, Montana. In the fall of 1912 they closed up their store, and during the ensuing winter erected a store, one of the first two to be built at Gilman, opening up with a full line of merchandise on March 1, 1913. On April 1, 1920, he bought the interest of his partner and is conducting this store, which has become the largest one in the northern part of Lewis and Clark County. The store is located on Main Street, and the stock carried is fresh and timely and offered at prices as low as is consistent with the quality and market quotations.

Mr. Mack is a republican both by inheritance and conviction. He belongs to Great Falls Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and Great Falls Lodge No. 112, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. One of the founders of the Gilman Commercal Club, he is now its president, and he is one of the three trustees of the Gilman Park Association, his associates on the board being S. S. Franks and Oliver Bernier. Mr. Mack is also a director, secretary and treasurer of the Lewis and Clark County Fair Association, and was chairman of the first school board of Gilman, which built the first school and conducted it for two years by private subscription. He was on the building committee of the Presbyterian Church at the time the present edifice was put up, and is still a trustee of the church. Mr. Mack has other interests, being a stockholder in the Wymont Gas and Oil Company; owns his store building, which has a floor space 36 by 70 feet, and a storehouse in the rear of the store, his residence at Gilman, a lot on Main Street, two residence lots on Central Avenue, on which he proposes to erect a modern residence, four lots in the Park Addition to Gilman, and two ranches, one at Riebeling, Montana, and one at one and one-half miles north of Gilman.

Mr. Mack was married on August 10, 1911, at Long Beach, California, to Miss Edna E. Calvin, born at Des Moines, Iowa, a high school graduate.

Mr. and Mrs. Mack have no children. During the World war Mr. Mack was one of the active workers in behalf of the Liberty Loans, War Savings and Red Cross and similar drives, holding an official position. He contributed generously of his time and means to aid the administration in carrying out its policies. Since the Armistice was signed he, with other constructive men of his county, has endeavored to get things back to normal, and can be counted upon to do in the future, as he has in the past, a man's work in behalf of his community, his state and his country.

Oliver B. Patterson. From the time of the organization of the Village of Savage until the present time Oliver B. Patterson has been identified with its improvement and development, and as both a merchant and farmer his name is a familiar one throughout the county.

Mr. Patterson was born in Lyon County, Minnesota, October 20, 1875, a son of Frank B. Patterson, who had his nativity in the State of New York, but gave his industrial life to Minnesota, and is now a resident of Omaha, Nebraska. He followed farming as a vocation, and lived the life of a private and industrious citizen. He married Mary A. Knox, a daughter of Charles Knox, also from the State of New York. She died in 1912, leaving the following children: Mrs. Bertha Knox, of Stanton, North Dakota; Oliver B., whose home is in Savage; Alice, the wife of Charles Hudson, of Omaha; Mrs. Parthenia Earnest Churchill, of Pipestone, Minnesota; Agnes, wife of Richard Worley, of New Salem, North Dakota; and Maude, the wife of Alfred Simard, of Sidney.

Oliver B. Patterson spent the early years of his life in the Town of Marshall, Minnesota, and when old and large enough to work he went into a grocery store and began his training as a merchant. He also attended the Marshall High School and graduated at the age of seventeen, after which he began to work steadily. Going some years later to Washington, D. C., he became associated with a brother-in-law there in the grocery business, and in the spring of 1907 he left the national capital and started out to win his fortune in the new Northwest, arriving a short time later in Montana. Through the influence of the St. Paul mercantile house of Griggs, Cooper & Company Mr. Patterson secured a position in the store of G. D. Holleck at Glendive. When the little Town of Savage was organized he cast his fortunes with it in the spring of 1910, and his name has since been prominent in its mercantile circles as a member of the firm of Brooks & Patterson. Mr. Patterson has been making his own way in the world since the early age of twelve years, and the success he has achieved in the passing time has been the ultimate reward of persevering industry and constant application.

Agricultural development has for many years played an important part in Mr. Patterson's life. The Patterson home is on his ranch two miles south of Savage, where many permanent improvements have been installed, and save for running water the home is a modern five-room dwelling. A double wall silo of 100 ton capacity has also been built, which Mr. Patterson fills with Russian sunflowers for silage, and he finds this crop to yield double the amount of an equal acreage of corn, while it produces ensilage of equal value. A flowing well at a depth of 190 feet, with a capacity of a gallon a minute of soft water containing soda as a prominent ingredient, is one of the important adjuncts of the farm. Mr. Patterson raises principally alfalfa and stock. His stock, which run under the brand the "Lazy J-C," are Herefords and Poland China hogs. His cattle is sheltered with windbreaks and feed racks, and his hogs are housed in a building 20 by 50 feet.

Mr. Patterson's political views were formed as he approached manhood and he began voting as a republican, casting his first presidential vote for Major McKinley at Marshall, Minnesota. During the years which have followed he has never missed voting at a presidential election nor has he failed to support the republican candidates. He also joined the Masonic fraternity in the City of Marshall, receiving his first degree there, but he finished the Master's work at Glendive, Montana.

He was married at Marshall, Minnesota, October 1, 1896, to Miss Tressa Ada Shake, who was born in that city, and she was reared in the same community in which her future husband grew toward manhood. Her birth occurred on the 13th of October, 1877, and she is a daughter of Fred and Mary (Cloves) Shake and one of their three children, a son and two daughters, namely: Mrs. Patterson, Elvia, the wife of Dr. H. E. Cleveland, of Burlington, Washington, and George E. Shake, of Minneapolis, Minnesota. One child has been born to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Patterson, a daughter, Mildred, a sophomore in the University of Montana.

Fred W. Schmitz. The county attorney of Broadwater is a man who brings to his profession, along with those qualities indispensable to the lawyer, a keen, rapid, logical mind, plus the business sense and a ready capacity for hard work, those rarer gifts of eloquence of language, strong personality, an excellent presence and earnest, dignified manner, a thorough grasp of the law and the ability accurately to apply its principles, and all of these characteristics go to make Fred W. Schmitz one of the commanding figures before the bar.

Fred W. Schmitz was born at Brooklyn, Iowa, on February 4, 1886, a son of John Schmitz, who still resides at Brooklyn, Iowa. He was born in Germany in 1850, and came in young manhood to the United States, settling at Brooklyn and going into the shoe business, which he is still successfully operating. In politics he is a democrat. Mr. Schmitz is an Episcopalian and a very active supporter of the church. A member of the Odd Fellows, he has served his local lodge as noble grand. He was married at Brooklyn, Iowa, to Miss Mary Glixner, born in Indiana in 1854, who died at Brooklyn, Iowa, in 1906. Their children were as follows: Emory, who resides at Brooklyn, Iowa, is a dental surgeon graduated from the Iowa State University with the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery; Florence, who married W. D. Keefe, manager of a piano house of Chicago, Illinois, was graduated from the Brooklyn High School; May, who was also graduated from the Brooklyn High School, married O. H. Gallagher, a dental surgeon, lives at Grinnell, Iowa; Fred W., whose name heads this review; Marguerite, who was graduated from the Brooklyn High School and Drake University, is a primary and kindergarten teacher and a Chautauqua teacher during the summer months; William, who is a locomotive fireman, lives in South Dakota; and Albert, who is a resident of Chicago, Illinois, enlisted in the United States Navy and served all during the World war in the transport service, was mustered out after the close of active fighting.

Fred W. Schmitz attended the public schools of Brooklyn, Iowa, and was graduated from its high school in 1903. He then entered the law office of U. M. Reed, of the old and well-known law firm of

Scott & Reed of Brooklyn, with whom he remained from 1903 until 1906, and then matriculated in the law department of the Iowa State University, from which he was graduated in 1908 with the degree Doctor of Laws. From June, 1908, until February, 1909, Mr. Schmitz was in the law office of Tisdale & Heindel of Ottumwa, Iowa. Severing those connections Mr. Schmitz came to Townsend and became a member of his present firm of Kanouse & Schmitz, the leading law firm of Broadwater County, with offices on Cedar Street. Mr. Schmitz is a republican, and was elected on his party ticket county attorney in 1916, and re-elected to the same office in the fall of 1918. He took over the duties of his office in January, 1917, and his present term expires on January 1, 1921. The Methodist Episcopal Church of Townsend holds his membership and he is serving it as a trustee. Mr. Schmitz belongs to Valley Lodge No. 21, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Townsend, and he is now its treasurer. He is also a member of Helena Consistory No. 3, Scottish Rite.

Few people recognize the importance of the office of county attorney. It has immense possibilities for good and evil, and its powers have not infrequently been abused for personal or political ends and at a serious cost to the community, but fortunately for Broadwater in Mr. Schmitz the county has a man beyond reproach and one whose legal abilities are way beyond the ordinary.

JAMES E. KANOUSE. In the early days of the world's civilization the task of a lawyer was an easier one perhaps than at present. The necessities of the people did not require complex laws and the general probity was sufficient security in the ordinary transactions of life. Contracts requiring time for fulfillment were few, as most of the business was done through barter, and the prices of commodities were fixed by the common agreement of the people, and therefore contentions were fewer. However, from the beginnings of history there have been courts and advocates, and as early as 1681 definite mention is made of lawyers at Plymouth, Massachusetts. As business became enlarged there was more demand for men who could give advice and direct the people in the way of keeping the laws, and to defend those who broke the regulations. Gradually more and more of the leading young men began to enter the profession and by the time the American Colonies were ready to throw off the yoke and become independent the most brilliant of their men were enrolled among those who were devoting themselves to the practice of the law. Since then no other profession has given the country so many of its statesmen and leading citizens as has the law, and one of the attorneys of sterling integrity and decision of character of Broadwater County is James E. Kanouse of Townsend, senior member of the strong law firm of Kanouse & Schmitz.

James E. Kanouse was born at Woodstock, New Jersey on December 18, 1845, a son of Jacob Kanouse, and grandson of Rev. Peter Kanouse, a Presbyterian minister, who went into Wisconsin as a pioneer and became one of the best-known clergymen of the Northwest. His death occurred in Wisconsin. Jacob A. Kanouse, the father, was born in New York State in 1825, and died at Fort Benton, Montana, in 1905. Going to Newark, New Jersey, he was married in that city, and lived there until 1849, when he set out for California in search of gold, and also went to Mexico on that trip, meeting with gratifying success as a prospector. Returning home in 1853, he found himself dissatisfied with conditions, and so in 1855, came as far west as McLean County, Illinois, where he bought land from the Illinois Central Railroad, and remained, engaged in farming, until 1865, in that year crossing the plains to York Gulch, Montana, eighteen miles from Helena. There he prospected as a placer miner, but later became a school-teacher of Helena. Still later he went to Fort Benton and practiced law, having studied law and been admitted to the bar of New Jersey many years previously. In his political faith he was a republican, and stanch in his support of party principles. Jacob A. Kanouse was married to Hannah Hall, who was born at Hingham, Massachusetts in 1828, and died at Newark, New Jersey, in 1853.

James E. Kanouse attended the public schools of Newark, New Jersey, and Waterbury, Connecticut, being graduated from the high school course of the latter city in 1859. He then went to McLean County, Illinois, and from there enlisted in 1861 in the Union army as a member of the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry under R. G. Ingersoll. Mr. Kanouse participated in the engagements at Pittsburg Landing, second battle of Vicksburg, the battle of Lexington, Tennessee, was in one of General Sherman's raids down through the Mississippi Valley to Meridian and back to the Tennessee border. He was then in the battle of Jackson, Tennessee, against Generals Price and Van Dorn, and in other minor engagements, and was mustered out in 1864, after a full three years of service at Memphis, Tennessee. During this period he was sergeant and acting sergeant major on detached telegraph service under General Grant at Vicksburg and in Tennessee, and ever proved himself brave and capable.

In 1865, finding old associations too dull after his years of military experience, the young man set out in search of a broader field, and crossed the plains with his father, but he chose Bozeman, Montana, and for a year he did farm work. He then became agent for the A. J. Oliver Express & Exchange Line at Virginia City, but after a year came to York in the Missouri Valley, and in the spring of 1868 bought out a homesteader, which property is located five miles south of Townsend. On it he was engaged in farming until 1910. In the meanwhile he and J. R. Marks bought, in 1900, several ranches and engaged in the sheep business, which connection was maintained until the death of Mr. Marks in 1908. At present Mr. Kanouse owns two ranches, one of 701 acres and the other of 320 acres, both of which are five miles south of the county seat of Broadwater County; and he also owns a 320-acre ranch in Madison Valley, Montana.

While giving attention to his business interests, Mr. Kanouse found time to develop his intellectual faculties along another line, studying law in his spare moments to such good effect that in 1900 he was admitted to the bar and established himself in a general practice at Townsend, he now being senior member of the firm of Kanouse & Schmitz, as before stated. He is also extensively engaged in mining as one of the owners of the Iron Mask Mine near Townsend, which is a lead and silver quartz mine, and of the Silver Wave Group. Mr. Kanouse owns the Vulture Mine, which like the other properties is a lead and silver proposition. From the time of the organization of the Townsend State Bank in 1899 until 1905 he served it as president, and was active in firmly establishing this oldest financial institution of Broadwater County.

A democrat, Mr. Kanouse served in the Territorial Legislature, and was a member of the constitutional convention. He is a Knight of Pythias, and belongs to Myrtle Lodge, Grand Army of the Republic of Helena.

In 1905 Mr. Kanouse was married at Helena to Miss Margaret T. Willett, who was born in Kansas.

William Rowe. Nearly eighty years have dissolved in the mists of the irrevocable past since William Rowe, venerable pioneer, first saw the light of day. He has lived through one of the most remarkable, and in many respects the most wonderful, epochs in the world's history. There will never be another like it, for it embraced the period when the strong-armed homeseekers from the eastern states and from the western countries of Europe invaded the great West (he being among the number) and redeemed it from the wilds, bringing it up through various stages to the present high state of civilization. To all this he has been a most interested, and by no means a passive, spectator, having sought to do his full share in the work of progress in the locality which he finally selected as his place of abode. He talks most interestingly of the early days, when customs and manners were different, everything, in fact, unlike what our civilization is today. Because of his sterling qualities of character and his splendid record he enjoys the respect and esteem of all who know him.

William Rowe was born in Cornwall, England, on February 2, 1840, and is the son of James and Julia (Williams) Rowe, both of whom were also natives of Cornwall. The father was born in 1801, and died on April 28, 1877, when seventy-six years of age, while the mother, who was born in 1802, died on December 29, 1876, when seventy-four years old. Of the thirteen children born to this worthy couple but two are living, the subject of this review and Mary Ann, the widow of William Davis and who lives in Fort Benton, Montana. James Rowe was reared and educated in Cornwall, England, and later went to work in the mines. After his marriage he went to Honolulu, and still later to California, whence he drifted into Mexico. In the spring of 1844 Mr. Rowe returned to England, and then brought to America his wife and their children, seven or eight in number, landing at Quebec. Their trip was made by a slow-going sailing ship, between ninety and a hundred days being consumed on the voyage. On the way across one of the children died and would have been buried at sea had it not been for the protestations of the mother, who was permitted to bring the body the rest of the way. From Quebec they continued their journey up through Montreal to Detroit, Michigan, thence to Chicago. From there they proceeded to Elizabethtown, Jo Daviess County, Illinois, the entire trip from Quebec having been made with a four-horse team and wagon. Mr. Rowe engaged in mining, in which he was prospered and was soon enabled to build a home for the family. He was an adept with many tools, being not only a carpenter and shoemaker, but was even able to make his own clothes. He later engaged in farming and stock-raising for a time, but after the death of his wife and while on his way to Montana to visit his son, the subject of this sketch, he died on the steamer Benton during the trip up the Missouri River. His remains were buried at Fort Beaufort. He was a faithful and honored member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

William Rowe was a lad of four years of age when the family immigrated from England to America, settlement being made at Elizabethtown, near Galena, Jo Daviess County, Illinois. The schools of that place he attended in winter, but at the early age of eight years he became a wage earner, his first work being dropping corn, for which he received twenty-five cents a day, working from sunrise to sunset. He was but a small boy at a small job, but he stuck faithfully to his work, and in that way earned enough to pay for a cow. In December, 1849, he left home and obtained employment at watering horses, but in the following spring he went to work for his brother-in-law, Henry Roberts, at farm work. Later he was employed at cabinet work in Galena for a time, but later went to work again for Henry Roberts, with whom he remained until seventeen years of age. Then he was employed to mix mortar and carry a hod, for which he received one dollar a day, but later obtained a chance to work for his board and opportunity to attend school. He then entered the employ of a Mr. Coleman, who was to pay him $160 for a year's work, but at the end of nine months he went to British Hollow, Grant County, Wisconsin, where he drove a team, hauling lead for Hymar & Vance. He was sent to Fairplay, where he bought lead for that firm, and later he went to Portage Lake, in the northern peninsula of Michigan, where he obtained work in the Franklin iron mine. From there he went to Detroit, Michigan, thence to Chicago, and to Galena, Illinois. During the following year he was engaged in driving for the Wisconsin Stage Company, after which he took eighty head of horses to LaCrosse, Wisconsin, for the Minnesota Stage Line, the J. C. Burbank Company. After breaking the horses, he took them to Winona, Minnesota, where on October 1, 1861, he put them to work on the road. During the following winter Mr. Rowe drove on the river between St. Paul, Minnesota, and LaCrosse, Wisconsin, but in the following spring he was sent to St. Cloud, from which place he drove the route to Elk Creek or Bailey Station. His next location was at Abercrombie, Minnesota, then at Campbell's during the summer of 1862. He was then called back to St. Paul with his teams and drove the stage between Henderson and St. Peter, Minnesota. In the fall of that year he witnessed the hanging of thirty-nine Indians who had been convicted of murdering white men, women and children during one of their uprisings at or near Mankato, where the hanging occurred. During the winter of 1862-3 Mr. Rowe drove stage between St. Paul and Redwing, and the following incident shows somewhat the character of the route he drove. On March 23, 1863, on his way up from Redwing, he was compelled to cross the Mississippi River. The ice had broken up and a ferry boat was used to transfer them to the other side. This time he did not want to cross on the boat, as it was exceedingly dangerous, but two of his passengers were very anxious to get through to St. Paul, so they decided to attempt the crossing. The stay line on the boat was made fast to a big boulder on the shore and Mr. Rowe drove his team onto the boat. The horses were on board, but as the wheels of the coach struck the edge of the boat they pushed it from the shore and the coach went into the icy water, the two men being drowned. The other six passengers were rescued. Later Mr. Rowe drove between St. Anthony and Anoka, Minnesota, and between Clearwater and Mantoville. Then Mr. Rowe changed his vocation and for a time engaged in the operation of a saloon and billiard hall in St. Cloud. In the spring of 1864 he bought a team of horses, harness and a wagon, and loading up with eleven barrels of flour, he headed for Selkirk, Canada. There he sold his flour and his watch and returned to St. Cloud, where he found his partner in the business there had sold his interest. Mr. Rowe then sold his own interest and went to St. Paul, where he entered the employ of the Minnesota Stage Company. About this time he met with a serious misfortune, losing the sight of both of his eyes for about two years. He went to visit his family in

W. Y. Rowe

Illinois and while there had his eyes treated, with successful results, the sight being restored.

For one year Mr. Rowe was in business in Grant County, Wisconsin, but in June, 1867, he landed at Fort Benton, Montana, having come up the Missouri River from Omaha on the steamer "Deer Lodge." From there he went to Helena, walking the greater part of the distance, and there bought a horse, with which he went with the stampede to Blue Cloud Gulch, where he engaged in prospecting and mining. Eventually he gave his claim away for a tincup and a butcher knife and returned to Helena, where he engaged in mining. Later he drove a six-horse stage outfit between Helena and Canada Ranch, but a year later returned to Fort Benton and engaged in the feed stable business. In the spring of 1869 he bought a span of mules and started for Silver Creek, but his mules got away and he chased them to Wolf Creek, thence to Helena, where he engaged in hauling dirt for $20 a day. He sold his wagon for $125 and neck-yoke and whiffletree for $25, and went to Pioneer City, where he worked in the mines as long as the water lasted, after which he engaged in prospecting and mining on French Gulch, where he was successful in finding gold and mined there for about a year. He then sold out and spent the winter at Arkansas Springs, Arkansas, in the hope of recovering his health. He then went to Deer Lodge, Montana, where he was appointed under sheriff, under West Jones, and night watchman. After two years' service he opened a billiard hall, which he later sold and in the fall of 1872 returned to Fort Benton and engaged in the hotel business. He was appointed sheriff of Chouteau County, serving two years, and then was elected for a similar period. He then was appointed United States deputy marshal, serving about six months, following which he was appointed United States mounted revenue inspector for Montana and Idaho, holding that position for about one and a half years. He then continued the operation of the hotel at Fort Benton and at the same time took a contract to carry the mail between Fort Benton and Helena daily for four years at $8,000 per year, also a special contract to carry the mail between Fort Benton and Fort Assiniboine for two years at $6,000 per month. He soon afterward sold his contracts for $26,700, and in the fall of 1884 he began buying horses, having his headquarters at Fort Benton. Then for about one and a half years he was engaged in the livery business and in the operation of a cattle and horse ranch, in which he has continued ever since. He is the owner of 340 acres of splendid land near Fort Benton, of which about 200 acres are in cultivation. At one time he was an extensive breeder of English shire horses, having paid as high as $3,500 for a stallion of that breed. He also bred Shorthorn cattle, and in all his operations has been progressive and enterprising. He also owns a number of pieces of city property in Sioux Falls and elsewhere.

On January 18, 1876, at Fort Benton, Montana, Mr. Rowe was married to Katie Jane Babbage, who was born on May 1, 1860, in Vancouver, Washington. Her parents were John and Catherine (Cullinane) Babbage, the former a native of Devonshire, England, and the latter of the city of Limerick, Ireland. These parents were married in San Francisco, California, on May 24, 1858, and to them were born six children, of whom four are living. Mr. Babbage was a clerk in the United States Mint at San Francisco, but at the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in the United States Artillery, being first sent to Vancouver, Washington, thence to Washington, D. C. He participated in the second battle of Yorktown, and then was detailed as a clerk in the war department at Washington. He re-enlisted, but was retained in that position to the close of his life, in 1870.

To Mr. and Mrs. Rowe have been born sixteen children, seven of whom are deceased, all passing away in infancy except Harry, who died at the age of twenty-four years. The children living are as follows: Grace E. is the wife of Richard J. Pennock; Wilbur Garfield was married to Jessie M. Jenkinson, who is now deceased, and to them were born five children; Emma A. is the wife of William Jenkinson; Leslie Charles married Philemon Dupee and they have four sons; George Francis enlisted on October 6, 1917, in the United States service at Fort Benton, was sent to Camp Lewis and was transferred to Camp Mills, New York, where he was assigned to the Signal Corps in December, 1917. He was sent overseas, landing at Brest, France, and participated in all the drives in which the American troops took part. Edward Harrison enlisted on May 24, 1917, at Great Falls, in Company D, One Hundred and Sixty-Third Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry. He was transferred to Fort Benjamin Harrison, then to Camp Green, North Carolina; Camp Mills, New York, and finally to Camp Merrill, New Jersey, whence he was sent overseas, landing at Brest, France. He was detailed for duty at Longres, France, having been promoted to chief cook. He was mustered out at Camp Mills, New York, on July 17, 1919. John McKinley enlisted on November 18, 1917, at Great Falls, in the Aviation Corps. He was first sent to Fort Wright, Washington, then to Kelley Field, Texas, and on January 14, 1918, he started for overseas. He landed at Brest, was later sent to England, being located near London, but after the armistice was signed he returned to Camp Logan, where he was mustered out in January, 1919. Mary Catherine is the wife of Josiah F. Lester, who enlisted at Spokane, Washington, in 1918, was commissioned a lieutenant, transferred to Camp Dodge, Iowa, and later to Camp Lee, Virginia, where he was finally mustered out in January, 1919. Minnie N. is at home.

Politically Mr. Rowe is an earnest republican, while fraternally he is a member of Chouteau Lodge No. 25, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of which lodge he has served as master two terms. He also holds the distinction of being the first Mason raised in Chouteau County. Quiet and unostentatious and ever attending strictly to his own affairs, he has made better all who have come with the range of his influence, so that his career is eminently worthy of being recorded on the pages of the history of the state of his adoption.

John Thomas Neese is a business man of Savage. He has been identified with this community for a period extending over many years, for he came here as a youth and his success and achievements have been contemporaneous with the development of Montana.

Mr. Neese was born in Barren County, Kentucky, near the town of Glasgow, November 10, 1874, a son of John and Elizabeth (Nichols) Neese and a grandson of Elias Nichols. John Neese was born in Tennessee, and was a Kentucky soldier on the side of the Union in the war between the states. He was wounded during that struggle, and after the close of the war he received an accidental injury, which hastened his death. He was about sixty years of age when his earthly career ended, and he survived his wife, who was a native of Kentucky. Their children numbered the following: Henry, of Dawson County, Montana; Lucy, who died at the age of seventeen; Nancy, who married T. Spencer, and died in Kentucky; and John Thomas, of Savage.

John Thomas Neese grew up as a farmer lad, receiving in the meantime a limited amount of educational training, and almost the first thing which he sought in life was work. He arrived in this western region in August, 1894, and on the 10th of that month he found employment on the sheep ranch of Libby & Merril, with whom he remained as a ranch hand for two years, receiving $35 a month during the summer seasons and $30 in the winters. He then returned to his birthplace in Kentucky, but the lure of the west remained with him and after two years of farming there he came again to Montana, this time for a permanent residence. He began work for the cow outfit of Phil Dawe on Burns Creek, but a few months later transferred his activities to the ranch of Lossie Dawe and two months later became an employe of another of the Dawe brothers, working at the latter place for a summer and then engaging in business for himself.

During this period of employment of about three years Mr. Neese saved his earnings and with the capital thus accumulated bought a few cattle and associated himself in business with a partner on the head waters of Fox Creek. Soon afterward, however, he sold his interests there to his partner, took cattle on the shares with Lossie Dawe and moved to the Dawe ranch on Burns Creek. This partnership continued over a period of eleven years, during which time they raised cattle extensively and shipped their product to the Chicago market. After disposing of his stock interests Mr. Neese located in the new town of Savage and engaged in the livery business, succeeding Tref Simard, and he is still the liveryman there.

In addition to the homestead which he entered and proved up on Burns Creek Mr. Neese has accumulated other lands by purchase and has much of his estate under cultivation. His land is devoted to grain farming, and his ranch is divided into three farms, aggregating an estate of thirteen hundred and twenty-acres. His one farm under irrigation is destined for alfalfa growing, and he now has twenty acres devoted to that grass. Mr. Neese is also a stockholder and director in the First National Bank of Savage. He has built two residences in the town, which he owns in connection with his livery barn.

Mr. Neese was married in Barren County, Kentucky, January 25, 1897, to Maggie L. Cox, who was born in that county September 6, 1883, a daughter of a Kentucky farmer, James Cox. Of her parents' two children she was the only one to grow to maturity. The following children have blessed the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Neese: Lucy B., Roy C., Walter, May, Dora and Margaret. Mr. Neese was given the right of franchise in 1896, and he cast his first presidential vote for Major McKinley in 1900.

PARIS B. BARTLEY came to Montana in 1907, after a number of years' actual experience in general business and banking in Missouri, and is one of the prominent men in the financial life of Helena. He is vice president and active head of the Conrad Trust & Savings Bank, one of the strongest institutions in the northwest.

The Bartley family have played a notable part in Callaway County, Missouri, since the earliest times, beginning about the period Missouri changed its territorial form of government to statehood. Originally the Bartleys immigrated from the north of England to Virginia about 1690. A later generation of the family furnished James Bartley as a patriot soldier in the Revolutionary war. He served with a Virginia regiment and was killed in action.

The grandfather of the Helena banker was George Bartley, who was born in Virginia in 1800. In early youth he went to Kentucky and in 1819 went to Missouri and settled at Fulton in Callaway County. That central section of the Missouri River valley in Missouri was then receiving its first influx of settlers. George Bartley was a natural leader among men, and had a long record of participation in public affairs. He was deputy clerk and recorder, was clerk and recorder, served as probate judge and also as judge of the district court. He was allied with the democratic party. He died at Fulton in 1874. He married Mary Moore, who also had an ancestor in the Revolutionary war. She was born in Kentucky and they were married at Fulton.

The second generation of the family in Callaway County, Missouri, was represented by John Bartley, who was born in Fulton in 1828 and spent all his life in that city, dying in 1884. He was a merchant, a substantial business man, and an honored and influential citizen. He was a democrat and an active member of the Christian Church. He married Eliza Baskett, who was born at Fulton in 1837 and died January 31, 1915. Their surviving children except Paris B. are still in that section of Missouri: Don P. is vice president of the Callaway Bank at Fulton; Paris B. is the second in age; Alice G. never married and died at the old home in 1913; Ruth A. is the wife of W. F. Russell, vice president of the Southern Bank of Fulton, and Edna M. is the wife of F. C. Stokes, cashier of the Aux Vasse Bank at Aux Vasse, Missouri.

Paris B. Bartley, who was born at Fulton August 31, 1868, was carefully reared and educated, attending private schools and nearly completed his senior year in Westminster College, an old and notable educational institution of Fulton. After his college career he took up the business of tie contracting for railroad companies. He followed it eleven years, keeping his home in Fulton, but operating through Southeastern Missouri, Southern Illinois, Northeastern Arkansas and Western Kentucky.

Mr. Bartley in 1896 bought the Aux Vasse Bank in his native county and filled the post of cashier in the institution until 1907. He arrived at Helena December 23, 1907, and was connected with the American National Bank as assistant cashier until September 1, 1910. At that date he joined Mr. W. G. Conrad and assisted in organizing the Conrad Trust & Savings Bank. He was its first cashier and since January, 1919, has also been the active vice president. Besides the great personal resources of the Conrad family, a number of well known and prominent men of Montana are associated with this bank as directors or officers. In less than ten years the bank has attained resources of more than $2,750,000, the capital being $200,000 and surplus and profits nearly $135,000. Deposits at the close of 1919 aggregated nearly $2,500,000.

Mr. Bartley is also president of the Pondera Valley State Bank of Conrad, the largest bank in Pondera County. At the close of 1919 the resources of this bank aggregated nearly $750,000. Mr. Bartley is president of the Whitehall State Bank at Whitehall, a bank in the Jefferson Valley, with total resources of over $380,000.

Mr. Bartley is a member of the State and American Bankers associations. He was elected president of the Montana Bankers Association in August, 1920, and served as such during the years 1920-21. This was considered by him a signal honor inasmuch as his residence in the state had been of so short duration. He is a democrat in politics, a member and elder in the Christian Church, and in Masonry is affiliated with Helena Lodge No. 3, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Helena Consistory No. 3 of the Scottish Rite, Algeria Temple

P. B. Bartley

of the Mystic Shrine, and is also a member of Helena Lodge No. 103 of the Elks, Montana Lodge No. 1 of the Odd Fellows, Helena Lodge of Moose, and State Treasurer Camp No. 6,306 Modern Woodmen of America. He is a member of the Montana Club of Helena.

Mr. Bartley and family live in a modern home at 707 Dearborn Avenue. He married at Moscow, Idaho, October 17, 1893, about fifteen years before he established his home in Montana, Miss Anna Lenoir Harwood. She is a daughter of James and Elizabeth (Sneed) Harwood, her mother now living at Dover, Missouri, where her father, a merchant, died. Mrs. Bartley finished her education in the William-Woods College at Fulton, Missouri. To their marriage were born two children: Paris H., the son, born August 25, 1894, is a teller in the Conrad Trust & Savings Bank; the daughter Helen is a highly educated young woman, a graduate of the Helena High School, attended the Ward-Belmont Seminary at Nashville, Tennessee, and afterward was a student in Bryn Mawr College in Philadelphia. On June 16, 1920, she married Thomas E. O'Byrne, of Birmingham, Alabama, where they will make their future home.

Samuel L. Hood, cashier of the First National Bank of Savage and in many other ways prominently identified with the civic and industrial interests of the city and county, was born in Republican City, Nebraska, September 30, 1889, a son of Samuel Hood, whose birth occurred in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, in 1847. He was a son of Irish parents from Belfast, his father being also named Samuel. The senior Samuel Hood was a sailor and when he left the ocean he became an employe on steamers plying from Pittsburg to New Orleans, and was drowned in the Ohio River. By his wife, Sarah, he had four children, three sons and a daughter, namely: Thomas, who was seriously wounded while wearing the blue in the Civil war and died at the Soldiers' Home in Leavenworth, Kansas. Mrs. Elizabeth Evans, whose death occurred in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Samuel, who became the father of Samuel L., and George, who left home when a youth and was never again heard from.

Samuel Hood, the second of the name, entered the army during the Civil war by strategy, adding a number of years to his age, and in reality he was admitted when but fourteen to the Pennsylvania Cavalry. He was made a member of General Sheridan's Army and took part in the famous engagement at Winchester. He continued a faithful soldier until the close of hostilities and was discharged in 1865. Mr. Hood was still a youth when he left the army and shortly afterward he went to Republican City, Nebraska, where for a time he was engaged in the lumber business, subsequently homesteading near that city and becoming a farmer. He was enrolled among the early and influential citizens of Republican City and vicinity, and his death occurred there in 1900. In his political affiliations he was a democratic adherent prior to the second administration of President Cleveland, and afterward was a republican voter. He was an active Mason and was brought up as a Presbyterian.

In Republican City, Nebraska, Samuel Hood married for his second wife Margaret Hawley, who was born in Indiana in 1863, a daughter of Elisha Hawley. The Hawley family journeyed from their Indiana home to Nebraska in an ox wagon and settled near Republican City. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hood, Samuel L. and Claire C. Samuel Hood at his death also left two daughters by a former marriage, one, Mrs. H. K. Caswell, residing at McDonald, Kansas, and the other, Mrs. B. W. Packer, being a resident of Lincoln, Nebraska.

Samuel L. Hood attended the public schools in Republican City and supplemented this training by a course in the University of Nebraska. In 1904, in company with his mother and brother, he made the westward journey to Montana, landing at old Fort Buford on the 11th of March. On their arrival here their cash capital consisted of $5, this meagre sum being all that stood between them and actual want. The mother, who alone used her right as a homesteader, in order to attain ready money, secured work as a cook at the old road house at Newlon for Johnny O'Brien, while her sons remained at the claim, Samuel being assisted in its work by his younger brother. During more than a year the mother continued to bring in the money for their support by her labors as a cook, and she then became a factor on her claim and relieved the sons from a youthful bachelor's life. She proved up her claim and farmed it, and is still supervising its work.

The Hood family became grain farmers and horse raisers. From the beginning they secured good returns in crops, oats and potatoes both yielding well and were grown on the sod. During their first year in Montana seventy tons of hay were harvested on their half section, and the sale from this crop greatly added to their income.

The first team the family had in this state they brought with them from their Nebraska home, and with it Samuel L. Hood broke the first twenty-five acres of ground on the claim, which they planted to oats and potatoes. They secured their first cow by an "on time" purchase, and slowly they gathered together a bunch of horses as the nucleus of their stock raising industry.

Samuel L. Hood continued farming at the family homestead five miles from where the town of Fairview is now located until 1910, although during the winter months of 1907 and 1910 he attended the University of Nebraska, making his way through the agricultural department of that state institution, and on completing the course in 1910 he secured a position in the Mondak State Bank and remained in its employ for four years. During two years he was a collector on the road for the International Harvester Company and at the close of that period he came to Savage. It was in the year 1915 that he identified his interests with those of Savage, and as the cashier of the First National Bank he has come to be known among the influential and substantial men of affairs in this community.

Although active in all movements for the upbuilding and improvement of Savage and Richland County, Mr. Hood has taken no other interest in political matters than as a voter. He exercised his right of franchise with the progressive republicans in 1912, supporting Colonel Roosevelt for the presidency during that year. He received his Blue Lodge degree in Masonry at Mondak, Montana, and still has membership in the lodge there, but is also a member of the Consistory at Helena and of Algeria Temple.

At Billings, Montana, November 17, 1917, Samuel L. Hood was married to Miss Anna R. Mickelsen. She came with her oldest brother to Montana from Brush, Colorado, where she was born March 10, 1893, the youngest in a family of twelve children. She received her advanced educational training at Bozeman, Montana, and was a teacher in Richland county for five years before her marriage, the last three years of that time being spent as a teacher in the Savage High School. A daughter, Norma, has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hood.

Glenwood H. Corrington. While his connection with Montana has been a matter of only a few years, Mr. Corrington's name is intimately associated with a number of important commercial, ranching and civic interests in Musselshell County, particularly at Ryegate.

Mr. Corrington was born at Moweaqua, Shelby County, Illinois, April 21, 1888. His great-grandfather was an Englishman who settled in Kentucky at an early date. His paternal grand-parents were Isaac Newton and Mary Corrington. The former was born in Kentucky in 1833, and prior to the Civil war located at Jacksonville, Illinois. He was a saw mill operater, also a contractor and brick manufacturer, and during the war served on the Union side until severely wounded at the battle of Shiloh, He died at Jacksonville in 1913.

James Everett Corrington, father of the Montana merchant, was born at Carlinville, Illinois, January 21, 1869, and grew up in his native town and near Moweaqua. He married at Moweaqua and his home was in that city until 1906. As a contractor and builder he put up most of the buildings of Moweaqua, later he conducted the leading general store of the town, but since 1906 has lived at Decatur, Illinois, where he is in the wholesale grocery and produce brokerage business. He served as village clerk and two terms as mayor of Moweaqua. He is a stanch republican and is affiliated with the independent Order of Odd Fellows and Modern Woodmen of America. James E. Corrington married Lorinda Smith, who was born near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, in 1872.

Glenwood H. Corrington is the oldest of three children. His sister Eula, a graduate of the Decatur High School, of Brown's Business College and the Millikin Conservatory of Music of that city, is now private secretary to the manager of the Huff Lumber Company at Decatur. Theodore, the youngest, is a senior in the Decatur High School.

Glenwood H. Corrington gained a thorough preparation for a business career. He graduated from the Moweaqua High School in 1905, spent one year in the University of Illinois at Urbana and took the complete commercial course, including stenography, at Brown's Business College at Decatur, graduating in 1907. The following years he spent as private secretary at Needles, California, to H. S. Wall, superintendent of motive power of the Santa Fe Railway Company. Then after a visit to Illinois he came to Montana in April, 1909. His first act on reaching the state was to take a homestead of 160 acres in the Big Coulee Valley. He proved up his claim, lived on it eighteen months, and later sold.

Mr. Corrington has been identified with Ryegate since the winter of 1910. He was in the employ of J. B. Gregg, a general merchant, until March, 1911, when, associated with Harry Henton and Mrs. Catherine V. Henton, he incorporated the Ryegate Mercantile Company. In 1914 he acquired the Henton interests and is now sole proprietor, though the business is incorporated with Mr. Corrington as president, G. H. Narverud as vice president and Mrs. Corrington as secretary and treasurer. This is now one of the two leading stores of Musselshell County outside of the county seat. The store is on First Street, carries a complete line of general merchandise, and enjoys a spirited trade drawn from a country twenty-five miles in a radius around the town. The company is incorporated with a capital of $50,000, all paid up except about $5,000.

Besides his store building Mr. Corrington owns a ranch of 416 acres in Stillwater County. He is one of three men extensively engaged in cattle ranching. The firm owns four sections of land in Sweetgrass County, leases two sections where Musselshell, Sweetgrass and Stillwater counties join, and still another two sections in Mussellshell County.

Every subject that concerns the welfare of Ryegate is a matter of personal concern to Mr. Corrington. He served as the first alderman from the First Ward when the town was incorporated, and held that office two and a half years. He has also been precinct committeeman for the republican party. Fraternally Mr. Corrington is worshipful master of Temple Lodge No. 101, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and is affiliated with Harlowton Chapter No. 22, Royal Arch Masons, Palestine Commandery No. 18, Knights Templar, at Harlowton, Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Helena, Ryegate Lodge No. 186, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and also the Encampment.

At Billings, Montana, July 3, 1915, he married Miss Vera May Edson, who, as noted above, is his business associate, being secretary and treasurer of the Ryegate Mercantile Company. Mrs. Corrington is a daughter of W. J. and May (Courtright) Edson, residents of Ryegate, where her father is a well known cattleman. She is a graduate of the Frederick High School of South Dakota and also of the State Normal School at Ellensburg, that state. Mr. and Mrs. Corrington have one son, James Winfield, born July 2, 1918.

William M. Ulm, auditor of the Musselshell Mercantile Company, is a Montana pioneer, and he and other members of the family have lived in Montana upwards of forty years. Mr. Ulm is a thorough business man, and has had a wide successful experience in ranching, merchandising and handling important affairs.

His ancestors were German colonists who settled in Pennsylvania prior to the Revolutionary war, subsequent members of the family becoming early residents of Ohio. His great-grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary war under General Washington. Mr. Ulm was born at Rossville, Indiana, February 8, 1862. His father, Wilson H. Ulm, also became well known in Montana. Born at Rossville in 1841, he was reared and married there, had a store in Indiana, and in the fall of 1878 came to Montana and homesteaded eleven miles from Great Falls. He invested his means liberally and acquired 1,000 acres, the station of Ulm being named in his honor. He subsequently added another quarter section, and did a large business as a stock raiser for several years. He finally sold his lands in 1896. In the meantime, in 1882, he had engaged in the general merchandise business at Helena, but sold out his enterprise there in 1885 and then returned to his ranch. In 1896 he removed to Long Beach, California, living five years retired and then returned to Indiana and died at Frankfort in that state in 1914. He was a democrat in politics, was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was a member of the Christian Science Church. He married Martha J. Williams, who was born in Virginia and is now living at Frankfort, Indiana.

William M. Ulm was the only child of his parents. He received his early education in the public schools of Frankfort, Indiana, and came to Montana one year after his father, in 1879. He completed his high school course at Helena, and after leaving school in 1883 studied accounting under competent private tutors. He assisted his father in business until 1885, and then established a store of his own at Elkhorn, conducting it three years. Following that

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he was in partnership with Dr. Charles K. Cole as a stock rancher at Ennis until 1893. He then resumed the mercantile business at Toston, and developed the largest store in that town or section of the state. He sold it in 1906, and in that year removed to Ely, Nevada, and became purchasing agent for the Ely Townsite Company, being associated in that enterprise with George Gunn, who later died at Salt Lake City, and W. B. Thompson, now a prominent capitalist of New York City.

From Nevada Mr. Ulm removed to Long Beach, California, in 1911 and spent nine months recuperating his health. He was then called to New York to assist his brother-in-law, Dr. Charles K. Cole, in practical supervision of the fine country estate Doctor Cole was establishing on the banks of the Hudson River. He remained there looking after the building and adornment of the property until it became a handsome home, but after two years, the climate not being fitted to him, he returned to Lewistown, Montana, and has since given his services to several commercial organizations. For a short time he was receiver for the Family Grocery Company. For four years he was accountant and manager for the Grass Range Mercantile Company, and in September, 1918, came to Musselshell as auditor of the Musselshell Mercantile Company, the leading store in the town. Mr. Ulm is also treasurer of the Musselshell Commercial Club. Politically he votes independently.

At Helena February 11, 1884, he married Miss Lula E. Cole, a native of Illinois, and a sister of Dr. Charles K. Cole, mentioned above. Mrs. Ulm, who is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the chapter at Booneville, New York, is a graduate of the Helena High School. Mr. and Mrs. Ulm have two daughters; Lola, a graduate of the Montana State University at Missoula, is the wife of J. M. Falk, a certified public accountant, their home being at Hastings-on-the-Hudson. The second daughter, Ada, who completed her junior year in Montana University, is the wife of B. K. Beatham, manager of the grocery department of the Power Mercantile Company at Lewistown, Montana.

Joseph A. McDonough is one of the fortunate men of Montana, fortunate in the choice of a profession where his abilities and talents have had their freest scope, fortunate in the choice of a location at Great Falls, one of the best cities of the Northwest, and fortunate in the friends and clientele that have rewarded his stanch character and loyalty as a citizen and his industry as a lawyer.

Mr. McDonough was born at Hinsdale, Massachusetts, June 27, 1878, a son of Patrick J. and Mary C. (McCormick) McDonough. His parents were both natives of Ireland, were married very early in life, and coming to the United States lived for a time in Rhode Island and afterward in Massachusetts. Patrick J. McDonough for many years was a Massachusetts manufacturer, and died in 1915 at the age of seventy. His wife is still living, and of their five children four survive. One of Mr. McDonough's sisters was well known in Great Falls, Anna M., the wife of Wheeler Coy. She died here September 7, 1917.

Joseph A. McDonough was liberally educated, attending public school, and graduated from the law department of Boston University in 1899. He received the first prize for excellence in scholarship through the entire course. Admitted to the bar of Massachusetts the same year, he practiced at Boston, and in 1901 located at Great Falls and opened his office. His abilities soon attracted attention and a liberal clientage. From 1903 to 1911 he was a partner with George H. Stanton in a very large and extensive law practice. Mr. McDonough has handled cases in all the courts of the state, and his reputation as an able lawyer is practically state wide. He is a director and general counsel for the Conrad Banking Company of Great Falls, and has been attorney for a number of other corporations. He is general counsel for the Valier Land & Water Company, which has constructed the "Valier Irrigation Project," the largest Carey land project in the state. In 1910 he organized the Merrimac Cattle Company and is president and director of this rapidly growing livestock business, also managing director of the Maryland Cattle Company.

Mr. McDonough is sincerely devoted to his profession and his business affairs and has never sought any political honors, though affiliated as a staunch republican. He is a member of Cascade Lodge No. 34, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Great Falls Chapter No. 9, Royal Arch Masons; Black Eagle Commandery No. 8, Knights Templar, and is a Shriner and an Elk.

August 27, 1913, Mr. McDonough married Miss Ella C. Rowles. She was born in Cascade County, Montana, a daughter of Presley H. and Ellen Rowles.

J. H. Matney, M. D. Thirty years of labor in his profession gives Doctor Matney much distinction in his profession as a physician and surgeon. Doctor Matney has been a resident of several states in the South and West, but for eighteen years has steadily practiced in Montana. His home is at Musselshell.

Doctor Matney was born at Lenoir, North Caroline, March 15, 1865. He is of the splendid Anglo Saxon stock which is found in the mountain districts of the Western Carolinas. His ancestors came from England and first settled in Virginia. Doctor Matney is a son of a Confederate soldier, though the family were firm believers in the Union.

His father, Thomas W. Matney, spent all his life in North Carolina, born in 1829 and died in 1895. He was a minister of the Methodist Church and as a circuit rider carried his work among many communities. He lived for a number of years at Lenoir, where he was reared and married, and after retiring went to Montezuma, where he died. He was all through the Civil war in the Confederate ranks, participated in the battles of Gettysburg and elsewhere, but after the war was identified with the republican party. He married Susie Wilson, who was born in Wilkes county, North Carolina, and died at Walkertown in that state in 1907. A brief record of their children is as follows: M. L., a traveling salesman living at Gage, Montana; W. C., a Methodist minister at Canton, North Carolina; J. F., also a minister of the same church, pastor at Libby, Montana; T. W., who was a professor in Bloomington College in Tennessee, where he died at the age of twenty-seven; Doctor J. H.; G. W., a Methodist minister at Mountain City, Tennessee; A. R., who died at Montezuma, North Carolina, at the age of twenty-four; W. L., a bookkeeper at Waynesville, North Carolina, and Minnie, wife of Samuel Blalock, county registrar of deeds at Newland, North Carolina.

Doctor Matney acquired his early education in the public schools of East Tennessee and took his medical course in the U. S. Grant University at Chattanooga, graduating from the medical department in 1891. For two years he practiced at Roane Mountain, Tennessee, and for seven years was busy with his professional labors in old Indian Territory, now the State of Oklahoma. In 1900 he removed to Atlanta, Kansas, and in 1902 came to Birney, Montana, and was identified with that community in a professional capacity until October, 1916. Since the latter date he has carried on a general medical and surgical practice at Musselshell. Doctor Matney also owns a ranch of 320 acres devoted to hay, grain and cattle three miles west of Musselshell on the Musselshell River. He is affiliated with the republican party, is a Methodist and is a member of Victory Lodge No. 124, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

In 1891, at Chuckey, Tennessee, he married Miss Cordia E. Donnelly, daughter of Maj. R. H. M. and Eliza (Allen) Donnelly, the latter now deceased. Her father is still living at the age of eighty-five at Chuckey, a retired farmer. He served with the rank of major in the Union Army during the Civil war. Doctor and Mrs. Matney have reared a family of three children, Pauline, the oldest, is the wife of W. K. Harris, a resident of Delphia, Montana; Thomas W. is a farmer at Sheridan, Wyoming, and the youngest, John H., Jr., now at home, has an interesting military record in the World war. He enlisted in December, 1917, was in the Aviation Corps, was sent overseas in October, 1918, and remained abroad for six months, having just been assigned to front line work when the armistice was signed. He was mustered out May 24, 1919.

D. Augustus Jones has been in Montana for eight years, and throughout that time has been accumulating a steadily growing practice and an increasing reputation as an able lawyer at Ryegate.

His father was a prominent Wisconsin lawyer, and in that state, at Sparta, Monroe County, D. Augustus Jones was born February 5, 1887. He is of Welch ancestry. His grandfather, David Foulkes Jones, was born in Wales in 1828 and married in that country Gwendolin Evans, who was born there in 1825. David F. Jones on coming to America settled at Utica, New York, where he followed his trade as a blacksmith, later took his family to Sparta, Wisconsin, and also worked at his trade there until 1869, when he removed to Ottawa, Minnesota. In Minnesota he was chiefly engaged in his duties as a Welsh lay preacher, performing missionary labors and upbuilding various churches in the state. He died at Ottawa, Minnesota, in 1889, and his wife at Mankato in the same state in 1910.

David F. Jones, father of the Ryegate lawyer, was born at Utica, New York, May 11, 1859. He spent his early life at Utica and at Sparta, Wisconsin, was educated as a lawyer and practiced his profession for many years in Wisconsin. At the time of his death, which occurred at Sparta, December 20, 1900, he was filling the post of United States district attorney in Wisconsin. For the responsibilities of this office he was chosen by President McKinley. He was an active republican and a member of the Congregational Church and the Masonic fraternity. David F. Jones married Flora L. Smith, who was born at Sparta, Wisconsin, May 23, 1859, and is now living in Fort Wayne, Indiana. D. Augustus is the oldest of three children. Mark F. is also a lawyer, a graduate of the law school of the University of Wisconsin, and is now practicing at Beach, North Dakota. Ida L., the only daughter, is secretary of the Y. W. C. A. at Fort Wayne, Indiana.

D. Augustus Jones was educated in the public schools as Sparta, Wisconsin, graduating from high school in 1908, and acquiring his higher literary education and took his law course at Chattanooga, Tennessee. He was a student in Grant College of that city for two years, and in 1912 was given the degree LL. B. from the Chattanooga College of Law. A few months later, on December 1, 1912, he arrived at Ryegate, Montana, and has since been busily engaged in handling a general civil and criminal practice. Mr. Jones, who is unmarried, is a republican, a member of the State Bar Association, and is affiliated with Lewistown Lodge No. 456, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Robert C. Currie, present mayor of Ryegate, came to Montana comparatively late in life, after he had achieved independent means in the East. He has invested extensively in lands and other property in Montana and has given much of his time to public duties.

Mr. Currie was born at Dubuque, Iowa, September 23, 1850. His father, Robert L. Currie, was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, in 1810, and married in that city Miss Agnes Gardner, who was born in Southern England April 17, 1820. Two of their children were born in England. Robert L. Currie was a marble cutter by trade. In 1840 he brought his family to the United States and settled at Dubuque, Iowa, where he followed his trade. In 1849 he went to California and a year's residence in the gold fields netted him a small fortune. Afterward he returned east and died at Dubuque in 1856. The last two years of his life had been chiefly spent at Nashville, Tennessee, where he was employed during the construction of the State Capitol building. He was a whig in politics, a member of the Church of England and of the Masonic fraternity. His widow survived him many years and died at Colesburg, Iowa, in 1905. At that time she was the widow of Thomas Brock, a native of Scotland, who died at Colesburg, Iowa, in 1869. Mr. Brock was a stone cutter. The only child of her second marriage is Franklin M. Brock, who is well known in Musselshell County, Montana, owning a wheat ranch of 1,140 acres near Ryegate. Robert L. Currie and wife had seven children. John, the oldest died in England in infancy; Jane L., who was born in England in 1840, lives at Colesburg, Iowa, widow of Henry A. Goodrich, a shoemaker, who died during the San Francisco earthquake. John G. Currie is a Montana pioneer, now living retired at Butte. He was born in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1842, and came to Helena in 1866. He was identified with the placer mining activities in that vicinity, later at Butte, and acquired several mining claims and is now living on his original claim in that city. The fourth child, Agnes, married Abraham Nunemaker, and both died, Mr. Nunemaker being a carpenter and builder in South Dakota. Mary Ann, the fifth in the family, died at the age of sixteen. Robert C. is the sixth, while the youngest, Sarah Ann, died in infancy.

Robert C. Currie acquired a public school education in Delaware County, Iowa, attending the high school at Colesburg in that county. When he was about twenty years of age he left school and began learning the trade of brick maker at Dubuque. Returning to Colesburg, he bought a half interest in a local pottery plant, but sold this at the end of five years and acquired a farm in Colony Township in Delaware County. Mr. Currie laid the basis of his substantial prosperity as an Iowa farmer, and gave his personal supervision to his farming interests for nineteen years. He still owns a farm in Iowa and another in Missouri. In the fall of 1898 he took up his residence in Colesburg and while in that town served as mayor two terms. In the spring of 1907 he left for California, spending a year at Los Angeles, and then returned to Iowa for a year.

Mr. Currie came to Montana in 1909. He exercised his privilege as a homesteader in the Big Coulee Valley, acquiring 160 acres in what was then Yellowstone but is now Musselshell County. He proved up his claim, lived on it four years, and later sold. Since 1913 his home has been at Ryegate, and he is now practically retired. He is a stockholder in the Ryegate Creamery. He has been in a position to give much of his time to public affairs, and for the past three years has held the office of justice of the peace and was elected the first mayor when Ryegate was incorporated in 1917. After one year he was re-elected, in 1918, for a two-year term, his second term expiring in April, 1920. Mr. Currie had a great deal of experience in public office in Delaware County, Iowa, serving as justice of the peace at Colesburg two terms, as assessor of Colony Township ten years, was a director of the Independent District of Colony Township School Board fourteen years and also served as town marshal and constable a number of years. At one time he was an Iowa school teacher.

Mr. Currie is a republican in politics. He was made a Mason in Constellation Lodge No. 67, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Colesburg in 1874, and is a past master of that lodge. He demitted and in 1915 helped organize Temple Lodge No. 101 at Ryegate, serving as the first worshipful master. Mr. Currie also helped organize and was the first worthy patron of Ryegate Chapter No. 77 of the Eastern Star, Mrs. Currie being the first worthy matron. He joined the Eastern Star in Colesburg, Iowa. His Royal Arch affiliations are with Greeley Chapter at Greeley, Iowa. He has taken all the degrees in Odd Fellowship, including the Lodge, Encampment and the Canton of Patriarchs Militant. He is a past grand of Colony Lodge No. 50 of the order at Colesburg.

At Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, in 1876, Mr. Currie married Miss Isabelle M. Bolsinger. She was born at Colesburg and she and her husband were schoolmates in public and high schools there. She is an active member of the Congregational Church at Ryegate and the Ladies' Aid Society. The Bolsinger family originated in Germany but were colonial settlers in Pennsylvania. Mrs. Currie's grandfather, Christopher Bolsinger, a native of Pennsylvania, served in the War of 1812, and afterward was a pioneer in Iowa, where he owned extensive farming interests. He died at Colesburg. Mrs. Currie's father was P. C. Bolsinger, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1816, and went to Iowa about 1846. He was one of the early settlers, a merchant, land owner, and built and operated for many years grist mills at Colesburg and Jefferson, Iowa. He died at Colesburg in 1879. Politically he was a democrat. He was one of the stanch members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and in his home town in Iowa practically built and supported the church of that denomination for many years. P. C. Bolsinger married Margaret Wiggins, who was born at Wooster, Ohio, in 1826 and died at Colesburg, Iowa, in 1902. Mr. and Mrs. Currie have three children: John, living with his parents at Ryegate, is owner of two ranches. Ezra Cordel is the wife of Manuel Wiltse, a ranch owner. Alba Jane is the wife of Sidney Walker, who operates the Currie farm at Colesburg, Iowa.

Joseph A. Ferris. Montana and the Northwest number Joseph A. Ferris among their frontiersmen and pioneers, for he identified himself with the Western region in pioneer days, and as a hunter, rancher, merchant and business man he took part in the work which transformed this region from a frontier country.

It was in 1880 that Mr. Ferris came into this Western territory from New Brunswick, Canada, where his birth had occurred December 12, 1856. His great-grandfather was the English founder of the family in that Canadian province, where he established his home on a farm and also engaged in lumbering. He was among the very earliest settlers of New Brunswick. Among his children are Joseph, the grandfather of Joseph A., and whose home was on the St. Johns River. Like his worthy father, he was both a farmer and lumberman. Joseph married a Miss Ferris, probably a distant relative, and included among their several children was Thomas R., who became the father of Joseph A. The other members of the family were Benjamin, who went to Western Canada and established his home in the Province of Ontario; Nathaniel; Charles, who became a New Brunswick farmer; Albert, who passed his active life in lumber mills as an engineer; Mrs. John Wasson; Mrs. Robert Wasson and Sarah, who married Absalom Day and moved to Texas.

Thomas R. Ferris was born in the early '20s, his birth occurring about sixty miles above St. Johns City, and his entire life was spent in that community, where he pursued the vocations of his forefathers. He lived during an era of peace and order, when political excitement was unknown in his community, but he always attended elections and cast his vote as his conscience dictated. He was a consistent Christian from early manhood, and reared his children in the fear and love of God. He lived to the good old age of seventy-five, his death occurring about twenty years ago.

Thomas R. Ferris married Catherine Ferris, a daughter of William Ferris. She still lives at the old family home in New Brunswick, having attained the age of eighty-eight. Of their eight children six lived to maturity: Mary, who married Christopher Douglas and died at Whites Cove, New Brunswick; William, of St. Johns, New Brunswick; Joseph A., of Terry, Montana; Sylvanus M., of Dickinson, North Dakota; Lillie, who married Sidney Steward and lives on the old Ferris homestead, and Maud, who married Charles M. Robertson, of the Ferris community at Whites Cove.

Joseph A. Ferris after obtaining his common school education remained on the farm until he had passed the age of maturity, and he also followed lumbering to some extent farther back in the interior. On leaving home as a youth he went on board a sailing craft trading between St. Johns and Portland, Maine, and intermediate points, and while thus engaged for three seasons he became familiar with the Bay of Fundy, the point where the highest tides in the world rises. Leaving that country in the fall of 1880, after a few seasons engaged in farming with other young men of his acquaintance he went on board a boat at Lower Jemseg, his destination being somewhere "Out West." The little party entrained at St. Johns, passed through Quebec and Montreal, through Ontario to Detroit, on through Chicago, and thence to St. Paul and Duluth, where they joined an outfit making ready for the lumber woods, and at Spiritwood Farm Mr. Ferris found his first work. His brother, Sylvanius, was also a member of the party, and after they had worked there a month they decided they had had enough of this strenuous labor and went on to the valley of the Red River of the North, the land of extensive farming operations, but they remained there but a short time.

Little Missouri was at that time the mecca of the West and the brothers and their sole companion decided to try their fortunes there, without knowledge of its whereabouts or conditions. They found it at the very edge of civilization, and being without bedding a haystack accommodated them the first night and on the following night a box car served them in lieu of a hotel, but finally they found a section house which offered them shelter. Looking about for some occupation, the trio observed that large quantities of wild game was brought into the tent town, and inquiry led to the information that hunters were shooting it back in the interior, and they decided to engage in the same business. Equipping themselves with a team and wagon, Winchesters and other necessary supplies, they set out for the region of big game along the Dakota-Montana line, establishing their camp on the Little Missouri River. For two years they hunted the antelope, deer and mountain sheep, and then went into the milder region and hunted buffalo. With the coming of spring they abandoned the business, as the meat could not be preserved fresh and they would not kill for the hides alone, and Joseph A. Ferris then took charge of the remnant of the Grange ranch stock.

In the fall of 1883 a young New Yorker came into the region to hunt buffalo, and it fell to the lot of Mr. Ferris to act as his guide, and the two spent a week or so together along the line of the two territories hunting the big game. The young easterner proved to be a hunter of skill, and this outing suggested to him the idea of the stock business. He was a man of means and established his ranch south of Medora, and from this point he obtained his experience and data for his articles on ranching in the West which he published in the Century Magazine and which were signed by Theodore Roosevelt.

After the termination of his successful career as a hunter Mr. Ferris turned his attention to a new enterprise and became a merchant. For more than twenty years he sold goods in Medora, his mercantile career being a successful one, but the town was sustained almost entirely by cattle men and ranchers, and when they abandoned the country business declined and Medora became the little village it is today. Toward the closing days of the ranching industry Mr. Ferris disposed of his mercantile interests and crossed over into Montana, where he established his home at Sidney. There he spent six or more years as a merchant, and then engaged in ranching at Malta, but after a brief season in this occupation he was offered a good price for his stock, accepted it and went out of business. He then came to Terry to make his home, locating here in November, 1918, and he has since lived retired. In his political affiliations he has given his allegiance to the republican party since becoming a naturalized citizen at Dickinson, North Dakota. For more than twenty years he served Medora as its postmaster. For a similar period he has been identified with Odd Fellowship, and in Masonry he is a member of the Blue Lodge and Chapter in Terry, and is a member of Glendive Commandery.

Mr. Ferris returned to his boyhood's home for his wife, whom he married at Whites Cove, New Brunswick, January 27, 1886, Miss Lillie S. S. Robertson then becoming his wife. She is a daughter of Samuel B. Robertson and Ellen (Gibson) Robertson. She was born in Cambridge County, and attended school with her husband at Whites Cove. She is one of her parents' two children to reach mature years, her brother being Charles M. Robertson, of Whites Cove, New Brunswick. To Mr. and Mrs. Ferris have been born the following children: Arnold Douglas, of Sidney, Montana, undersheriff of Richland County; Carrie Ethel, who married Wilbert A. Brubaker and died in Terry October 4, 1918, the mother of three children, Albert, Harold and Jack; Ada Scott, who married Ralph E. Richardson, of Malta, and has two children, Bernadine and Hazel.

Arnold D. Ferris, a son of the well known pioneer, Joseph A. Ferris, was born at Medora, North Dakota, January 31, 1887, and he grew to years of maturity in his native town and received his educational training there, while later he attended the State University at Grand Forks. After completing the preparatory course of that institution he came to Montana, arriving here in the spring of 1909. While he was growing into manhood's estate he spent a portion of his time in his father's store in Medora, and also for a time was a cowboy on the range, but after coming to Sidney in 1909 he engaged in business with his father, who purchased the pioneer industry of Sidney and became the second merchant in the town. The father and son continued in business together until the enterprise was sold in 1914. Arnold D. Ferris then spent a year as a clerk in a clothing store in Sidney, subsequently had charge of the express and oil business of Augustus Vaux, was then appointed assistant postmaster under Burton S. Adams, and left that position to become undersheriff of Richland County under Sheriff Sullivan.

Mr. Ferris grew up under republican influences and cast his first presidential vote for Mr. Taft in 1908. He was elected one of the first aldermen of Sidney, became president of the Board of Aldermen, and at the death of the mayor he was appointed to fill the unexpired term in that office. He thus has the honor of serving on the first Board of Aldermen of Sidney and has in many ways played an important part in shaping its history and placing it on a firm foundation. He has passed all the chairs in Odd Fellowship and in Masonry, serving as master of Lower Yellowstone Lodge No. 90 for two years, and several times has been a member of the Masonic Grand Lodge, and has sat as a delegate for the Sidney Lodge of Odd Fellows in the Grand Lodge of the state.

Near Sidney, Montana, March 20, 1912, Mr. Ferris was married to Miss Marie Staffanson, who was born at Anaconda, Montana, September 6, 1888, a daughter of Ephraim and Elizabeth James Staffanson. In the early and formative days of this state the father came from Utah to Montana in an ox wagon and became a ranchman first in the Deer Lodge Valley, later, in 1907, casting in his lot with the farmers of the Yellowstone Valley at Sidney. He was born in Sweden, but came to the United States in childhood with his parents, and he grew to mature years in Iowa. From that state he went with the family to Utah, and about the time he reached manhood's estate he made his way to Montana. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Staffanson are: Addie, wife of Frank Finlayson, of Fairview, Montana; George, of Sidney; Marie, who became the wife of Mr. Ferris; Frank, of Sidney; Gwendolin, wife of Arthur Jorgenson, of Richland County, and Inez, the youngest of the children and a student in the Montana State Normal at Dillon. Two children have been born to bless the union of Mr. and Mrs. Ferris, Ethel and Arnold Douglas, Jr.

Howard G. Bennet. A resident of Great Falls since 1901, present county attorney of Cascade County, Howard G. Bennet has divided his time between his profession as a lawyer and several business and official connections.

Mr. Bennet was born at Port Jervis, Orange Coun-

Howard G. Bennett

ty, New York, February 23, 1875, and represents a very old and honored line of American ancestry. The Bennets were originally French Huguenots. They were connected with the earliest history of the French lace making industry. On account of religious persecution they left France, went to Holland, and thence to England. James Bennet came from England to America and settled in the valley of the Delaware River as early as 1668. Mr. Bennet's grandfather was James Bennet, a New Yorker. The parents of Howard G. Bennet were Galen and Elizabeth (Conkling) Bennet, both natives of Port Jervis, New York, where they were born in the year 1837. The father died at the age of seventy-five in 1912 and the mother in 1900. Elizabeth Conkling was a daughter of Dr. John Conkling, a New York state physician, who about 1818 made a prospecting tour through the then great West, and acquired some extensive real estate investments in Chicago and St. Louis. Galen Bennet was for many years a prominent business man at Port Jervis, New York, owning a flour mill, a saw mill and also a marble and granite business. He was distinguished by a love for fine driving horses. He was an Odd Fellow, a republican and a member of the Dutch Reformed Church.

Howard G. Bennet was the fourth in a family of five children, three of whom are still living. He acquired his early education in the public schools of Port Jervis and is a graduate of the University of New York with the class of 1896. In the same year he was admitted to the New York State Bar and engaged in a busy practice in his native town until 1901. In that year on coming to Great Falls he was connected with the Boston & Montana Smelter Company about four years. He was then appointed and served as chief deputy county assessor of Cascade County during the years 1905-06. On retiring from his official duties he took up general law practice, being a member of the firm Berry & Bennet of the City of Great Falls, serving for two years. In November, 1918, he was elected county attorney, and has given most of his time to the duties of that office since January 6, 1919. He is a member of the County and State Bar associations, and a republican voter. Mr. Bennet is affiliated with Rainbow Lodge No. 28, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Cataract Lodge No. 18, Knights of Pythias; Great Falls Lodge No. 214 of the Elks, and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. He and his family are Congregationalists.

November 22, 1905, he married Miss Bessie Balstad, a native of Norway. They have one daughter, Elizabeth.

William E. Jones is a practicing attorney at the City of Harlowton, State of Montana. He was born November 11, 1884, in Butler County, Iowa, a few miles from the Town of Nashua in Chickasaw County. He is the son of Warren and Rachel Amanda Jones and was the youngest of a family of seven children.

At an early age he went with his parents to the Town of Nashua and was educated in the public schools at that place. Later he attended the State University of Iowa, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1908. After his graduation from the State University he served as an instructor in the high school at Cedar Falls, Iowa, for one year, and during the next two years was a member of the faculty at the State University of Iowa, occupying the chair of public speaking. In 1911 Mr. Jones resigned his position at the University of Iowa and entered the University of Chicago to complete his legal studies. In 1912 he was graduated from the law school of the University of Chicago with the degree of J. D. (juris doctor). After practicing a short time in the City of Chicago he moved to Harlowton, Montana, and formed a partnership with Robert N. Jones, under the firm name of Jones & Jones, which firm has existed ever since.

In November, 1916, he was elected to the Montana State Senate on the republican ticket, and while serving in that body was instrumental in introducing and passing the law which created the County of Wheatland.

On October 4, 1917, Mr. Jones was united in marriage with Frances M. Baxter, who is a native daughter of Montana and the daughter of E. C. Baxter, a rancher and banker of the City of Harlowton.

Mr. Jones is a member of the Wheatland County Bar Association and of the Montana State Bar Association. He is a member of the Acacia fraternity and of the Greek letter fraternity of Phi Delta Phi. He became a member of the Masonic Order in Bradford Lodge No. 129, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Nashua, Iowa, but upon taking up a residence in Montana he transferred the membership to Musselshell Lodge No. 69, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Harlowton, Montana. During the year 1919 he was master of Masonic Lodge No. 69. Mr. Jones is also a member of Harlowton Chapter No. 22, Royal Arch Masons; Palestine Commandery No. 18, Knights Templar; Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Helena, Montana. He is also an active member in the Knights of Pythias at Harlowton and in Lewistown Lodge No. 456, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, at Lewistown, Montana.

Sherburne Morse. Among the men of influence in Northern Montana who have the interest of their community at heart and who have led consistent lives, thereby gaining definite success along their chosen lines, is Sherburne Morse, who has long been regarded as one of our most progressive farmers, stock raisers and public spirited citizens. His well directed efforts in the practical affairs of life, his capable management of his own business interests, and his sound judgment have brought to him prosperity, and today he enjoys the well earned esteem of all who know him.

Sherburne Morse was born in Bath, Maine, on April 11, 1870, and is descended from sterling old Yankee stock, his parents being Albion W. and Carrie (Sherburne) Morse. The father was a native of Sagadahoc County, Maine. They were the parents of four children, those besides the subject of this review being Rose Jane; Shirley Louise, the wife of Roy L. Estus, a ranchman in Teton County, Montana, and Bessie B., the wife of Oliver C. Durland, also a ranch owner in Teton County. Albion W. Morse was educated in the public schools of Sagadahoc County, Maine, and on attaining mature years he followed the vocations of his father, farming and shipbuilding. He was energetic and successful in business, having a large shipyard on the Kennebec River and a sawmill at Winnegant. Later he became a contractor, getting out large timbers for shipbuilding, and his death was the outcome of a cold which he caught while engaged in that work. Politically he was a republican and stood high in councils of his party, though never a seeker after the honors or emoluments of public office for himself. He was a man of fine personal qualities and was a leader in his community.

Sherburne Morse attended school at Pitch Pine Hills, Sagadahoc County, Maine, and Arkansas City, Kansas, he having removed to the latter place with his widowed mother soon after the death of his father. As soon as old enough to take up active work on his own account Mr. Morse went to Lynn, Massachusetts, and entered the expert department of the General Electric Company as a student, taking a full course in the business and becoming an expert in its various phases. In that capacity he became a traveling representative of the company in the Eastern states. In the fall of 1890 Mr. Morse returned to Arkansas City, Kansas, and engaged in the cattle business in that state, later going to Oklahoma, where he was employed as a cowboy, riding the ranges for an uncle, J. H. Sherburne, whose business was known as the X-H-X Cattle Company, their range being on the Salt Fork and Arkansas River. In the spring of 1897 Mr. Morse came to Browning, Teton County, Montana, and entered the employ of another uncle, Joseph H. Sherburne Morse, to look after the latter's cattle and horses. In 1905 he engaged in the cattle and horse business for himself, meeting with satisfactory success. In 1909 he filed on a homestead in Teton County, near Bynum, where he has since resided and which he has developed into one of the best farms in that part of the state. He is now the owner of 1,800 acres of land, a part of which he devotes to the raising of grain and hay, and a part is reserved for grazing land for his live stock. Mr. Morse has given considerable attention to the raising, buying and selling of cattle and horses, of which he has handled enormous numbers. Most of his cattle are shipped to the Chicago market, while his horses go to St. Louis, North and South Dakota, Omaha, Nebraska and to Canada. He breeds White Face and Shorthorn cattle, selling many of these animals to other ranchmen, and now has on hand between 200 and 300 head of cattle, having shipped 950 head of cattle during 1919. During the years 1907-8-9 Mr. Morse shipped to horse men in Ward County, North Dakota, 5,200 head of horses. He is undoubtedly today the best known horse buyer in the Northwest, and during the recent World war he furnished about 1,500 head of horses to the governments of the United States, France and England.

On March 15, 1916, in Minneapolis, Minnesota, Mr. Morse was married to Minnebelle Wiard, who was born and reared in Louisville, Kentucky, and to them have been born two children, Sherburne, Jr., and Caroline Louise.

Politically Mr. Morse has given his support to the republican party and has taken a commendable interest in public affairs, though not in any sense a seeker after public office. Fraternally he is a member of Conrad Lodge No. 80, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and his religious connection is with the Episcopal Church. He possesses a strong and vigorous personality and all who come within range of his influence are profuse in their praise of his admirable qualities. He is a most companionable gentleman and has a host of warm and admiring friends throughout Northern Montana.

Henry S. Kline was born in Amsterdam, New York, on May 6, 1871, and is the son of Howard and Phoebe R. (Birch) Kline. Both of these parents were also natives of New York State, the father, born in 1844, having died in 1908, at the age of sixty-four years. The mother, who was born in 1846, is still living. The subject of this sketch is their only child. Howard Kline was a merchant during a portion of his active life and retired from active business pursuits about two years prior to his death. Politically he was an earnest supporter of the democratic party, while religiously he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Henry S. King secured his elementary education in the public schools of Amsterdam, afterward attending the Amsterdam Academy, the Union Classical Institute and Union College, graduating at the last-named institution with the class of 1893. He then read law with Judge C. S. Nisbet and Louis H. Reynolds at Amsterdam, and in 1893 he was admitted to the New York State bar. He entered upon the practice of his profession at Amsterdam, but shortly afterward he moved to North Dakota, locating first at Fessenden, where he remained about eighteen months, followed by a location for some years at Anamoose, North Dakota. In January, 1911, Mr. Kline came to Havre and at once resumed the practice of his profession. During the intervening years to the present time he has handled a large share of the legal business before the local court, and has been employed in the courts of adjoining counties. By a straightforward, honorable course he has built up a large and lucrative legal business and financially has been successful to a gratifying degree. In 1902, while a resident of McHenry County, North Dakota, Mr. Kline was elected judge of the County Court and was re-elected in 1904 and 1906, thus serving six years. He is president and attorney for the Havre National Bank and is also interested in other local business enterprises. He has been a consistent "booster" for Northern Montana, and has been a firm believer in this section of the country. He gives his active support to every movement having for its object the advancement of the best interests of the community.

Politically Mr. Kline is an earnest supporter of the republican party, while fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order, in which he has attained to the degree of a Knight Templar, and is also a member of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On August 21, 1906, Mr. Kline was married to Elizabeth M. Payne, who was born at Towanda, Pennsylvania, and to them has been born a daughter, Eleanor Ruth. Mr. Kline to a notable degree enjoys the confidence and good will of his fellow citizens.

Edward T. Broadwater. A stock of merchandise under a tent was the first visible evidence of commercial activity in the City of Havre. One of the proprietors of that store was Edward T. Broadwater, who had been in Montana for nine years prior to coming to Havre, and whose interests as a merchant, stockman and banker have made him one of the prominent figures in Northern Montana.

Mr. Broadwater was born at Memphis in Scotland County, Missouri, November 22, 1861, son of Thomas J. and Martha A. (Smoot) Broadwater. His father was a native of Virginia, and at the age of nine years went to Missouri with his sister, Mrs. Ann M. Elgin, who lived at St. Charles, where he finished his education. In 1849 he and another young man from that community started overland for California with a mule team, joining a caravan that crossed the plains. He was absent about two years, and had many of the experiences in the gold fields that have been subject for history and romance.

He returned to the East by way of the Isthmus of Panama and New York City, and thence back to St. Louis. His chief business was as an architect and building contractor, and in 1859 he moved to Memphis, Missouri, where he continued his profession and business under the name of Legg & Broadwater. This firm did a business over practi-

cally the entire State of Missouri. One of their contracts was the construction of the new wings of the State Capitol at Jefferson City. Thomas J. Broadwater after he retired from business frequently visited his son at Fort Assiniboine, and took great pleasure in hunting big game and fishing in the territory. While so much of his life's energies were expressed in practical action, he was fond of books and literature, and composed some very creditable verse. He was a democrat but had no thought of public office. He died at Memphis, Missouri, February 28, 1908, aged eghty-three years, five months and seventeen days. His widow, who was born in Scotland County March 26, 1841, is still living at the old Missouri homestead.

Edward T. Broadwater earned his first money offbearing brick in a brick yard at 75 cents a day, boarding himself. He was only twelve years of age when he performed that strenuous toil. He did this not out of necessity, but from the impulse of a restless, independent spirit that has made him a constant worker regardless of his prosperity measured in terms of money. He acquired a good education in the schools of his native town, and at the age of fifteen began clerking in a clothing, boot and shoe store there. He continued in that work for five years, and it gave him a detailed knowledge of mercantile transactions that served him well after he came to Montana.

Mr. Broadwater left St. Louis helping to take a bunch of horses to St. Paul, went from that city to Bismarck, North Dakota, and came up the Missouri River to Coal Banks, as far as the boat could go. He reached Fort Assiniboine in May, 1882, and was soon employed as a clerk in the post trading store. He was with the Fort Assiniboine business ten years, four years as clerk and six years as bookkeeper.

In the spring of 1891 Mr. Broadwater, associated with Simon Pepin, introduced their stock of goods to the present site of Havre and thus established the business long conducted by the Broadwater-Pepin Company. Their tent store was on ground subsequently occupied by the Great Northern Railway yards, and when the railway right of way was secured they made arrangements to surrender their land on condition that the railway company should make Havre a division point. That arrangement has been one of the biggest influences in the upbuilding of the City of Havre. The store building erected by the firm and Mr. Broadwater's private residence were the first permanent buildings on the town site. The Broadwater-Pepin Company did much more than a local business. They supplied commodities over a large area of Northern Montana, having a branch store on the Blackfoot-Indian Reservation and another at Harlem, Montana.

Since then Mr. Broadwater has been chiefly engaged in ranching and banking, and has had cattle and landed interests in Montana since 1891. He was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Havre in 1903, and remained a director when the bank was merged in 1907 with the Security State Bank. In 1914 he was elected president of this institution, and most of his business hours are spent in the bank's offices. He is a democrat, but like his father, without political aspirations, though he served four years as postmaster at Havre during Cleveland's administration and for four years was an alderman of the city. He is affiliated with the Elks.

October 22, 1890, a few months before he came to Havre, Mr. Broadwater married Miss Sadie Móon, a native of Cape Girardeau, Missouri, and daughter of Dr. Henry B. Moon, a dentist. Her brother was Maj. H. G. Moon, a regular army officer, who was wounded at the capture of Santiago during the Cuban war, and for a number of years was stationed at old Fort Assiniboine. Mr. and Mrs. Broadwater have two daughters, Marian Louise and Kathlyn E., the latter a member of the junior class of the Montana State University. Marian, who also finished her education in the State University of Minnesota, is the wife of Capt. Max P. Kuhr. Captain Kuhr at the beginning of the war with Germany entered the Officers Training Camp at Camp Lewis, was commissioned a first lieutenant in the Heavy Artillery, and during his service in France was promoted to captain.

Commodore B. Roberts has been a prominent lumber manufacturer and banker in Montana for over fifteen years. He has recently established his home at Great Falls, where he is president and principal owner of the Cascade Bank. He is a former state senator from Lincoln County, where he had extensive timber interests.

Mr. Roberts was born in Fulton County, Indiana, on the farm of his grandfather, December 9, 1875, a son of George W. and Lovina (Eley) Roberts, being the oldest of their four children, three of whom are still living. His father was born in Logan County, Ohio, and his mother in Knox County, Ohio, both in 1849. The mother died in 1918. George W. Roberts, who is still living, is a farmer and carpenter and followed both occupations in Ohio and Indiana. From 1884 to 1888 he was in the general merchandise business at Tippecanoe, Indiana, and during that period was postmaster under Cleveland's first administration. Since then he has given his chief time and attention to farming and stock raising. He is a democrat in politics.

Commodore B. Roberts acquired his early education in the public schools of Knox, Indiana, and earned his first money driving a grocery wagon at fifty cents a day. Later he was chief clerk in W. A. Pierson's grocery store at Knox, and left that position to go on the road as a traveling salesman for G. E. Bursley & Company, a wholesale grocery house of Fort Wayne. He was in the restaurant business at Knox for some time, and afterwards went to Chicago and engaged in the grocery business with J. W. Swartzell. On selling out to his partner he became chief clerk in the Chicago yards of the Nickel Plate Railway. For a time he was floorwalker in a Chicago department store, but was called from that position to resume his former responsibilities with the Nickel Plate Railway Company.

This is a brief survey of his business experience prior to coming to Montana in March, 1902. At Kalispell Mr. Roberts was engaged in the abstract, farm loan and general insurance business until 1909. He sold his business and took active charge of the logging of a tract of 2,300 acres of timber in which he was interested at Warland, Montana. Since 1906 Mr. Roberts has been interested in a valuable tract of timber land at Fortine, Montana, where he built a sawmill, constructed a logging railroad between the timber and his mill, and was busily engaged in manufacturing lumber there until November 1, 1917. In the meantime he and D. R. Peeler organized the Bank of Commerce at Kalispell, Mr. Roberts being vice president. He also organized the Security State Bank at Devon, Montana, and was its president. He bought the Cascade Bank at Great Falls on November 15, 1917, and has moved his residence to Great Falls and gives much of his time to his duties as president of the bank. He has also organized a chain of country banks.

Mr. Roberts represented Lincoln County in the State Senate from 1915 to 1919. He is a member of all the Masonic bodies, including the Scottish Rite Consistory and Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Helena. He is treasurer of Great Falls Lodge of Perfection. He is also a member of the Great Falls Lodge of Elks and is a past chancellor commander of the Knights of Pythias. Politically Mr. Roberts is a republican.

August 30, 1903, he married Miss Annis Elliott, a native of England. They have two children, Elliott J. and Gladys L.

Charles B. Elwell. The legal profession in Hill County, Montana, has an able representative in the person of Charles B. Elwell of Havre, one of the leaders of the younger members of the bar, whose success since locating here has won him many warm friends and admirers in the city and country. In the broad light which things of good report ever invite, the name and character of Mr. Elwell stand revealed and secure, and though of modest demeanor his career has been signally honorable and useful. He is recognzed as a man of strong mentality and as one who honors the community by his residence there, so that there is peculiar consistency in incorporating in a work of this kind a review of his life and labors.

Charles B. Elwell was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, on December 28, 1888, and is the youngest of the six children, all of whom are now living, born to John B. and Hannah (Day) Elwell. John B. Elwell was born in Salem, Massachusetts, and is still living, at the age of sixty-eight years, and his wife, who was born at Beverly, Massachusetts, is living at the age of sixty-four years. The father was reared and educated at Salem, and later engaged in the railroad business, becoming identified eventually with the East Louisiana Railway, first as master mechanic but eventually became superintendent of the road, which position he held for some years. He then returned to Salem, Massachusetts, and engaged in contracting and building up to 1908, when he retired from active participation in business. Politically he is a republican, while his fraternal relations are with the Knights of Pythias.

Charles B. Elwell pursued his elemental studies in the public schools of New Orleans, Louisiana, and Salem, Massachusetts, and then, having determined to make the practice of law his life work, he entered the law department of Georgetown University, where he was graduated with the class of 1912. He was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia in 1912, and in that same year was also admitted to the bar of Massachusetts. In 1913 Mr. Elwell came to Montana, was admitted to the bar and at once located at Havre, where he has ever since been identified with not only the legal profession, but also with many other phases of the community life. On January 1, 1915, he entered into a law partnership with Henry S. Kline, under the firm name of Kline & Elwell, and they make one of the strongest and most successful law firms of this section of the state. In 1915 Mr. Elwell was appointed United States commissioner, which position he is still filling.

During the World war Mr. Elwell enlisted in the service of his country, being assigned to the artillery branch, in which he received a commission as second lieutenant in November, 1918. He was mustered out on December 5, 1918, at Camp Taylor, Kentucky, and at once returned to his professional duties.

Politically Mr. Elwell is a stanch republican, while fraternally he is a member of Havre Lodge No. 55, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

On the 28th day of August, 1913, Mr. Elwell was united in marriage with Harriett E. Jarvis, who was born in Hancock County, Tennessee. Mr. Elwell is essentially a man among men, moving as one who commands respect by innate force as well as by superior ability. As a citizen he is public spirited and enterprising; as a friend and neighbor he combines the qualities of head and heart that win confidence and command respect, so that in all things worth while he stands as a representative citizen of his community.

George W. Glass received a good practical education in the public schools of Canada, and remained at home until after the family moved to North Dakota. There his first money was earned in 1880, as the driver of an ox team, for which he received $20 per month. Later he went to St. Paul, Minnesota, where for eight years he was employed in a wholesale saddlery and hardware store. In 1909 he came to Montana, engaging in the lumber business at Dunkirk, in which he met with a gratifying degree of success. In the meantime he took a leading part in the organization of Hill County and on March 29, 1912, he was appointed clerk of the court, being regularly elected to the office in the following November. So eminently satisfactory was his discharge of his official duties that in November, 1916, he was elected to succeed himself, and is thus the present incumbent of that office. He thoroughly understands every detail of the county official business and is courteous and obliging to all who have business to transact in his office, being a firm believer in the principle that "public office is a public trust." Therefore one does not have to seek far for the explanation of his popularity in that community.

On June 18, 1889, Mr. Glass was married to Margaret McCabe, who was born in Canada, and to them has been born one son, Walter L. The latter secured his education in the public schools of St. Paul, Minnesota. In June, 1916, he enlisted in a New York cavalry regiment, with which he spent one year on the Mexican border. In March, 1917, he joined the One Hundred Sixth Machine Gun Company, Twenty-seventh Division of New York National Guard, in which he received a commission as first lieutenant, later being promoted to a captaincy. The division was mustered into the United States service and sent to France, where they took part in many of the sanguinary and hotly contested battles in which the Americans were engaged. Returning to the home country, he was mustered out at Camp Mills in May, 1919. On May 24, 1919, he was married to Helena Sanger at Ogdensburg, New York.

Politically Mr. Glass is an earnest supporter of the republican party, and fraternally he is a member of St. Thomas Lodge No. 30, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at St. Thomas, North Dakota, and Havre Lodge No. 1201, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He has achieved a splendid record in public affairs and is eminently deserving of the confidence and good will which are his, for he is reliable, energetic and accommodating, and has given the people of his county the best service of which he is capable.

Edward F. Burke. The railroad engineer is a trained man in a dangerous profession. As he covers miles of country with his strong hand on the throttle of his engine, through night and storm, perhaps he alone is the only one who ever really knows the heroic acts he sometimes performs in great emergencies, or how much the skilled engineer deserves what he is sometimes called, the every day hero. The great railway systems select their engineers for qualities not every man possesses, then train him and trust him, and what a fine body of men they are. One of the well known engineers of the Great Northern Railway in Montana is Edward F. Burke, who is an important citizen of Havre.

Edward F. Burke was born at Windsor Mills, Canada, December 29, 1862. His parents were Martin and Sabina (McLaughlin) Burke. The father was born at Little Falls, New York, and died in 1868. The mother was born in Ireland and survived until 1917. Their marriage took place at Bellows Falls, Vermont, and they had five children born to them, three of these surviving.

Edward F. Burke was the third born in his parents' family and was six years old when his father died. He was taken to Wakefield, Massachusetts, and there attended the public schools and later went to work in a mill. When nineteen years old he came West, and at Waseca, Minnesota, went to work for the Winona & St. Peter Railway Company, a branch that is now a part of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. He began at the bottom as a wiper on the engine during construction work, and later became fireman, in which position he had much experience. He was fireman at Fergus Falls, Minnesota, during the winter of 1881-2 on the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad, then came to the Great Northern in the same capacity. In 1884 he was promoted to engineer, and in 1887 came with the Great Northern to Great Falls, Montana, and worked as freight engineer on this line from then until 1905, when he became passenger engineer on the division between Glasgow and Havre. Mr. Burke had the unpleasant experience of being engineer on the first train to be held up in Montana which occurred near Malta in 1892. He now handles the fast mail train between Havre and Wolf Point. Mr. Burke has a very wide acquaintance that is not confined to railroad men. He maintains his home at Havre and is highly esteemed here as a citizen, so much so, indeed, that he was elected mayor on the democratic ticket and gave the city an admirable administration, at all times standing for an honest and economical use of the public funds in the way of public improvements and other enterprises worthy of the city.

On April 17, 1893, Mr. Burke was married to Miss Margaret McGinn, who was born at Owatonna, Minnesota, and they have the following children: Alice, Edna, Genevieve, Edmund, Geraldine, Joseph and Evelyn. Mr. Burke is a loyal member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. His comfortable and attractive home is at 338 Third Street, Havre, Montana.

Peter Wallinder. After twenty-seven continuous years in the employ of the Great Northern Railroad, Peter Wallinder, of Havre, is now reaping the reward of faithful service and is air brake supervisor. He is also a man of importance in his community, which he has loyally and effectively served as alderman for a number of years, and is recognized as one of the most representative men of Swedish birth in this part of the state. Mr. Wallinder was born in Sweden March 29, 1873, a son of John and Christina (Peterson) Wallinder. John Wallinder was a farmer by occupation and spent his life in Sweden, where he died in 1890, at the age of fifty-four years. His widow survives him and makes her home in Sweden, never having left it. They had seven children, of whom five are still living, Mr. Wallinder being the sixth in order of birth.

Until he was nineteen years of age Peter Wallinder remained in his native land, but then left it for the United States, and upon his arrival in this country came West to Devil's Lake, North Dakota, reaching that region in the spring of 1892. There he completed his educational training which had been carried on in his native land. His first earnings in his new home were acquired working with a threshing outfit at $2 a day. After completing the season's work Mr. Wallinder entered the employ of the Great Northern Railroad as foreman of a drilling machine gang, and for about two years was engaged in drilling wells for the railroad. At the expiration of that time Mr. Wallinder began learning the machinist trade at Devil's Lake and other points, and was later transferred to Havre and later to what is now Gilford as leading machinist at the gravel pit. Subsequently he was made foreman of the Havre Roundhouse, which position he held for two years or until he resigned to resume work for the road as machinist. Again he was made foreman of the roundhouse at Havre, and again he resigned the position to re-enter upon work as a machinist, which he preferred, and he is now air brake supervisor, and one of the most valuable men in the employ of the road.

In 1902 Mr. Wallinder revisited his old home in Sweden, and on September 14, 1903, was united there in marriage with Louisa Bystrom, a native of Sweden. Mr. and Mrs. Wallinder have five children, namely: Harold T., Mabel, William, Stewart and Peter, Jr. Mr. Wallinder belongs to Havre Lodge No. 55, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, which he is now serving for the second term as master; Chouteau Chapter No. 19, Royal Arch Masons, of which he is past high priest; and the International Association of Machinists, Havre Lodge No. 499. In politics Mr. Wallinder is a republican, and in 1909 was elected on his party ticket as a member of the Havre City Council from the Third Ward to succeed himself, he having been appointed to that office in 1907, and he has been successively re-elected ever since. A man of unusual ability, Mr. Wallinder has devoted himself to his calling and the upbuilding of his community, and his record as a public official is as stainless and admirable as that which he has made with the railroad company.

J. Clarence Manix. The people of Augusta and its vicinity are supplied with a fine and up-to-date stock of merchandise by the efficient firm of Manix & Vaughn, the leading merchants of Lewis and Clark County. The birth of J. Clarence Manix occurred at Augusta, Montana, on March 16, 1888, and he is a son of Philip A. Manix, born at Hartford, Connecticut, in 1845. Reared and educated in his native city, P. A. Manix came to Fort Shaw, Cascade County, Montana, as a soldier in the '60s, and after being mustered out of the service, came to the Sun River country. Having secured the contract for furnishing beef to the soldiers at Fort Shaw, he selected Augusta, or rather its present site, for he was the first to locate in this region, and founded the town. He built the first general store here and later branched out into other lines of business, invested in ranch property and handled stock, in short became a regular, all round good business man of his period and locality. From the organization of the republican party until his death, which occurred at Augusta in 1898, he supported its principles and candidates, but he never desired office for himself. The Roman Catholic Church had in him a devout member.

P. A. Manix married Margaret Gillogly, who was born at Bangor, Maine, and she survives him and makes her home at Augusta, Montana. Their children were as follows: Mabel, who married Anthony Pings, a dealer in agricultural implements, lives at Augusta; J. Clarence, who was the second in order of birth; John, who is a rancher of Augusta; Matilda, who married W. E. McManus, a rancher of Augusta; Rosetta, who married Austin Christian, a rancher of Augusta; Ursula, who is not married, is assistant cashier of the Peoples Bank of Augusta; and Helen, who is assisting her brother, J. Clarence, in his store. After the death of her first husband Mrs. P. A. Manix was married to J. C. Furman, who was a hotel proprietor and ranchman, and died at Augusta in September, 1919, leaving no issue. The Manix family, which has been in America for some generations, originated in Ireland.

J. Clarence Manix grew up at Augusta, where he attended school, and later entered the school at Saint Peter's Mission, which is a preparatory school, and when fitted for it took a commercial course at Gonzaga College at Spokane, Washington. In September, 1906, he returned to Augusta, and spent two years in ranching, and then entered the mercantile establishment of J. F. Kendrick, where he learned the business, and remained until 1912. In that year he and W. D. Vaughn took over this store and still maintain their partnership, having the leading general mercantile establishment in a wide territory, and drawing their trade from a radius of twenty miles. Their store is located on Main Street and their stock, which is fresh and timely, is admirably displayed and offered at prices as low as are consistent with the quality and market quotations. Mr. Manix owns a modern residence on Laura Street. He is a strong republican, and is local central committeeman. The Roman Catholic Church holds his membership. He belongs to Helena Council No. 884, Knights of Columbus, in which he has been made a Third Degree Knight.

On November 14, 1912, Mr. Manix was married at Helena, Montana, to Miss Helen Nilan, a daughter of J. M. and Margaret (Owens) Nilan, resident of 613 Hoback Street, Helena, where Mr. Nilan has valuable mining interests. Mrs. Manix was graduated from Saint Vincent's Academy, Helena. Mr. and Mrs. Manix became the parents of the following children: Walter James, who was born on February 16, 1914; Joseph, who was born on February 9, 1916; and Marie, who was born in May, 1919. Mr. Manix is a man of strong personality and has captured the confidence of all of his business associates. He possesses a strong and well-balanced mind, a shrewd business sense, and his well-directed efforts result in added prosperity not only to himself but his community as well, for he uses these characteristics for the carrying out of civic plans as well as in the conduct of his store, and he is naturally numbered among the distinctly worthwhile citizens of Augusta and Lewis and Clark County.

Irving W. Church is a prominent Great Falls lawyer. He has won promotion at every step in his career, his ambition and industry carrying him through the period while he was working to pay his expenses in law school.

Mr. Church was born on his father's farm in Waukesha County, Wisconsin, August 23, 1885, a son of George W. and Mary Jane (Seabold) Church, being the third in their family of four children. His father was a farmer in Waukesha County until 1895, when he moved to Milwaukee, and after that was in the employ of the E. P. Allis Company, one of the leading industries of Milwaukee, until 1903. He is a republican in politics.

Irving W. Church acquired his literary education in Lawrence College at Appleton, Wisconsin, and the University of Chicago, and graduated with the class of 1911 from the Columbia Law College. He paid his first visit to Montana in 1905, locating at Butte, where he was employed by the Street Railway Company as a motorman every summer from 1905 to 1911. His salary as a motorman went far toward defraying his expenses in law school. In 1901, at the age of sixteen, he also taught a term of school at North Lake, Wisconsin. During the winters of 1906, 1907 and 1908 he taught in the Wentworth Military Academy at Lexington, Missouri.

In September, 1911, Mr. Church began practice at Great Falls, Montana, as an associate of William G. Downing. On the death of Mr. Downing in 1912 he succeeded him as an attorney for the Great Falls National Bank and has since built up a large general practice of his own. Mr. Church is a member of the Cascade County and the State Bar associations is president of the Young Men's Christian Association of Great Falls, and is affiliated with Euclid Lodge No. 58, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Great Falls Chapter No. 9, Royal Arch Masons; Black Eagle Commandery No. 8, Knights Templar; Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Helena, and Great Falls Lodge No. 214 of the Elks. He is a member of the Rotary Club and Commercial Club at Great Falls, is a republican in politics and a member of the Congregational Church.

August 23, 1913, Mr. Church married Miss Gertrude Longeway, daughter of Dr. Albert F. and Gertrude Longeway of Great Falls. Mrs. Church died February 20, 1915, leaving one son, Albert L.

John Alfred Nelson was for many years a prominent railway engineer, serving faithfully until he lost his life in service. Mrs. Nelson is an honored resident of Havre, Montana, with home at 400 Third Avenue.

The late Mr. Nelson was born in Sweden, June 24, 1866, son of John and Marie Nelson, being the third of their six children, three sons and three daughters. John Alfred Nelson was four years of age when his parents came to this country and located at Indianapolis. His father was a mason by trade, but for a number of years engaged in farming. John Alfred Nelson acquired a public school education in Minnesota, and as a boy went to work in the shops of the Great Northern Railway at Fergus Falls. Later he was promoted to fireman and in 1892 achieved his ambition in a post as locomotive engineer. He was one of the most efficient engineers in the service of the Great Northern. Strangely enough he lost his life not at his post of duty but while taking his meal in a dining car of the Great Northern. He died as a result of injuries on August 14, 1910.

During his residence at Havre Mr. Nelson was an honored member of Havre Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and also of Havre Chapter No. 30 of the Eastern Star. He was buried with Masonic honors. Mrs. Nelson was the first worthy patron of Havre Chapter, and is now in her tenth consecutive year as secretary of that chapter and is known as the chapter's mother.

Mrs. Nelson's maiden name was Franc Eleanor Curtis. They were married at Fergus Falls, Minnesota, July 4, 1893. Mrs. Nelson was born at Owatonna, Minnesota, only child of Frank and Marie (Stevens) Curtis. Her father was born in the State of Maine, April 30, 1843, and died May 16, 1882. Her mother was born at Beloit, Wisconsin, February 3, 1843, and died September 17, 1904. Her father was educated in the schools of Maine and when a young

J. W. Church

man went to the State of Minnesota. For many years he traveled as representative for a New York wholesale grocery house. He was a prominent Mason and in politics a republican. In 1875 Mrs. Nelson's parents removed to Santa Rosa, California, where she attended grammar school. In 1881 the family returned to Minnesota and located at Winona, where she continued her education. In 1883 Mrs. Nelson began teaching in Minnesota, and she taught occasional terms throughout the eight years while she was attending the State Normal School at Winona, from which she graduated with the class of 1891.

Mrs. Nelson is the mother of three splendid sons, Curtis Alfred, Robert Edward and Earl John. Curtis and Robert and now engaged in the transfer business under the firm name of Nelson Brothers at Havre. The son Earl is still carrying his studies in high school. Curtis Alfred volunteered and entered the officers' training camp early in 1917, being at that time a student in the Montana State College at Bozeman. He was discharged on account of disability. He is a member of Havre Lodge, No. 55, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and of the Order of Eastern Star, Chapter No. 30. Robert Edward Nelson enlisted in November, 1917, becoming a member of the Four Hundred Eighty-fourth Aerial Squadron. He was on duty at Spokane, Washington, later at The Presidio in California, at Kelley Field, Texas, and spent a year in France, part of the time on front line duty. He received his honorable discharge in February, 1919. He is an Elk.

Simon J. Tracht. The gentleman whose name forms the caption to this sketch, one of the most successful and best known farmers of Hill County and one of the county's most representative citizens, was not favored by inherited wealth or the assistance of influential friends, but in spite of this, by perseverance, industry and a wise economy, he has attained a comfortable station in life. His career is one that should encourage others to press on to greater achievements. When he came to Hill County he set to work to overcome all obstacles that might lie in his path to success, and the comfortable competency and the high standing which he now enjoys is the result. Earnest perseverance, careful management and a willingness to work even in the face of obstacles—these are the elements which brought him prosperity, and while he has labored for his own advancement he has at the same time ever been vigilant in his efforts to forward the general efforts of the community.

Simon J. Tracht was born in Gasconade County, Missouri, on May 28, 1878, his parents being Simon and Florentine (Wieman) Tracht, both of whom were natives of Germany. The father died in 1878, about three months prior to the birth of his son, the subject of this sketch. His widow survived him many years, her death occurring on August 13, 1914. The subject is the youngest of nine children born to these parents, all of whom are living. Simon Tracht left his home in the fatherland in young manhood and came to the United States. His first location here was in Gasconade County, Missouri, of which he was a pioneer settler, and there he became of great service to the settlers in the capacity of a flour miller, which trade he had learned in Germany. Later he turned his attention to farming and also to some extent handled cattle and hogs. Politically he gave his support to the republican party.

Simon J. Tracht was reared on his father's farm and early learned the meaning of toil, and especially the kind of toil which was characteristic of pioneer farms in some parts of Missouri. He secured a good practical education in the schools of his native county. His first independent work was as a harvest hand at various places in Missouri, for which he received $10.00 a month. He followed that work for two years, and then moved to Nebraska, where for a time he was employed as a farm hand. He also worked as a clerk in a general mercantile store at Lorton, that state, for about five and a half years. He then went to Winside, Nebraska, where he spent about a year as a clerk in a general store, and then engaged in the mercantile business on his own account at Carroll, Nebraska, under the firm name of Bredemeyer & Tracht. They continued that business for about two years, at the end of which time Mr. Tracht moved to Kenmear, North Dakota, where, under the style of the Boston Store, he sold gentlemen's furnishings and kindred lines for about three months, at the end of which time he traded his mercantile interest for land, and then for about two years was employed in a department store. In December, 1909, Mr. Tracht came to what was then Chouteau County, Montana, and located on a homestead, to the operation of which he gave his close attention until 1919, when he entered upon the duties of the office of county treasurer, to which he had been elected and in which position he is now serving.

On the 13th of October, 1908, Mr. Tracht was married to Emma G. Genser, a native of Winona County, Minnesota, and to them has been born a son, Howard.

Politically Mr. Tracht has been a life-long supporter of the republican party and has contributed his active personal efforts to its success. As referred to above, on November 5, 1918, he was elected to the office of county treasurer of Hill County, entering the office on March 4, 1919. Mr. Tracht's honorable and successful career has not been a path of roses, for he has fought against and conquered many adverse conditions which would have utterly discouraged one of less sterling mettle. He has acted well his part in life and enjoys to a marked degree the confidence and good will of all who know him.

William B. Pyper has had many interesting associations with the commercial and public life of Montana, covering a period of thirty years. For over twenty years his home has been at Havre, where continuously for sixteen years he has capably sustained the burdens and responsibilities of public office.

Mr. Pyper was born at Oakwood, Ontario, Canada, August 6, 1867, son of George A. and Edith C. (Ball) Pyper. His father was born in Scotland in 1820, came to Canada at the age of thirteen on a sailing vessel, and while his early life was beset by struggles and disadvantages, and his first employment was as a humble clerk in a grocery store, he achieved a high position among the successful merchants of Toronto, where for many years he was in the wholesale and retail hardware business. He finally retired from business and died August 14, 1894. His wife was born at Niagara, on the Canadian side, November 7, 1833. She was of Loyalist stock, and her ancestry was traced back to Holland and some of the earliest communities planted in the American colony.

William B. Pyper, who was the second in a family of three children, had the advantages of the public schools of Woodstock, Ontario, to the age of fourteen, and after that chose to be dependent entirely upon his own resources. For four years he served an apprenticeship in the drug business at Woodstock, and it was his knowledge of the drug business that secured for him his first opportunities in the northwest. On March 4, 1889, the day Benjamin Harrison was inaugurated president, he left Canada for Chicago, went on the St. Paul, Minnesota, where he was employed in a drug store about five months, and on the 26th of September of the same year arrived in Great Falls, Montana. The following year he was manager of the drug department of Churchill & Webster at Great Falls, then for two years was employed as a druggist at Missoula, and for four years engaged in business for himself at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. After that he worked for various periods at Seattle, Winnipeg, Grand Forks, North Dakota, and Butte, and on January 12, 1899, came to Havre, where he took charge of the drug business of A. J. Broadwater and H. W. Stringfellow. In January, 1902, he established a business of his own but sold it in 1904 when he was appointed United States commissioner by Judge Knowles. Since then practically all his time and energies have been devoted to public affairs, though he has also some interest in ranching.

Mr. Pyper served as United States commissioner ten years. In April, 1904, he was elected city magistrate of Havre, in November of the same year was elected justice of the peace, and has performed the duties of those offices uninterruptedly to the present. In 1918 he was made superintendent of the United States Employment Service at Havre, and was a vigilant and zealous worker in behalf of the Government during the war. He has served as secretary of the Havre Industrial Association and the Chamber of Commerce. In 1902 he was county coroner of Hill County. Mr. Pyper for many years has been one of the most influential men in the republican party in his section of the state. For five years he was chairman of the County Central Committee, and has been present in many county and state conventions of the party. Mr. Pyper took his first degrees in Masonry at Woodstock, Ontario, February 5, 1899, later was a member of Cascade Lodge No. 34, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Great Falls, and became a charter member of Havre Lodge No. 55, being honored as its first master. He was elected treasurer of the lodge in 1902, and has served in that post consecutively. He was the first member of Chouteau Chapter No. 19, Royal Arch Masons, has been treasurer of the chapter since 1915, and in 1907 was elected grand patron of the Order of Eastern Star of Montana. He is also affiliated with Havre Lodge No. 1201 of the Elks.

July 8, 1908, Mr. Pyper married Miss Mary R. Sanderson, daughter of George T. Sanderson of Havre. Mrs. Pyper was born in Canada. Five children have been born in their home, Edith, Georgiana, Margaret, William B., Jr., and Virginia.

John H. Devine. In such men as John H. Devine, clerk and recorder of Hill County, Montana, there is peculiar satisfaction in offering their life histories—justification for the compilation of works of this character—not that their lives have been such as to gain them particularly wide notoriety or the admiring plaudits of men, but that they have been true to the trusts reposed in them and have shown such attributes of character as entitle them to the regard of all.

John H. Devine was born in Washtenaw County, Michigan, on January 25, 1856, and is the son of John and Mary (Finnegan) Devine. The father was born in Albany, New York, and died in 1884, in the sixtieth year of his age, while his wife, who was a native of Michigan, died at the age of seventy-four years. The subject of this sketch was the second child in order of birth of the ten children born to their union, nine of whom are still living. John Devine left his native state in 1832 and located in Michigan, where his first years were spent in farming. Later he engaged in the stock business, buying stock through his section of the country and shipping it to Detroit and Buffalo. In politics he was an active democrat, while in religion he was a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools of Michigan, attending the grade schools of Webster Township, Washtenaw County, and the high school at Ann Arbor. His boyhood days were spent on the home farm and for a while he worked for an uncle, John Finnegan, in a foundry, for which he received his board, this being during his attendance at the Ann Arbor High School. When he was eighteen years of age Mr. Devine engaged in the agricultural implement business in partnership with his father at Dexter, Michigan. In 1884 he located at Devil's Lake, North Dakota, where for five years he was also engaged in the agricultural implement business. He then returned to St. Paul, Minnesota, where for three years he was employed as a bookkeeper, followed by seventeen years on the road as a traveling salesman in various commercial lines. In 1910 Mr. Devine came to Montana and in April of that year he located on a homestead two miles south of Lothair in Hill County. He devoted himself to the operation of this place until February 28, 1912, when for a short time he served by appointment as county clerk and recorder. In November of that year he was elected to the office, and so eminently satisfactory has been his discharge of the duties of his joint office that he was re-elected in 1914, 1916 and 1918, being the present incumbent of the office. The joint office of clerk and recorder is of great importance, and the people of Hill County chose wisely when they put Mr. Devine into the office and, knowing a good man when they had him, they have insisted on his retaining the office.

Politically Mr. Devine has always been an ardent supporter of the democratic party and has worked earnestly for its success. During the conscription period of the recent World war, Mr. Devine rendered efficient and appreciated service as secretary of the draft board.

On February 18, 1878, Mr. Devine was married to Katherine L. Denn, who was born in Dexter, Michigan, and to them have been born three children, namely: Francis H.; John L., who is a successful physician and surgeon at Minot, North Dakota; and Arthur J., who died in January, 1889, when five years of age. Mr. Devine's life has been one replete with duty well and conscientiously performed in all its relations, whether in the role of private citizen or public servant, and it is such traits that win in life's affairs. He has been an advocate of wholesome living and cleanliness in politics as well, and to a notable degree he today enjoys the confidence of all the people.

Harold Foster Lee for his age has had a remarkably broad and diversified business experience, and is one of the leading bankers and business men of the state.

Mr. Lee, who came to Montana about twelve years ago, was born at Des Moines, Iowa, June 12, 1880, a son of Lauren K. and Anna (Foster) Lee. His father was born in New York State and his mother in Vermont. His mother died in 1912, and Harold Foster is the oldest of her four children. His

H. F. LEE

father graduated from Amherst College with the class of 1875 and soon afterward located at Des Moines, Iowa, where he engaged in the flour milling industry. Subsequently he moved to Valley Springs, South Dakota, continued in the milling business for a number of years, and later located at St. Paul, where he is now head of an advertising business known as the L. K. Lee Advertising Organization. In politics he is a republican.

Harold Foster Lee acquired his early education at St. Paul, Minnesota. On leaving school he went to work for the St. Paul branch of Swift & Company, was cashier, paymaster and assistant auditor, and gained most of his early business training with that company. In July, 1907, he came to Miles City, Montana, and was teller, later assistant cashier, and also a director of the First National Bank. He left Miles City in October, 1916, and has since been prominent in affairs at Great Falls. While in Miles City he served as a member of the school board.

Mr. Lee is vice president of the Commercial National Bank of Great Falls. He is also vice president of the First National Bank at Carter, Montana, was one of the organizers of the First National Bank at Froid, and one of the organizers of the West Side Bank at Great Falls.

January 12, 1905, Mr. Lee married Miss Grace Haupt. They have two children, Dorothy Grace and Alan Edson. Mr. Lee is a republican in politics and is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. During the war he gave much of his time to Red Cross and relief work, serving as a member of the executive committee of the Red Cross and as treasurer of the War Fund in both drives. He is chairman of the membership Committee of the Great Falls Commercial Club.

Abe Crosson. In almost all American communities there may be found quiet, retiring men who, while not importunate seekers after public favors, nevertheless have honors thrust upon them and appear prominent in public affairs and who exert a widely-felt influence in the community in which they live and help to construct the proper foundation upon which the social and political world is built. Such men do an incalculable amount of good by their efforts to ameliorate the condition of the human race in any way possible. They strive to eliminate evil in its many forms, eradicate suffering and leave to posterity a heritage of peace and freedom.

Abe Crosson was born on his father's farm in the vicinity of St. Thomas, Canada, and is the second in order of birth of the thirteen children born to his parents, of whom six sons and two daughters are living. His father, David Crosson, was a native of Pennsylvania, born on January 19, 1829, and his death occurred on May 19, 1908, in the eightieth year of his age. The mother, whose maiden name was Catherine McKey, was born in Scotland on May 11, 1831, and died on October 14, 1915. They were married in Toronto, Canada, January 6, 1852, to which province David Crosson had moved with his parents from Pennsylvania when he was quite young. The family were pioneer settlers in that community, which at that time was densely covered with timber, and out of this wilderness the father hewed a home for his family, and there he spent his last days, having been a successful farmer and respected citizen. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, in which he held the office of elder for many years.

Abe Crosson spent his boyhood days on his father's farm, where he learned the true meaning of industry, and he received a good practical educational training in the district schools. He took an active part on the parental farm, and at the early age of twelve years he started plowing. From that time on he took charge of the plowing, and thus materially contributed to the success of the farm. His father was progressive in his ideas and was the first man in his locality to purchase a reaper, at which time the son Abe was sixteen years of age, and he remained in charge of the reaper until he was twenty-six years of age. He then engaged as a bridge carpenter on the Michigan Central Railroad, where he worked for about three years. He then returned to the home farm for about two years, but in the fall of 1881 he went to Winnipeg, Canada, and entered the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, with whom he remained during the winters of 1881 and 1882. Then, with others, he made the trip to Brandon with ox teams, looking for land, and continued on through to Moose Mountain on the Pipestone River, where he took up land. Later, during the Riel rebellion, he was employed to haul freight by the Canadian Government, continuing the work until the end of the rebellion, when he drove overland to Fort Benton, Montana, where he arrived in the spring of 1887. He later went to Sun River, where he was employed on a sheep ranch for about two years. Then he and his brother Samuel bought 500 head of sheep, which they wintered the first season on the Marias River. In 1890 they drove through to Milk River, continuing the sheep business up to 1910. From that time until 1915 Mr. Crosson lived on his ranch, but in the latter year he decided to retire from active labor and came to Havre to make his permanent home. Here he is comfortably situated and is richly enjoying a much-earned rest.

On the 18th of February, 1891, Mr. Crosson was married to Isabell McIntyre, who was born near St. Thomas, Canada, in March, 1853, the daughter of Alexander and Flora (Gilchrist) McIntyre, both of whom were natives of the Highlands of Scotland. Her father died on December 18, 1891, at the age of eighty-one years, and her mother passed away on December 3, 1908, at the age of eighty-five years and six months. They became the parents of ten children, two sons and eight daughters, of whom one son and five daughters are living. Five of the children were born in Scotland and five in Canada. Of this family Mrs. Crosson was the sixth in order of birth and the first to be born in Canada. The family had come to Canada in 1852 by sailing ship, landing at Quebec, whence they sailed up the lakes to Port Stanley. There the father created a valuable farm out of the wilderness and there spent the remainder of his days. He was a Presbyterian in his religious belief and was a man who commanded the confidence of all who knew him.

Politically Abe Crosson has been a life-long supporter of the republican party, in the success of which he has taken an active interest. In November, 1914, he was elected a member of the Board of County Commissioners, and in 1918 he was elected chairman of the board. He is a man of good business judgment, sound discrimination and unassailable integrity and is deservedly popular with the voters of the county. He is deeply interested in the general advancement of the county and gives his support to every worthy movement in the interest of the public welfare.

Thomas William McKenzie. The present postmaster of Havre, Mr. McKenzie, has been a business man and citizen of that locality a quarter of a century, and has gained a place of prominence in official affairs and in the promotion of the commercial interests of his city.

Mr. McKenzie was born at Shakopee, Minnesota, November 10, 1870, son of Angus William and Betsey (Chisholm) McKenzie. His father was born in Scotland in 1842, and was a small boy when his parents emigrated to Canada. He took up a mechanical trade and as a young man worked as a bridge carpenter with the Canadian Pacific Railway. On coming to the United States he located at Duluth, where he was bridge building superintendent for the St. Paul and Soo Railway during the remainder of his active life. He died at the age of fifty-six. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church. Betsey Chisholm, his wife, was a native of Pennsylvania. They were married in Shakopee, Minnesota, and she died in 1876.

Thomas William McKenzie, only child of his parents, acquired a public school education in his native state, attended high school at Shakopee, and in that town served an apprenticeship as a carriage painter at wages of 50 cents a day. He followed his trade as a journeyman in St. Paul, Chicago, Minneapolis and Indianapolis, and in April, 1896, arrived at Havre, Montana. For a time he continued work at his trade, then became clerk in a local drug house, and finally established a business in that line. He was one of the merchants of the city until 1906, when President Roosevelt appointed him postmaster. He was reappointed for a second term by President Taft in 1910, gave an able administration of the Havre postoffice for eight years, and was again appointed on March 11, 1920, for a four year term. In 1914 Mr. McKenzie became one of the organizers of the Havre National Gas Company, serving as its first general manager.

He was elected mayor of Havre in April, 1916, and re-elected in 1918 serving two terms. His has been a progressive administration, and he was a leader in the patriotic activities of Havre during the World war. Mr. McKenzie is a past master of Havre Lodge No. 5, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, is a member of Chouteau Chapter No. 19, Royal Arch Masons, is affiliated with Butte Consistory No. 2 of the Scottish Rite, Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Helena, and is a member of Havre Lodge No. 1201 of the Elks and Assiniboine Lodge No. 56, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. McKenzie is a republican. February 14, 1917, he married Margaret H. Auld, a native of Ontario, Canada.

Rev. Fredrick Hugo Eberschweiler, whose name and activities figure so importantly in the pioneer history of the church in Blaine County, was born June 19, 1839, in Prussia, Germany. He was educated in the College at Treves and entered the Society of Jesus on September 30, 1858. He was ordained a priest June 15, 1870, and during the Franco-Prussian war was a hospital chaplain. In August, 1872, he came to America and was connected with the work of the Jesuits in Cleveland and Toledo, Ohio, and Burlington, Iowa, until the summer of 1883.

In August of that year he came from Burlington, Iowa, to Montana, and was attached to St. Peter's Mission, being the first resident priest over a large district. While visiting the garrison at Fort Assiniboine the Indians requested that a mission be founded for them. Proceeding upon this request he received on November 1, 1885, an official letter from the Government Indian Bureau permitting him to erect a mission and school buildings on the reservation belonging to the Fort Belknap Agency. The Indian trader Thomas O'Hanlon erected for him a log cabin to serve as a chapel and priest's residence, and Father Eberschweiler occupied the building in 1885. It was the first mission house and church of any kind ever erected in the Fort Belknap Reservation. During the following months he spent much time acquiring a knowledge of the Assiniboine language, so as to enable him to teach the children who came from the agency school to his chapel.

Father Eberschweiler was founder of St. Paul's Mission in Blaine County. Following is his personal account of the beginning of that mission:

"On the first of May, 1886, the missionary went to the Little Rockies and selected for the mission the place on Peoples creek where it comes out of the woody mountains into a beautiful valley. He then traveled to Fort Benton to find a contractor and workmen for the erection of the mission buildings. Meanwhile a war between the Belknap Indians and the Canadian tribe of Bloods had started, and no man would come into their land and expose his scalp to be taken by either of the warring tribes. It was also not possible to get the material for the buildings. The Great Northern Railroad was not yet built, nor Great Falls.

"In summer time steamers brought all kinds of articles up the Missouri River from St. Louis to Fort Benton, from where they were freighted to other places in Montana and Canada. There was no surplus of lumber nor did any freighter like to come to a country of warring Indians.

"Father Eberschweiler returned to the Little Rockies, where he found some gold miners. He made a contract with Mr. Umstet to erect, with the help of his companions, large log buildings for a residence for the missionary, a church, school and dwellings for pupils and sisters. The necessary lumber was ordered and it arrived in the summer of the next year, 1887. The work was begun, logs were cut in the near woods, the foundation and basement were built. The corner stone was laid on the fifteenth of September, 1886. The work was stopped unfinished before winter. During the winter of 1886 and 1887 Father Eberschweiler remained at Fort Belknap.

"From January 18 to January 23, 1887, Indian commissioners from Washington made a treaty with the Indians by which the lines of the present reservation were defined and their petition regarding the Little Rockies agreed to and the selected place for the future mission given to the Jesuit Fathers. Father Eberschweiler subscribed to the treaty as witness. That summer the Belknap tribes and the Bloods smoked the 'Pipe of Peace.' The Mission buildings were, little by little, finished on the 15th day of September, just one year from the day when we started.

"Father Eberschweiler traveled with some Ursuline Sisters from St. Peter's Mission and some Indian pupils to St. Paul's Mission and occupied its first mission buildings.

"The successors of Father Eberschweiler built, in the course of time, large stone buildings for the flourishing mission."

Rev. Ambrose Sullivan, pastor of Saint Jude Roman Catholic Church of Havre, is one of the scholarly and efficient priests of his faith, and a citizen of high standing in his community. He was born at Newcastle, Pennsylvania, June 11, 1875, a son of Timothy and Johanna (Connelly) Sullivan, both natives of Ireland, Timothy having been born in County Kerry. He died in 1889, when just fifty years old, and she in 1881, when thirty-three years of age. They were married in Pennsylvania, and had four children, three sons and one daughter,

LOUISA PROCTOR ISRAEL O. PROCTOR

namely: Ambrose, who was the eldest born; Stephen J., who is also a priest and in charge of the Holy Cross Roman Catholic Church of Townsend, Montana; John B., who is a physician and surgeon of Havre; and Josephine, who is a resident of Townsend, Montana. Timothy Sullivan came to the United States in young manhood, landing at Boston, Massachusetts. A miner and miller, he worked at different places and in 1880 came West to Montana and located at Butte, sending for his family in 1881, and there he lived until his death. He was a strong democrat.

Ambrose Sullivan attended the parochial schools in Helena until 1889, when he went to Spokane, Washington, to attend Gonzaga College. In 1892 he joined the Jesuit order and after eleven years of study and teaching in various houses of the Jesuit Order in the Northwest was sent in the year 1903 to Montreal, Canada, to study theology. He was ordained priest in 1906 and was sent to Pendleton, Oregon, as assistant priest of St. Mary's Church, where he remained about a year, and then was at Cleveland, Ohio, for a year. In 1909 he was sent to Saint Ignatius Mission in Missoula County, Montana, and was there engaged in work among the Indians until 1916. Father Sullivan was then sent to Havre, and was here until the fall of 1917, when once more he went to Saint Ignatius Mission, and remained there until in August, 1918, when he returned to the parish of Saint Jude at Havre, and is still its pastor. He is a man of warm sympathies and a wide and varied experience of human nature so that he soon becomes the friend as well as pastor of his people, and, winning their confidence, is able to assist them in a worldly as well as spiritual sense. A splendid organizer, he has been able to expand the usefulness of his parishes and increase the membership of his congregations. As a man his sound common sense and broad outlook with reference to civic betterment fit him for the discharge of the responsibilities of good citizenship.

Merton D. Proctor. Agriculture has been an honored vocation from the earliest ages, and as a usual thing men of honorable and humane impulses, as well as those of energy and thrift, have been patrons of husbandry. The free, outdoor life of the farm has a decided tendency to foster and develop that independence of mind and self-reliance which characterize true manhood, and no greater blessing can befall a boy than to be reared in close touch with nature in the healthful, life-inspiring labor of the fields. It has always been the fruitful soil from which have sprung the moral bone and sinew of the country, and the majority of our nation's great warriors, wise statesmen, renowned scholars and distinguished men of letters were born on the farm and are indebted to its early influence for the distinction which they have attained.

Merton D. Proctor was born at White Sulphur Springs, Meagher County, Montana, on June 1, 1885, and is the son of Israel O. and Louisa (Klaue) Proctor. The father was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, on September 25, 1838, and died on September 23, 1910, at the age of seventy-two years. He was reared and educated in his native state, and in 1872 he came to Montana, making the trip by steamer from Sioux City, Iowa, to Fort Benton, whence he went overland to Helena. For some time he engaged in mining, but finally took up some Government land on Smith River in Meagher County, and engaged in the cattle business, being one of the pioneers of that locality, where up to 1890 there were but few settlers. Mr. Proctor also became interested in the dairy business and in cheese making at White Sulphur Springs, which he found to be a successful enterprise. Some time later he went into the dairy business at Great Falls, having his office at Boston Heights and near the smelters. Afterward Mr. Proctor bought land at Sandcoulee, where he continued the manufacture of cheese and butter up to the time of his death. He was an expert in this line and his products were in great demand throughout this section of the country. Politically he was a stanch supporter of the republican party. Mrs. Louisa Proctor was born in California in May, 1863, and her death occurred on January 25, 1899. They became the parents of two children, the subject of this sketch and an elder brother, Israel O., Jr.

Merton D. Proctor received his elementary education in the public schools at Great Falls, graduating from the high school, after which he became a student in the Montana State School of Mines at Butte. For about three years after leaving school, Mr. Proctor was engaged in mining, but at that time he turned his attention to stock raising and farming, locating in Cascade County, near Truly, and about seventeen miles southwest of Great Falls, on what was known as Sanders & Hops Ranch. He is conducting his operations along progressive, up-to-date lines, and is numbered among the successful agriculturists and stockmen of his section. He owns about 200 head of cattle, has 100 acres planted to wheat and about 150 acres to other grain. He also raises large numbers of hogs and sheep. He is conducting his operations in partnership with B. P. McNair, who is also a practical farmer and stock raiser.

Politically Mr. Proctor is an earnest supporter of the republican party, and takes an intelligent interest in public affairs, though he is not in any sense an aspirant for public office. His life work has been one of unceasing industry and perseverance, and the systematic and honorable methods which he has ever followed have resulted in not only gaining the confidence of all with whom he has had dealings, but also in the building up of a profitable industry and the accumulation of a good property while yet comparatively young in years.

John E. Peterson. To some it seems as though success were an evasive thing, but it is found that failure usually results from a lack of the characteristics which may be acquired by all, perseverance, energy, industry and resolute purpose. An analysis of the life records of successful men serves to show that these qualities have been predominant in them and have been the causation of their prosperity. At any rate this is the case with John E. Peterson, county surveyor of Hill County.

John E. Peterson was born in Sweden, February 28, 1879, a son of Carl and Fredericka Peterson, both natives of Sweden, who came to the United States in the spring of 1880, and homesteading in Kingsbury County, South Dakota, lived there until his death in 1901. For the first ten years Carl Peterson worked at his trade of a carpenter, but then devoted all of his efforts to farming. His widow survives him. They became the parents of seven children, of whom four are now living, and John E. Peterson is the third child in order of birth. Carl Peterson was a member of the Lutheran Church. After taking out his citizenship papers he espoused the principles of the republican party and continued to vote for its candidates the rest of his life.

John E. Peterson attended the public schools of the Dakotas, and then for five years was engaged in learning surveying. For the subsequent two years he was engaged in farming in North Dakota, but preferring to be in a center of industry, he opened a barber shop and conducted it for two years. Once more, however, he heeded the call of the soil, and homesteaded in Hill County in 1909, and was thereafter engaged in improving his farm until in 1918 he was elected surveyor of Hill County, since which time he has been fully occupied with the duties of that office. Like his excellent father he finds in the republican party the embodiment of his ideas and principles, and gives it his hearty support at all elections.

In 1904 Mr. Peterson was united in marriage with Bertha Rognes, born in Norway. Mr. and Mrs. Peterson have one daughter, Lucile. Mr. Peterson has kept in touch with all that pertains to the discharge of the duties of his office. His personal acquaintance with people of note is a broad one, and his spirit of good fellowship makes life brighter for those with whom he comes in contact. He is interested in all that pertains to modern progress and improvements along material, intellectual and moral lines, and is one of the most representative men of this part of the state.

Jacob A. Mayer. Faithful service in any line of endeavor is certain to bring about gratifying appreciation from those higher up, and in no calling is promotion more sure than that of railroading. The various branches of this industry are so interwoven that it has long been deemed necessary that those in authority must have a practical training and rise from the bottom in order to be able to handle the various problems which come up in each day's work. One of the men of Hill County who has had a long and varied experience in railroad work, and who has been honored by appointment to public office under the Federal Government by President Wilson, is Jacob A. Mayer of Havre, United States land receiver, and one of the best known railroad men in this part of Montana.

Jacob A. Mayer was born at Delano, Wright County, Minnesota, July 1, 1875, a son of John A. and Johanna Mayer, both of whom were born in Germany. In 1868 John A. Mayer ran away from his native land to escape the obligatory military service, stowed away on a sailing vessel, and was not discovered for six days. Mrs. Mayer made the trip across the ocean on a steamer prior to the year which brought her future husband to the United States. Both located at Delano, Minnesota, where they became acquainted and were married. Seven children were born of their union, of whom Jacob A. was the third in order of birth. John A. Mayer died on November 14, 1900, but his widow survives him. After coming to Delano John A. Mayer found employment with the Saint Paul & Pacific Railroad in construction work, and was later with the Great Northern Railroad in a similar capacity, rising in 1888 to be superintendent of construction at Great Falls, Montana. Still later he was made superintendent of the Montana division of this road at Havre, and was discharging the responsibilities of that position when he died. He was a democrat of the old school. The Roman Catholic Church had in him a conscientious member.

Jacob A. Mayer attended the schools of Delano, Minnesota, and Great Falls, Montana, and subsequently took a commercial course in the Minneapolis Business College, from which he was graduated in 1891. Following this he was stenographer in his father's office at Great Falls and Havre, and later became telegrapher for the Great Northern Railroad and was stationed at various points along the road. Desiring to gain a practical knowledge of railroading from another angle he became a brakeman, was promoted to be freight conductor and later passenger conductor, and was then made train dispatcher. His next rise in the line of promotion made him chief train dispatcher at Havre, from whence he was sent to Grand Forks, North Dakota, as trainmaster, and he subsequently held that position at Havre, and he still retains his service card. On March 31, 1914, President Wilson appointed him to his present office, and re-appointed him on April 1, 1918. Mr. Mayer belongs to Havre Lodge No. 1201, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Columbus, Catholic Order of Foresters and Order of Railroad Conductors. Like his father he is a very strong democrat and active in his party

On January 20, 1903, Mr. Mayer was united in marriage with Anna Pogreba, born at Montrose, Minnesota. Mr. and Mrs. Mayer have four sons, namely: Mark, John, Robert and James Wilson. Business acumen has become habitual to Mr. Mayer, but he has developed his proper estimate of values himself and has every reason to be proud of the fact that he has risen to an important position without sacrificing any advantage because of an unwillingness to exert himself. Much of his success lies in the fact that he has never undertaken anything until he knew its every detail from the bottom up.

Myron W. Hutchinson, registrar of the land office of the United States Government at Havre, has the distinction of having served his country in its land office department for one third of a century, and to have put in all of his mature years in this line of work, a somewhat remarkable record, and one which has associated him with much of the development of the Dakotas and Montana. He was born at Girard, Erie County, Pennsylvania, April 5, 1867, a son of David and Mary (Kaiser) Hutchinson. David Hutchinson was born in Erie County, Pennsylvania, January 21, 1830, and died on January 24, 1894. His wife was born in Germany on August 15, 1844, and was brought to the United States when a small child by her parents, who located at Girard, Pennsylvania. There she lived until her marriage. She and her husband had five children, three of whom are now living, Myron W. being the second in order of birth.

David Hutchinson raised a company for the Eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served as its captain until the close of the war between the North and South. Following his honorable discharge he returned to Girard and was there engaged in the practice of law until President Cleveland appointed him receiver of public moneys at Bismarck, Dakota Territory, where he remained from 1886 to 1890, in the latter year returning to Pennsylvania and going into practice at Erie. There he continued to live until his death. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and very prominent in that order. Politically he was an ardent democrat.

Growing up at Girard, Myron W. Hutchinson received his educational training in the public schools and academy of that city. In 1886 he entered the service of the land department of the Federal Government and was chief clerk of the land office at Bismarck, Dakota Territory, and held that office until July 1, 1910, when he was transferred to the same office at Havre and on October 1, 1911, was appointed registrar of this office.

On August 12, 1891, Mr. Hutchinson was married to Gertrude Griffin, who was born in St. Lawrence County, New York, and they have four children, namely: Irene, who is the widow of Ben Hurr Moore, formerly an attorney-at-law of Havre, who died in March, 1916; Myron W., Jr., who was educated at the naval academy at Annapolis, Maryland, class of 1915, was first on the battleship New Jersey, but later on the destroyer Porter, and during the great war was on transport and destroyer service in French waters with the rank of first lieutenant; Zaida, who married Clyde Churchill, of Spokane, Washington; and Douglas W., who is attending school.

A sound, conservative man, Mr. Hutchinson has devoted his life and abilities to the duties of his positions, and takes pride in the fact that his Government has had his services, for he realizes his privilege of being able to trace back to a patriotic line of forebears and a distinguished father who was willing to make sacrifices in order to respond to his responsibilities as a citizen.

Henry Richard Spooner. A typical American of the best class, who is proud of the record made by his ancestors in both war and peace, Henry Richard Spooner is one of the representative men of Havre, and passenger conductor for the Great Northern Railroad, in whose employ he has remained for twenty-two years. Henry Richard Spooner was born at Loganville, Wisconsin, August 11, 1865, a son of Albert Tyler and Mary (Cooper) Spooner.

Albert Tyler Spooner was born in Herkimer County, New York, May 14, 1833, and he died in 1904. His wife was born at Oldham, England, April 6, 1844, and she survives him, making her home at Saint Croix, Wisconsin. They were married in Richland County, Wisconsin, and three children were born to them, namely: Henry Richard, whose name heads this review; Nellie, who was the wife of William M. Johnson, died in 1891; and Andrew J., who is living in Saint Croix County, Wisconsin.

By trade a blacksmith, Albert T. Spooner found plenty of work when he came West to Wisconsin at the age of eighteen years, and was employed as such at Mineral Point, Wisconsin, when the trouble between the North and South resulted in war, and in 1861 he enlisted in Company F, Third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and participated in all of the skirmishes and battles of his command, including the second engagement at Bull Run, Harper's Ferry, Wilderness, Chancellorsville and Antietam. In the last fiercely fought battle he was wounded in the right leg and fell into a creek. For some reason or other the rescuing parties passed him over and it was several days before he secured the services of a negro and was hauled, in company with a wounded comrade, to Fredericksburg, where they were taken to a temporary hospital located in a church. The surgeons insisted that amputation was necessary, but the intrepid young soldier, learning that all of the men able to get to the depot would be taken north to Philadelphia, managed to drag himself on his hands and knees from the hospital to the depot. After reaching the Philadelphia hospital the verdict of the other surgeons was sustained by those in the larger hospital, but Mr. Spooner remonstrated so vigorously against the amputation that his leg was saved, and after three months he was sent home on a furlough. While the battle-scarred young veteran was trying to recover his lost health and strength he was astounded to learn that he had been drafted into the service, but after some investigation, the authorities gladly released him and explained that such action had come about through an error in the records. Upon resuming his peaceful occupations Mr. Spooner went into the sawmill business as a sawyer and filer, and continued to live at different points in Wisconsin until 1877, when he went to Clay County, Missouri, and spent about a year. Then, during the summer of 1878, he went overland to Montgomery County, Kansas, and until August, 1880, was engaged in farming and grade construction work for the St. Louis and Santa Fe Railroad. During the latter month he started back overland to Saint Croix County, Wisconsin, but had the misfortune to lose his horses by theft at Lawrence, Kansas, and it took some time to replace them, so the journey consumed six weeks. Upon his return to Wisconsin Mr. Spooner resumed operations in the sawmill business, and remained in it for years. He passed away in the Soldiers' Home near Milwaukee, Wisconsin. For a number of years he was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic Post at Knapp, Wisconsin, and he also belonged to the Odd Fellows. The Methodist Episcopal Church had in him one of its most faithful and conscientious members, and he so carried into his everyday life the creed he professed that he had no enemies, but countless friends.

Growing up under the careful supervision of a good father and mother, Henry Richard Spooner early learned the value of honest labor, and remained in his father's employ until he was twenty-three years of age. At that time he began prospecting for iron ore in Wisconsin, but after a year entered the employ of the Minnesota and Wisconsin Logging Railroad out of Spring Valley to Emerald, and was put on construction work. Later he was made a brakeman and then a conductor, remaining with that road until 1893, when he left to engage in farming and sawmilling, carrying on the former during the summer and the latter in the winter, going into the woods of Wisconsin to carry it on. In July, 1897, Mr. Spooner came to Havre to engage with the Great Northern Railroad as a brakeman, but returned to Wisconsin for the ensuing winter, coming back to Havre in February to resume work as a brakeman. In July of that year he brought his family to Montana, locating his home at Glasgow, where he resided for twelve years, and then came to Havre, which has since been his headquarters. In 1900 Mr. Spooner was made freight conductor, and in 1907 was promoted to be a passenger conductor, which responsible position he still holds. He belongs to the International Order of Railroad Conductors No. 272, and has represented this organization on the general committee for seven years, and was a party to drawing up the working agreement under which the conductors have been working since 1912. Well known in Masonry, Mr. Spooner has been connected with the order for many years. He was first made a Mason in North Star Lodge No. 46, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Glasgow, Montana, and served it as master. When he moved to Havre he demitted and is now a member of Havre Lodge No. 55, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. Mr. Spooner was made a Chapter Mason at Glendive and demitted to become a charter member of Glasgow Chapter, Royal Arch Masons. After being a member of Glasgow Commandery he demitted to become a charter member of DeMolay Commandery No. 15, which he served as the second commander. He also belongs to Algeria Temple, Mystic Shrine, of Helena, Montana.

On February 22, 1889, Mr. Spooner was united in marriage with Harriet Elizabeth Turner, born in Dunn County, Wisconsin, a daughter of William Harrison and Lavina (Brown) Turner, natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Turner had thirteen children, of whom Mrs. Spooner is the second in order of birth. She was educated in the public schools of Chippewa County, Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Spooner became the parents of the following children: Alta, who died in infancy; William A., who enlisted for service during the great war on July 21, 1918, in the United States Marine Corps, was rejected on account of disability, and was again rejected by the draft board in August, 1918, for the same reason, and he was married on September 15, 1913, to Lula Mae Theiss, they having two children, Henry Richard and William Joseph; Stella, who is the wife of C. B. Keopke; Ethel L., who is the wife of William E. Rae; and Gladys D., who is the youngest.

One who has always been a leader among his fellows, Mr. Spooner is a strong factor in his various organizations and community, and what he has accomplished along different lines stands to his credit as a constructive citizen and upright man.

Alfred J. Trodick. The gentleman whose name heads this sketch has long enjoyed prestige as a leading citizen in the community in which he resides and as an official against whose record no word of suspicion was ever uttered. For a number of years Mr. Trodick has been a prominent factor in the municipal life of Great Falls. His prominence in the community is the legitimate result of genuine merit and ability, and in every relation of life, whether in the humble sphere of private citizenship or as a public official, his many excellencies of character and the able and impartial manner in which he has discharged his duties have won for him an envied reputation.

Alfred J. Trodick was born in Denver, Colorado, on October 29, 1874, and is the twelfth child in order of birth of the thirteen children born to his parents, John and Bridget (Kelley) Trodick. John Trodick, whose death occurred on November 6, 1916, had a most interesting career. He was a native of France, having been born in Brittany in 1820. Though a Frenchman by birth, he served many years in the British navy and saw thrilling service, among the most unique of his experiences being at the battle of Sebastopol, where he was one of the twenty-seven sailors first to scale the walls. As a result of his valiant service in that engagement Mr. Trodick was presented with an appropriately inscribed sailor's sabre by Queen Victoria and also a Victorian cross, which is now a precious family heirloom. Forty-one years of Mr. Trodick's life were passed in active duty on salt water, part of the time as steward of vessels and part of the time as a captain. He sailed to all parts of the world, and for that reason his children were born in various countries. More than fifty years ago he came to the United States, settling first at Chicago. In 1887 he came to Montana, settling at Wolf Creek, Lewis and Clark County, where he was engaged in the hotel business up to the time of his death, which occurred in the one hundredth year of his age. His wife was born in Ireland in 1842 and died in England in 1878. Mr. Trodick was a faithful member of the Roman Catholic Church and gave his support to the democratic party.

Alfred J. Trodick was educated in the public schools of Chicago, but when only twelve years of age he went to New York City and engaged as cabin boy on the steamship "City of Paris," sailing between that port and Liverpool. After eighteen months' experience on the water Mr. Trodick engaged with Anderson's Circus for one season, the itinerary of the company taking them to San Francisco, California. While there, young Trodick became a stowaway on a steamer bound for New Orleans, under Capt. John Charles. Some days after leaving port he was discovered by a sailor and taken before the captain. The young lad's situation was not particularly enviable, for he had come aboard with one small sandwich and 10 cents in money, and it was not customary to treat stowaways with much consideration. This case was the exception, however, for the captain kindly invited the lad to have a square meal, which invitation he promptly accepted. On their arrival in New Orleans, Trodick joined Robinson Brothers' Circus as a tight rope walker. At Kansas City he had a bad fall from the rope, but the manager requested him to try it again. He was not able to repeat the attempt, so was promptly discharged. He then went to Omaha, Nebraska, and joined Forepaugh's Circus, with which he remained until they reached New York City. As the circus was going overseas, Mr. Trodick enlisted in the United States Navy, from which he was discharged in 1889. He then enlisted in Company A, Eighth Regiment of United States Infantry, which was at various times located at Fort Robinson, Nebraska, Fort McKinney, Wyoming, and Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming. He served throughout the Sioux campaign and in 1893 he received an honorable discharge at Yellowstone Park, at which time he ranked as first sergeant of his company. In 1894 Mr. Trodick came to Montana, locating on a homestead claim near Wolf Creek, Lewis and Clark County. There he established an athletic training camp, which he operated for four years. He then entered the employ of the Great Northern Railway Company as superintendent of a stone quarry, engaged in getting out stone for railroad construction work. He was with this company four or five years, and on September 11, 1909, he came to Great Falls and joined the fire department, that being under the administration of Mayor Murphy. His service proved so efficient, and so capable did he prove as a fireman that he rose to be first captain of the department, holding that position up to July 1, 1913. He was then appointed a sergeant of police, which position he held up to July 26, 1916, when he was made chief of the fire department, which position he is holding at the present time. That he is the right man for the position he occupies is generally acknowledged by all who are at all acquainted with his record in connection with the fire department. The position is one of large responsibility, but Mr. Trodick possesses just the qualifications for the work and he has earned the confidence of the people of his community.

On June 5, 1895, Alfred J. Trodick was married to Emma Rhein, who was born at Columbus, Ohio, but whose death occurred November 13, 1918. To them were born three children, namely: Harry John, who enlisted on May 7, 1917, in the Second Montana Regiment of Volunteer Infantry, was transferred to Company C, First Gas Regiment, United States Army, and left on December 14, 1917, for overseas. Landing at Dover, England, he was soon at the front with the United States troops and served with every United States army in France. He received an honorable discharge on March 6, 1919. The other two children are Margaret and Helen.

Fraternally Mr. Trodick is a member of the Masonic order, having been first raised in Basen Lodge No. 60, but later demitted to and is now a member of Great Falls Lodge No. 118. He is also a member of Great Falls Lodge No. 214, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Rotary Club and the Pacific Coast Fire Chiefs Association. Personally Mr. Trodick is a man of genial and unassuming manner, extremely well liked by all members of the department because of the courtesy with which he treats his men, and well liked by all who

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are so fortunate as to be numbered among his acquaintances.

Lou Lucke. While the general mercantile interests of Havre are adequately looked after by business men, in the particular lines of clothing and shoes there is no more experienced or competent dealer in the city than Lou Lucke. Mr. Lucke knows shoes from sole to upper, has manufactured them by hand and machine and is an expert on leather, and shoes and clothing have been the commodities he has handled throughout his entire business life. He established himself at Havre in 1903, and has not only been able through honorable business methods and courteous manner to build up a large and increasing business, but through high personal character has won the esteem and confidence of the public in general.

Lou Lucke was born at Freeport, Illinois, February 8, 1874, the second in a family of six children. His father, Rudolph Lucke, was born in Germany, in 1849, and was brought to the United States by his parents in childhood. He followed the trade of a barber, working for some years at Freeport and in other cities. His death occurred in 1892 in the City of Chicago, Illinois. The mother, Mrs. Pauline (Hetrick) Lucke, was born at Boston, Massachusetts. She survives, being now in her sixty-eighth year, and makes her home with her children, all of whom are living.

In the excellent public schools of Freeport Lou Lucke obtained an education that qualified him for almost any ordinary line of business. It happened that his grandfather was a very skilled shoemaker, according to the thorough methods of old days, and under his expert direction Mr. Lucke learned the trade and thereby adopted the handling of shoes when he first started out in business. In 1900 he came to Butte, Montana, and for one year he was in charge of the shoe business for the Good Luck Clothing Company at this point, after which he was a clerk for the Eagle Shoe Store at Kalispell in Flathead County, still later being transferred to the house at Great Falls, Montana.

With this varied business experience Mr. Lucke came to Havre in 1903 in order to embark in business for himself, opening and conducting a first class shoe store until 1909, when he put in a line of fine clothing. In the meanwhile he invested in land and now owns a ranch situated eighteen miles from Havre, where he is extensively interested in breeding full blood grass color Chesapeake dogs. This industry has proved very profitable.

Mr. Lucke was married December 25, 1903, to Miss Hattie Thackery, who was born in Michigan, where her people are well known, and they have three sons and one daughter, namely: Alvin, Scott, Louis and Janet.

As a business man Mr. Lucke recognizes the value of a live, progressive commercial body devoted to the interests of the city, and for some years he has been a hardworking member of the Havre Commercial Club. He belongs to other bodies also, some of a social nature, notably the Rotary Club, and is a valued member of Havre Lodge No. 1201, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is no seeker for public office but believes in political activity and is staunch in his support of the principles of the democratic party.

Henry E. Loranger. "Through struggle to triumph" seems to be the maxim which is appropriate for the majority of our citizens, and, though it is undoubtedly true that many fall exhausted in the conflict, a few by their inherent force of character and strong mentality, rise above their environment and all which seems to hinder them, until they reach the plane of affluence towards which their face was set through the long years of struggle that must necessarily precede any accomplishment of magnitude. Such has been the history of Henry E. Loranger, who has lived a busy and useful life and is now numbered among the active, successful and popular citizens of Havre.

Henry E. Loranger was born in Muskegon, Michigan, on December 22, 1864, and is the sixth in order of birth of the twelve children born to Joseph and Hermonie (Doegge) Loranger. The father was a native of France and died on January 19, 1896, at the age of sixty-two years; the mother, who was a native of Canada, died on February 21, 1906, when seventy-five years of age. Joseph H. Loranger came to Three Rivers, Canada, when fifteen years of age, and for some time thereafter was in the employ of the Canadian government. Soon afterwards he drifted over into the States, going first to Massachusetts, thence to Michigan, finally locating at Muskegon in the latter state. There he engaged in the lumber business, including a planing mill and box factory, in which he was successful financially. Eventually he returned to Canada, locating in Montreal, where he organized the Globe Baking Powder Company. He introduced the first baking powder into Canada, and the remainder of his active years were spent in that business. Politically Mr. Loranger was a stanch supporter of the democratic party and in religion he was a communicant of the Roman Catholic Church.

Henry E. Loranger was reared under the parental roof and secured his education in the public schools of Muskegon. He earned his first money as a newsboy, selling the Bay City Tribune at the age of eleven years, and then at the age of fifteen years he was employed in the lumber yards. His next employment was with the Michigan Central Railroad as a clerk in the freight department at Bay City. Later he was transferred to the train service, first as a switchman, then as brakeman, later as conductor, and finally as yard master at Detroit, whence he was transferred to Chicago in the same capacity. In the spring of 1897 Mr. Loranger came to Havre, Montana, and entered the employ of the Great Northern Railroad as yard conductor, holding that position three years. In 1900 Mr. Loranger engaged in the hotel business at Chester, Montana, his being the pioneer hotel at that place, of which he was one of the first settlers. He took a deep interest in the success of Chester, investing heavily in real estate there and erecting five buildings. Soon afterwards he took up a homestead five miles south of Chester, and there he engaged in the cattle and horse business, being one of the first to engage in that business in what is now Hill County. He was active in the initiation of improvements and developments in this locality, being one of the organizers of the Town of Chester and one of the first aldermen of that town. In 1908 Mr. Loranger sold his ranch and stock and in May, 1912, located his home permanently in Havre. About that time he was elected sheriff of Hill County, and, being re-elected to succeed himself, he served about two and a half terms, giving eminent satisfaction to the people by the manner in which he conducted the affairs of that office. After leaving the office of sheriff Mr. Loranger engaged in the automobile business at Havre, in which he is still engaged, being one of the most successful men in his line in this section of the state.

On the 5th of October, 1888, Mr. Loranger was married to Frances Jeanette Hansen, of Veesoit, Michigan, the daughter of Mostim William and Eugenia (Andre) Hansen, both of whom were natives of Christiana, Norway. They are both deceased, the father dying on June 25, 1913, when sixty-nine years of age, and the mother on May 13, 1916, at the age of seventy-three years. They were married in Christiana, Norway, and became the parents of ten children, seven of whom are now living. They came to the United States in 1867, locating at Manistee, Michigan, where Mr. Hansen engaged in farming, and was also interested in the lumber industry. He gave his support to the republican party and his religious affiliation was with the Baptist Church.

To Mr. and Mrs. Loranger have been born six children, namely: Arthur John was married to Gladys Rakestraw, and they have two children; Hubert E. married Hazel McKinnon, and they have one child; Francis Raymond, who will be mentioned in a later paragraph; Kenneth D. is a student in high school; Cecelia C. is a student in the junior high school in Brooklyn, New York; Dorothy E. is at home.

Francis Raymond Loranger attended the schools of Havre and graduated from the high school with the class of 1915, being the valedictorian of his class. He was deeply interested in all branches of athletic sports, in which he had gained high honors, notably in basket ball and base ball. In 1915 he entered the law department of the University of Montana at Missoula. When the United States entered the World war on the side of the Allies, Francis Loranger was one of the first to enlist in Havre, enlisting on June 14, 1917, in the Marines at Great Falls. He was first sent to Mare Island, California, but was later transferred to Quantico, Virginia. Afterwards he was sent to San Juan Hill, Santiago, Cuba, having been assigned to the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Company of the Seventh Regiment. On March 12, 1918, he was operated on for appendicitis and on recovery returned to his command. Later he was accidentally thrown from a moving motor truck and badly injured. He was hurried to the Brooklyn Naval Hospital, and soon afterwards was transferred to the Pelham Bay Park Hospital, where an operation was performed in the effort to restore him to health. His mother then took him to Los Animos, California, in the hope that a change of climate would be beneficial, and later took him to Fort Lyones, Colorado, where his death occurred on January 11, 1919. He was buried at Havre on January 18th with military honors.

Politically Mr. Loranger is a warm supporter of the democratic party, though he is not as active in public affairs as formerly. Fraternally he is a member of Havre Lodge No. 1201 Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and Havre Lodge No. 166, Fraternal Order of Eagles. He has always been deeply interested in whatever tended to promote the prosperity of his adopted town and county, and to him is the community largely indebted for the material development which it has enjoyed. He is a man of generous and kindly impulses, and enjoys to a marked degree the confidence and esteem of the entire community.

Joseph P. O'Brien. In placing the name of Joseph P. O'Brien of Havre, well-known railroad engineer and public spirited citizen, in the front rank of Montana's private citizens, simple justice is done to a biographical fact recognized throughout the northern part of Montana. A man of judgment and sound discretion, he has been a faithful employe for many years of the Great Northern Railroad, and has so impressed his individuality upon the community as to gain recognition among its leading citizens and public-spirited men.

Joseph P. O'Brien was born in Lafayette, Indiana, on August 23, 1863, and is the son of Patrick and Mary (Duley) O'Brien, both of whom were born in County Galway, Ireland. Both of these parents are deceased, the father dying in 1892, at the age of eighty-one years, and the mother in 1872, at the age of forty-six years. They were married in Louisville, Kentucky, and to them were born two children, namely: William, a railroad engineer, who lost his life at South Greenfield, Missouri, in 1911, when the boiler of his engine exploded; and Joseph, the immediate subject of this sketch. Patrick O'Brien came to the United States in young manhood by sailing ship, landing at New York City. The voyage was a long and tiresome one, requiring thirteen weeks on account of continued storms which blew them back to within two days of their starting point after they had been out nine weeks. From New York Mr. O'Brien went to Louisville, Kentucky, where he went to work for the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, later going to the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad. He was first in the track service, but was later transferred to the train service. He was in different departments, but his last days were spent in the bridge and building department. Eventually he retired from active labor and spent his last days quietly in his home at Lafayette, Indiana. He was a faithful member of the Roman Catholic Church, while in politics he was a stanch supporter of the democratic party.

Joseph P. O'Brien received his educational training in the public schools of Lafayette, Indiana, where his boyhood days were spent. His first employment was in hoeing corn, for which he received twenty-five cents a day. Three years later, at the age of fourteen years, he began clerking in a wholesale and retail grocery store at Lafayette, with which he was connected for about seven years. He then went to work for the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad as a fireman. Four years later he went to Fort Scott, Kansas, and went to work as a fireman on the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad. Four years later he was promoted to the other side of the cab, and was so employed there up to 1894, when he went to St. Paul, Minnesota, and engaged as engineer on the Great Northern Railroad. On July 7, 1895, he came to Kalispell, Montana, having been assigned to the run between Kalispell, Montana, Spokane, Washington, and Minot, North Dakota. About eight months later he came to Havre, where he has since resided. During the past eleven years he has been a passenger engineer on the road and is considered one of the most reliable and trustworthy employes of the Great Northern Railroad. It is said of him that in all his experience as a railroad engineer he has never struck a vehicle or a person, and he has been remarkably free from even the little accidents incidental to railroading. Mr. O'Brien is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and during the past eleven years he has served on the board of adjustment of that organization. Mr. O'Brien has, aside from his railroad employment, other interests, being the owner of a prosperous grocery store in Havre, and which in his absence, is operated by his son. He carries a well-selected stock of groceries and enjoys a large patronage.

On April 14, 1903, Mr. O'Brien was married to Elizabeth M. Bailey, who was born in County Carey, Ireland. To Mr. and Mrs. O'Brien have been born two children, John J. and Elizabeth M.

Politically Mr. O'Brien gives his support to the

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democratic party, and his religious connection is with the Roman Catholic Church. He is one of the most unostentatious of men, open-hearted and candid in manner, and enjoys to a marked degree the esteem of all who know him.

Edwin C. Carruth. One of the most complete and systematically managed farms and ranches in Montana is owned by a Havre business man, Edwin C. Carruth. Ranch management is only one of the features of a very busy career on the part of Mr. Carruth.

This Montanan, widely known for his versatile gifts and energy and influence, was born at his uncle's farm eight miles from Lake City, Minnesota, May 7, 1866, son of Virgil D. and Julia E. (Cooley) Carruth. His father was a native of Chenango County, New York, was educated in his native state, and was a gallant soldier of the Union for four years and six months. He first enlisted and served for three years in the Forty-fourth New York Infantry. His second period of service was with the One Hundred Forty-fourth New York Regiment. He was in all the battles of his regiment and, participated in many of the great engagements of the Army of the Potomac. He was present at the Grand Review of the victorious army at Washington on July 24, 1865. He was a member of a company known as the French Zouaves. He was mustered out with the rank of corporal. Following the war he spent his active career as a teacher. He lived for a time at Mount Pleasant, eight miles from Lake City, Minnesota. He also taught in Lake City and at Pepin, Wisconsin, until 1875. For many years he was superintendent of schools in Polk County, Minnesota, at Crookston. His last years were spent in the City of Washington, where he served as captain of guards for the pension bureau of the Interior Department. He died at Washington in January, 1899, and was laid to rest beside many of his comrades in Arlington Cemetery. He was an active member of the Grand Army and was a Mason. His wife was born in Oxford, Chenango County, New York, and is still living, in her eighty-fifth year, making her home on Coronado Island, California.

Edwin C. Carruth was one of four children, three of whom are still living. He had little opportunity to attend school regularly after he was nine years of age. He earned his first money husking corn at seventy-five cents a day. He also worked in a drug store at Crookston for eleven dollars a month. After several years of general commercial experience he became associated with W. E. McKenzie in the management of the Crookston Times. Mr. Carruth has been in the newspaper business both in Minnesota and in North Dakota. In 1893 he and Mr. McKenzie bought the Plainsdealer at Grand Forks, North Dakota, and continued that prosperous journal until 1901. Mr. Carruth on coming to Montana in 1901 was manager of the Hotel Havre at Havre until the building was destroyed by fire in 1904. He was associated with the construction of the new Havre Hotel, which was opened in March, 1905, and owns most of the stock of the corporation. About eighteen years ago he was granted a franchise by the City of Havre for the construction of a telephone system, and built up a prosperous independent exchange. In 1904 he also engaged in the real estate and insurance business and still carries that on, and is also manager of the Havre Hotel.

During 1912-14 Mr. Carruth was one of the principal promoters in prospecting for natural gas in the Havre field. He and his friends invested not only money but much time and energy to that end, and in later years they saw their early expectations realized in the abundant supply that now furnishes natural gas for domestic purposes to the City of Havre.

Mr. Carruth is owner of a sixteen hundred acre ranch, with the Great Northern Railway running through its center, located at Kremlin, twenty miles from Havre. He was the founder of the town of Kremlin. Mr. Carruth has more then $12,000 invested in machinery and equipment, and is one of Montana's farmers who believe in conducting a ranch on the same principles as a factory or store. He keeps books on all his operations, and has a system of reports for the daily field and machinery operation in line with the most approved system devised by agricultural experts.

At one time Mr. Carruth's name regularly appeared in the annals of American sport. He was an expert roller skater. When that sport was at its height in the Northwest, in 1890 he participated in many sectional and national races at Winnipeg, Manitoba, Fargo, North Dakota, Fergus Falls, Crookston and Minneapolis. From March 9 to 16 in 1895 he was in a six-day roller skating event on the Washington Avenue rink in Minneapolis, and took fourth place, all the eastern states being represented in the event, with about twenty starters. He holds the world's record for a hundred miles on roller skates. He is also a splendid shot, and participated in many events in Minnesota, North Dakota and also in Manitoba. He has used his shotgun not only in exhibition tournaments but as a devotee of duck shooting, and is still an ardent lover of outdoor life and activity in every phase. He is a deputy state game warden and has supervision over a territory covering 17,000 square miles.

On September 8, 1888, at Crookston, Minnesota, Mr. Carruth married Miss Emily A. McKenzie. She died at Grand Forks, North Dakota, July 26, 1902. On January 19, 1907, at Helena, he married Miss Ethel M. Dewar, a native of Crookston, Minnesota. They have two daughters: Ethel Cooley and Jean Clover.

For many years Mr. Carruth has been a leader in the democratic party. He served as city clerk at Crookston, Minnesota, and was secretary of the North Dakota State Central Committee from 1896 to 1902. He has been secretary of the Hill County Democratic Central Committee in Montana for the past ten years, and has been the manager of the democratic campaign in Hill County and is now a member of the State Executive Committee and County Committeeman. He was also secretary of the Chouteau, Hill and Blaine County Division Committee, which handled many difficult adjustments to he made when Hill County was created out of the larger Chouteau County. Mr. Carruth was one of the organizers of the Havre Business Men's Association. He is affiliated with Havre Lodge No. 55, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Chouteau Chapter No. 19, Royal Arch Masons, and is a charter member of De Molay Commandery of the Knights Templar at Havre, Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Helena and the Scottish Rite Consistory No. 2 at Butte. He is also member of Havre Lodge No. 1201 of the Elks and is a Knight of Pythias and Eagle. Taking it all in all he has had a strenuous life in Montana since coming to the state in 1901.

Elbert Homer Stone. A man of naturally sound judgment and shrewd perception, E. H. Stone, well-known merchant of Great Falls, has so ordered his career as to be eminently eligible to representation in a work of this kind. He has risen through his strictly moral habits, his attention to business and his desire to deal fairly, promptly and honestly with his fellow men, and his name stands high today in all business circles with which he has come into relationship. His social connections have ever been of the most pleasant character, and the fact that his surroundings are such as to make life enjoyable is solely due to his individual merits, his affable and courteous treatment of others and his strict adherence to justice in all his dealings.

Elbert Homer Stone was born in Macon, Missouri, on the 13th day of December, 1882, and is the son of Ronert E. and Laura L. (Gaunt) Stone, both of whom also were natives of Missouri. The father was born on May 25, 1860, and for a number of years was engaged in the lumber business, being associated with the Goodrich Lumber Company. In 1880 he came to Great Falls, Montana, and soon afterward located at Stockett, Cascade County, where for about ten years he was engaged in general merchandising. He then returned to Great Falls and organized the Star Clothing Company. He became the owner of a fine ranch of 1,000 acres, and on this place he engaged in the breeding of thoroughbred cattle, in which he was successful. In 1914 he was elected to the Legislature on the democratic ticket, serving one term. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. Mrs. Laura Stone was born on January 18, 1864, and is the mother of three children, of which number the subject of this review was the first born.

E. H. Stone secured a good practical education in the public schools of Great Falls. During this school period he was exhibiting those qualities of initiative and enterprise which have characterized him in mature years, by establishing at different times two school papers, the "Patriot" and the "Stockett Post," the latter being established after the family had moved to Stockett. After completing his studies he became a clerk and bookkeeper for his father in the store at Stockett. Subsequently Mr. Stone went to California, where he was employed in mercantile houses at various places. Finally he engaged in the clothing business on his own account in San Francisco, but at the end of two years he sold the business and went to Portland, Oregon, where he organized the Old Salem Woolen Mill Company. He became the eastern buyer for this company, remaining principally in New York City for about three years. He then became the western representative for Hoffman, Rothschild & Company, until this firm went out of the clothing business in 1914. In that year Mr. Stone came to Great Falls and engaged in the clothing business, under the name of "Stone the Clothier," a name which has since become one of the best known among the successful mercantile houses of Great Falls. Mr. Stone has been financially successful in this enterprise and has also acquired a fine ranch of 1,040 acres in Teton County, Montana, where he is interested in the breeding of white-faced cattle, in which he has been very successful. He is also financially interested in a number of other enterprises, being a stockholder and director in the First State Bank at Sandcoulee, a stockholder in the Cascade Bank at Great Falls and in the American Bank and Trust Company at Great Falls. On November 1, 1919, Mr. Stone bought the Jensen Apartment Building at Great Falls, one of the finest apartment buildings west of the Twin Cities. He is treasurer of the Champion Silver Mine of Helena, and is also financially interested in opening of extensive coal mines in the northern part of state. He is also financially interested in several of the oil companies who are going after oil in this state.

On the 7th of October, 1915, Mr. Stone was married to Florence E. Dickinson, who was born in Benmidji, Minnesota.

Politically Mr. Stone is an ardent supporter of the democratic party, but is not an aspirant for public office. However, he was appointed and is now serving as police commissioner of Great Falls. He is a member of the Commercial Club and the Merchants Association. Fraternally he is a member of Astoria Lodge No. 180, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, at Astoria, Oregon; Lodge No. 14, Fraternal Order of Eagles, of which he is president; and Cataract Lodge No. 18, Knights of Pythias. Mr. Stone is a man who would have won his way in any locality where fate might have placed him, for he possesses to an eminent degree those qualities which make for success wherever they are applied. By reason of these principles he has won and retained a host of friends.

Franklin T. Merrill. The study of the life of the representative American never fails to offer much of pleasing interest and valuable instruction, developing a mastering of expedients which have brought about most wonderful results. Franklin T. Merrill, the well-known cashier of the Montana National Bank at Havre, is a worthy representative of that type of American character and of that progressive spirit which promotes public good in advancing individual prosperity and conserving popular interests.

Franklin T. Merrill was born in Minneapolis, Minnesota, on February 18, 1887, and is the son of Franklin A. and Hattie (Teece) Merrill. The father was born in New York City, where he was reared and educated. Later he studied law and was admitted to the bar, following the practice of his profession in Minneapolis, Minnesota. Eventually he moved to Great Falls, Montana, where he lived up to the time of his death. His widow now lives in Havre. They became the parents of five children, namely: Franklin T., the immediate subject of this sketch; George E., who enlisted in Company B, Three Hundred and Sixty-second Regiment, Ninety-first Division, at Camp Green in the State of Washington, was assigned to the Signal Corps and was honorably discharged after the signing of the Armistice; Olive, who died in infancy; Arthur J. enlisted in the Quartermaster's Department, United States army, in which he was commissioned a first lieutenant, and is still in the service; Robert T. enlisted in the Aerial Service at Fort Wright, being assigned to the Three Hundred and Sixth Squadron. He was sent overseas and served with the bombing squadrons in England, Belgium and France.

Franklin T. Merrill was reared at home and secured his education in the public schools of Great Falls, Montana. His first employment was as a newsboy on the streets of that city at the age of fourteen years. He then entered the department store of Strain Brothers, where he was employed until nineteen years of age. He then became connected with the First National Bank of Great Falls, starting in a humble capacity and by faithful service and strict attention to duty he was promoted from time to time until in 1917 he was paying teller. He then located in Havre, where he had been elected cashier and manager of the Montana National Bank, which position he is occupying at the present time. He is peculiarly well fitted for the business to which he is devoting himself, possessing sound judgment, keen discrimination and a wise

F. T. Merrill

conservatism, tempered with a spirit of progress and enterprise which enables him to weigh carefully and judiciously every question put up to him.

Fraternally Mr. Merrill is a member of Great Falls Lodge No. 214, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which he is a past exalted ruler, and of the Knights of Columbus. He was one of the organizers of the Rotary Club of Havre, and served as its first president. In matters political Mr. Merrill gives his support to the democratic party, though not a seeker after public office. Though not a resident of Havre for a great length of time, he is not underestimated by a people who have learned to appreciate his true value as a potent factor in business affairs. Though a man of unpretentious demeanor, he possesses that silent force that attracts men and enjoys a well-deserved popularity in the community honored by his citizenship.

James Holland came from Nebraska and other states to Montana twenty-two years ago with a good business record. His activities in Montana have been in the northern section of the state, and for the past fifteen years he has been one of the men of distinctive enterprise and ability in the affairs of Havre.

He was born at Jersey City, New Jersey, May 30, 1854, son of Martin and Margaret McMahon Holland. His parents were both born in County Monaghan, Ulster, Ireland, and both were born in 1832. Martin Holland came to this country at the age of sixteen in 1848, and landed from a sailing ship at New York City. In Ireland he had served an apprenticeship as a merchant or storekeeper's clerk. He was in the grocery business in Jersey City and lived there until 1855, when he went to Chicago and entered the lumber business. In 1861 he moved to Pontiac, Illinois, and was a lumber dealer in that city for a number of years. Having bought land from the Burlington Railway in Saline County, Nebraska, he moved his family out to occupy the land in 1877, and the rest of his active life was spent in Nebraska. He developed a fine farm with all the modern improvements. He was a devout Catholic, but never took any active interest in politics or public office. He died in 1911, and his wife died July 11, 1914. They were married in Jersey City, July 23, 1852. Margaret McMahon had come to this country in 1847. Martin Holland and wife had eight children, and two sons and three daughters are still living, James being the oldest child. Martin Holland and wife celebrated their golden wedding anniversary in 1902. At that time they were congratulated by their children, grand-children and many friends. In the company gathered to do honor to the old couple were also Anthony and Margaret (MacFarland) Gavin, parents of Mrs. James Holland. The latter couple also lived to celebrate their golden wedding in 1905, at which occasion Martin Holland and wife were guests.

James Holland was one year old when his parents moved to Chicago, and he spent most of his boyhood at Pontiac, Illinois, where he attended public schools, graduating from high school in 1873. He learned the carriage blacksmith's trade at Pontiac, and that was his line of work for about fifteen years. In 1877 he moved to the Black Hills district of South Dakota and conducted a blacksmith shop at Deadwood for two years. He then went to the home of his parents at Friend in Saline County, Nebraska, and continued blacksmithing there until 1885. From that year until 1895 he was a merchant at Broken Bow, Nebraska, building up a large trade in the hardware and implement business. He then removed to Kearney, Nebraska, and for two years served as superintendent of the State Reform School. In 1891 he was admitted to the Nebraska bar, but has made his knowledge of this profession chiefly serve his own business affairs.

Coming to Montana in 1897, Mr. Holland located at Gebo in Carbon County, and established there the Holland Lumber and Hardware Company. In 1904 he moved to Havre and engaged in business as the Holland Mercantile Company. His store was completely burned out in 1905, and the greater part of his prosperity accumulated by years of careful management was swept away. He resumed business as an undertaker and real estate dealer, and is still active in that line. He has put on the market several important additions to the city of Havre. For several years Mr. Holland was also engaged in farming largely on an experimental basis.

He organized and for four years was president of the Havre Industrial Association. He was also chairman of the County Reorganization Committee, and as a result brought about the formation of the new County of Hill in 1912. For the past twelve years he has been a member of the Havre School Board and for six years its president. He is a prominent democrat, and during the war period was chairman of the several drives for Red Cross, Knight of Columbus and the Allied war fund. He was also chief of the American Protective League. He is a member of the Elks, Knights of Columbus, Fraternal Order of Eagles, and for several years has been finance clerk of the Modern Woodmen of America.

The greater part of the success he has achieved in life Mr. Holland credits to his good wife. She was Miss Mary A. Gavin. They were married October 20, 1879. She was born in Ontario, Canada, and reference has already been made to her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Holland had eleven children, five of whom are still living: Edith, James G., Joseph and Josephine, twins, and Dorothy. James G., former clerk of Havre, has been associated with his father in business since 1903 under the firm name of Holland & Son. He is a graduate of the Acme Business College of Seattle and married Violet Lepper. The daughter Josephine is a Catholic Sister in the Convent of the Ursuline Academy at Great Falls. Joseph, her twin brother, enlisted in the Medical Reserve Corps at Fort Wright in Washington in 1917, saw active service in the Toul sector in France, and received his honorable discharge in 1919. The daughter Dorothy is a graduate of the Ursuline Academy at Great Falls and is now attending the State College at Bozeman.

Philip D. Clack. The Clack family is closely identified with the constructive work of developing Hill County, its members not only improving their own properties but promoting and completing what is known as the Havre Irrigation Canal, which is 9 miles long and 20 feet wide, by means of which a large region has been redeemed from the wilderness and made very productive land for agricultural purposes. One of the men who is widely known not only because of his membership in the Clack family, but also because of his own efforts as a ranchman and ice dealer of Havre, is Philip D. Clack.

His birth occurred in Lamar County, Texas, on July 7, 1877, and he is a son of John W. and Rebecca (Davis) Clack, natives of Alabama and Lamar County, Texas, respectively. When he was about fifteen years old John W. Clack was taken to Texas by his widowed mother, and there he was educated, completing his studies in Makinzie College. During the war between the North and South he served on the Confederate side, and at its close engaged in farming in Lamar County, Texas. Later he sold his farm and going to Fort Worth, Texas, was engaged in a drug business for five years. He then established himself in a cattle and farming production business in Western Texas, which occupied him until 1901, when he joined his son in Montana, and became one of the very prominent factors of Hill County, he and other members of his family building the Havre Irrigation Canal. His death occurred in 1915, when he was seventy-seven years of age. While not desiring to enter politics, he always supported the candidates of the democratic party, and took an intelligent interest in current affairs. The Presbyterian Church was the medium through which he expressed his religious ideas. The first wife of John W. Clack died in 1877, at the age of twenty-four years, leaving two children, namely: Maude, who is the wife of Ray L. Sands; and Philip D., whose name heads this review. Mr. Clack was married secondly to Josephine Davis, sister of his first wife, and she bore him two children, namely: Daisy Lee and H. Earl. After the death of the second Mrs. Clack, Mr. Clack was married third to another sister, Carrie Bell Davis, and they had two children, namely: Weaver and Louise.

Philip D. Clack grew up at Fort Worth and attended its schools until he was fifteen years old, when he began his business career with a partner of his own age named Burts Johnson. Learning that they could secure several hundred goats from a man about 100 miles from Fort Worth, these lads went to him and tried to negotiate a sale, but he, realizing their youth, would not accept the money until they were vouched for by some one of mature years. Not discouraged, the plucky lads traveled twenty miles to a mutual acquaintance and induced him to return with them so as to effect the transfer The boys did so well with their first purchase that they later returned and bought the business from this same man. Mr. Clack continued in the stock industry in Texas until 1899, when he came to what was then Chouteau, but is now Hill County, and engaged as range rider with the Pioneer Cattle Company, continuing with it during the summer and fall of that year. For the subsequent five years he was in a draying business at Havre, but then sold it and began raising registered Shorthorn cattle on his farm, which is one and one-half miles south of Havre, and he is still in that industry, but in 1909 added the handling of ice to his activities and is the leading man in that line for this region. His farm is under the Havre Irrigation Canal, and he and other members of the family own about 2,500 acres, 1,500 acres of which are affected by the irrigation improvement.

On November 14, 1902, Mr. Clack was united in marriage with Cornelia Timmons, born in Young County, Texas, a daughter of J. Worth and Nannie (Willis) Timmons. Mr. Timmons is one of the prominent cattle men of Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Clack have three children, namely: Worth M., John R. and Cornelia. Mr. Clack belongs to Havre Lodge No. 55, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and Havre Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The Presbyterian Church holds his membership. He has inherited his political beliefs from his father, and votes the straight democratic ticket. Although still in the very prime of life Mr. Clack has many years of useful endeavor behind him, owing to the fact that he began to be self-supporting at an age when most boys are still in school and dependent upon their parents' care. Alert, vigorous and aggressive he has been able to bring a successful termination out of all his ventures, and he is a valued asset to his community.

John A. Anderson. There was a time when Montana was not looked upon as a desirable territory for general farming, but that myth has been dissipated through the enterprise and careful methods of determined, intelligent agriculturists. While irrigation has brought many additional acres under profitable cultivation in recent years, there are farmers and cattlemen in Chouteau County who have prospered from the time they settled on their homesteads, twenty years ago. For about that length of time John A. Anderson has lived here, and through industry and thrift has been abundantly successful.

John A. Anderson was born in Sweden, March 31, 1876. His parents are Andrew and Christina (Johnson) Anderson, the former of whom was born in Sweden sixty-five years ago and the latter two years later. Their four children are living, John A. being the second in order of birth. The father was thirty years old when he brought his family to the United States and located at Norway, Michigan, where he is employed in the iron ore mines.

John A. Anderson had public school advantages at Evanston, Illinois. In 1897 he came to Montana and for some time worked in a sawmill in the Bear Paw Moutain region in Blaine County, and then homesteaded. Later he bought additional land, and from a small beginning has built up an extensive business as a general farmer and raiser of fine cattle, at the present time having 200 head on his ranch, which is situated thirty-eight miles south of Havre, Montana.

In 1912 Mr. Anderson was married to Miss Ellen Johnson, who was born in Sweden, and they have two children, Dorothy and John. Mr. Anderson pays close attention to his own affairs and has never been willing to accept any public office that would greatly engage his time, but his deep interest in the public schools has caused him to serve on the school board of his district for the past twelve years. He votes the republican ticket because he sincerely believes in the principles of that party. He is widely known and is considered a representative citizen of this county.

George Wallace Merkle for many years has been closely identified with the business, community and civic affairs of Belt. He is head of the leading coal corporation of the city, is also a merchant, and is widely known over that section of the state as a leader in the democratic party.

Mr. Merkle was born at Virginia City, Nevada, February 21, 1875, and all his life has lived in the atmosphere and environment of the mountain country of the West. His parents were Thomas and Mary Ann (Dempsey) Merkle. His father, who was born at Louisville, Kentucky, in 1841, was a butcher by trade, and went overland to San Francisco in 1863. At the discovery and early development of the famous Comstock lode he removed to Virginia City, Nevada, traveling from California overland with mule team. He did mining and prospecting there and also followed his trade, and in 1889 removed to Butte, where he again combined his trade with mining and prospecting in Mineral County. He is now living retired in the City of Butte. He has never been in politics, and has usually been identified with the republican party. His wife was born in County Roscommon, Ireland, and died in 1914, at the age of seventy-two. They were married in Virginia City, Nevada, where she

G. W. Merkley

had come when a girl, and of their nine children eight are still living, George W. being the fifth in age.

George W. Merkle acquired his early education in the public schools of Virginia City and later attended the Butte Business College. For a time he studied law in the office of Judge Frank P. Langan, of Nevada. He lived for a time in California and worked on a farm in Plumas County at $20 a month. At Virginia City he was employed in a grocery store for $40 a month and later, in order to learn a new business, accepted an opportunity to work in a clothing store at $15 a month. For a time he was in a broker's office at Virginia City and then came to Butte and put in eighteen months at the copper mines. Again he returned to Virginia City, clerked for a grocery merchant eight months, and then took the management of a grocery store at Gold Hill. He was there some six months and then returned to Butte, working in the copper mines six months and as timekeeper for a similar period.

Mr. Merkle came to Belt in the fall of 1898 as bookkeeper and later as cashier in the coal department of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company. He made good in these responsible relations to the corporation and on March 1, 1914, he leased the Anaconda Coal Mine at Belt and operated it personally for four years. On March 1, 1918, he organized the G. W. Merkle Coal Company and has since served as president of the corporation. On June 17, 1918, he also bought the mercantile interests of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company at Belt, and has the management of that flourishing local business. On March 1, 1919, Mr. Merkle also took over the management of the Waldo Hotel property.

Throughout his residence at Belt he has been identified with that group of local citizens planning and working for the welfare of the community. He was one of the organizers of the Commercial Club and served as its president, organized the Belt Amusement Association, and from time to time his name has been associated with other enterprises. He is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus, Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Modern Woodmen of America, is an active democrat, and as a young man in Nevada had some experience as a member of the National Guard.

June 17, 1902, at Belt, he married Miss Katherine Mary Murphy, a native of Canada. They have one daughter, Katherine Mary, born May 17, 1903.

Robert B. Anderson, one of the prosperous farmers of Hill County, has long been a resident of the West, and has lived long enough in Montana to participate in the momentous changes which naturally occurred when the open ranges were closed. He is a native of Scotland, where he was born on June 16, 1859, a son of William and Mary (Henderson) Anderson.

William Anderson was born in Scotland, but came to the United States with his wife and five children in 1869, and from then on was a resident of Pennsylvania. Entering the employ of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, William Anderson rose through several stages to be weighmaster and coal inspector, and was holding the latter position when he was taken ill, on March 9, 1897, his death occurring three days later, when he was seventy-four years and ten months of age. His wife, who survives him and makes her home at Avoca, Pennsylvania, was born in Scotland on October 30, 1832. They had five sons born to them, namely: James, John and Walter, all of whom reside at Avoca, Pennsylvania; Robert B., whose name heads this review; and William, who lives at Staten Island. William Anderson was a consistent member of the Langcliffe Presbyterian Church of Avoca, and his funeral services, begun at his late residence, were completed in this church, his pastor, Rev. D. T. Smyth, officiating. Fraternally William Anderson was a member of Valley Lodge, Knights of Honor. A man of sterling Christian character, honorable in all of his dealings, William Anderson was held in the highest esteem by all who had the honor of his acquaintance.

Robert B. Anderson arrived in the United States on his tenth birthday and completed his schooling in Pennsylvania. The trip across the ocean from Scotland is well remembered by Mr. Anderson, and it was taken on the steamer "Europia" to New York City. At what would now be considered an early age, he went to work in the coal mines, and later was employed in a powder mill. In 1880 he came West to Cheyenne, Wyoming, over the Union Pacific Railroad and went into the ranch and cattle business, his initial start being three head of cattle, but he increased his herd to eighty head. During the hard winter of 1886-7 he lost the greater part of his cattle, but resumed business in the spring and continued in it until 1888, when he sold and went to Bingham County, Idaho, where he was in the employ of the Warbonset Cattle Company, the largest of its kind in the country, as line rider. In the fall of 1892 Mr. Anderson came to Montana and took charge of the stock of this company in old Chouteau County, now Hill County, as foreman, continuing in that position until the company went out of business in 1896. In 1897 Mr. Anderson was appointed live stock inspector for the State of Montana at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, and held this position until 1901, when he returned to Chouteau County to a ranch he had previously bought, and locating on it took up farming and cattle raising. In time he took up a homestead near his original farm, and now has 480 acres of land, eighty acres of which he plants each year in wheat, which yields about forty-two bushels to the acre. Quite recently he reduced his herd from 100 head to fifty head. In 1910 he erected his present comfortable four-room residence. He is a republican and cast his first vote for James A. Garfield for the presidency, and has continued to support the same principles in politics ever since. While living in Wyoming he was elected a school trustee, and he has held that office in both old Chouteau and Hill counties. He is an active member of the Lincoln Farm Association and is a very representative man in every respect.

On January 3, 1898, Mr. Anderson was united in marriage with Mary Elizabeth Streit, born at New Orleans, Louisiana, January 16, 1876, a daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Curley) Streit. Joseph Streit was born in Germany, and he survives, making his home at Highwood, Montana, being now seventy-six years of age, but his wife died in 1891. They had five sons and one daughter born to them, Mrs. Anderson being the second child in order of birth. With fifteen other boys Joseph Streit left home with the intention of coming to the United States, but he was the only one who was successful, and it took some time to accomplish his object. He first made his way to France, where he learned to cook, and later he learned the coppersmith trade. Finally, in the late '50s, he took passage on a sailing vessel and landed in New York City, from whence he gradually made his way to New Orleans, Louisiana. When the war between the states broke out he enlisted in the Union service, and following the declaration of peace he re-enlisted in the regular army, following the calling of a soldier for thirteen years, serving under Colonel Moale. When Montana was still a territory he came to Highwood, and was one of the first three settlers of this section. He was one of the pioneers of old Chouteau County, and one of its first cattlemen, and was here before the county was organized. Although a democrat, he never took any active part in politics. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have two children, namely: Mary Isabel, who is the wife of Carl H. Wylade, of Seattle, Washington, and has one child, Robert H., now three years old; and William H., who is attending the Helena High School, Class of 1920.

The old days of the cattle industry are past, the closing of the open range bringing about a revolution in it, but those men who were foresighted enough to make provision for the inevitable change have greatly prospered and have done their part in developing the communities which have sprung up about them as a result of the division of land into homesteads, which brought in settlers. The men who were pioneers here naturally understand conditions better than those who have come here later on, and are able to deal with them in a more comprehensive manner, so the majority of them have been more successful. All, however, old settler and new, are proud of the advancement which has been made and of the prestige Montana has gained among the other states of the Union.

Edward O. Redwing. In all that constitutes true manhood and good citizenship Edward O. Redwing, successful ranchman of Hill County, is a notable example and none stands higher than he in the esteem and confidence of the people. His career has been characterized by duty faithfully performed, and by industry, thrift and wisely directed efforts he has acquired a liberal share of this world's goods, besides earning a reputation which has never been clouded by the commission of unworthy acts. Because of his generous and kindly nature he has won and retained the good will and esteem of all who have come in contact with him.

Edward O. Redwing was born on February 10, 1871, on his father's farm in Fillmore County, Minnesota. His parents, Alf. and Betsy (Henge) Redwing, were natives of Norway and both are deceased, the father dying in 1915, at the age of eighty-four years, and the mother passing away in 1910, at the age of seventy-five years. They were married in Winneshiek County, Iowa, and their union was blessed with twelve children, eight sons and four daughters, nine of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Redwing came to the United States on the same steamer, landing at New York City. At that time Mr. Redwing was a young man of nineteen years and full of ambition and enthusiasm, and he came at once to Winneshiek County, Iowa, of which he was one of the pioneers, and there he engaged in farming for some years. Later he removed to Fillmore County, Minnesota, where he bought 200 acres of land and there developed a fine farm. He carried on a diversified system of farming, in connection with which he gave considerable attention to the breeding and raising of fine horses, of which he was particularly fond. He was a member of the Lutheran Church, and served effectively on the school board for a number of years, being a strong advocate of education. Politically he was an earnest supporter of the republican party.

Edward O. Redwing was reared on his father's farm and secured a good practical education in the public schools of Fillmore County, Minnesota, which he was able to attend during the winters, his summers being given to the work of the paternal farmstead. He earned his first money by husking corn at the age of nine years, for which he was to get 50 cents a day, but he was unable to collect and never received his wages for that work. At the age of fifteen years he went to Dakota and worked for his brother Andrew for $25 a month. In 1891 Mr. Redwing came to Fort Assiniboine, Montana, where he went to work for the Great Northern Railway in the roundhouse. In the following year the roundhouse was moved to Havre, which at that time contained nothing but a water tank, no houses as yet having been built, but Mr. Redwing went there and continued his work with the railroad. Later he became a fireman during the construction of the road west to the Pacific Coast. In the spring of 1903 Mr. Redwing quit railroading and with two associates engaged in the cattle business, under the firm name of Redwing, Rehburg & Thompson. They began business with 100 head of cattle, the range being located about fourteen miles south of Havre. About one year later Mr. Redwing separated from his former associates and has since been alone in the business, a period of fifteen years, during which he has been more than ordinarily successful. In 1904 he filed on 160 acres of land in Chouteau County, now Hill County, and at the present time has about 5,000 acres of land in Hill County, in addition to which he also rents in two townships in Canada for grazing purposes. At the present time he owns about 2,000 head of cattle, most of which have been kept in Canada of late because of the drought which has prevailed in Montana. Mr. Redwing ships most of his cattle to the Chicago market, and has been notably successful in his operations.

Politically Mr. Redwing is a stanch supporter of the democratic party, and for many years he has rendered appreciated service as a member of the school board.

On June 27, 1904, Mr. Redwing was married to Honora Matilda Ryan, who was born in Duluth, Minnesota, a daughter of John J. and Delia A. (Joyce) Ryan, the father a native of Canada and the mother was born in Wisconsin, coming to Montana in 1893, the father took up land in Hill County, raising cattle until 1908, when he moved to Chenook, engaging in the livery business there. Mrs. Redwing is the eldest in a family of five children, three of whom are living. The parents are still living in Chinook, Montana, and they are the parents of three children, Delia Meyrl, Edna Rose and Margaret Mary. While he has carried on a special line of business in such a manner as to gain a comfortable competence for himself, he has also belonged to that class of representative men of affairs who promote the public welfare while advancing individual success.

William Edward Wiltner. A prominent and well known citizen of Havre, Montana, is William E. Wiltner, who has led an eminently honorable and useful life and achieved a marked success in his chosen vocation, and at the same time has benefited the community of which he is a resident, for he has not been so selfishly absorbed in money-making that he has not had time for the higher things of life. Because of his splendid personal character, as well as because of his success in business, he enjoys the esteem and respect of the entire community.

William Edward Wiltner was born in Seneca Falls, New York, on May 19, 1876, and is the son of Joseph and Wilhelmina (Fahland) Wiltner, both of whom were natives of Germany. The father is still living, but the mother passed away November 28, 1919. They were married in Seneca Falls, New York, and became the parents of five children, of

Edward Redding

whom three are now living. Joseph Wiltner left his native land when about eighteen years of age, accompanying his parents on their immigration to the United States, and they landed at the port of New York. His future wife came to this country with her parents when ten years of age. Before leaving the old country Mr. Wiltner had learned the trade of marble finisher, at which trade he was employed in Seneca Falls, New York, for a time. In 1887 he moved to Polk County, Wisconsin, with his wife and four children, but soon afterwards moved to Stillwater, Minnesota, where he remained a short time. He then went to St. Paul, Minnesota, being employed in the construction of the state capitol building as a granite worker. In 1892 he went into business on his own account as a marble worker and tombstone manufacturer, which engaged his attention for some time, but eventually he went out of business and was employed by others as a foreman, in which work he is still engaged. He is a republican in his political views and in religion he is a member of the Congregational Church, while his wife is identified with the German Lutheran Church.

William E. Wiltner received his education in the public schools of Seneca Falls, New York, and then took a bookkeeping and business course in the International Correspondence School. He accompanied his parents on their removal to Wisconsin, and at Shell Lake, that state, he took his first employment, which was in a butcher shop. He soon acquired a thorough knowledge of that business and then went to Stillwater, Minnesota, where he continued in that line of work. In 1895 Mr. Wiltner came to Havre, and for about eleven years was employed in various meat markets. He then went into the meat business on his own account and has continued the business to the present time, his market being generally considered one of the cleanest and most up-to-date shops in the city. Fair dealing, prompt service and right prices have gained for him not only a fair share of the local trade, but also the respect of the public. He has been prosperous in his financial affairs and in 1915 he erected the Wiltner Building on Second Street, a splendid two-story building, with stone trimmings. He is also the owner of two ranches, on which he raises much of the stock which he butchers for his market.

On June 18, 1899, Mr. Wiltner was united in marriage with Margaretha Hops, who was born in Germany and whose death occurred on January 10, 1919. They became the parents of one son, William Marvin. On April 17, 1920, Mr. Wiltner was married to Miss Kate Fleener, a native of Indiana.

Politically Mr. Wiltner has been a republican for many years and has taken an active part in local public affairs. In 1900 he was elected alderman from the First Ward, serving one term, and in 1916 he was again elected to that position, serving two terms in all. For eight years he rendered efficient and appreciated service as chief of the fire department. Fraternally he is a member of Havre Lodge No. 55, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Assiniboine Lodge No. 56, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which lodge he has been secretary for ten years; and is also a member, as was his wife, of Lillian Lodge No. 47, Daughters of Rebekah, of which they were among the first members. He is a member of the Havre Band, of which he has been treasurer for fourteen years. In every relation of life he has so acted as to earn the respect of his fellow citizens, and today he is rightfully numbered among the representative men of his community.

Robert Felton. Golden opportunity, awaiting a Midas-like touch of genius and ability, is not confined to the great centers of population and industry, but is resident far from the commercial turmoil of the metropolis. Upon the plains and in the rich valleys of an immense western empire has it beckoned to the capabilities and courage of able and talented men. There are many such men who have wrought in the evolution of the great Treasure State, initiated vast enterprises which have stimulated community growth and wrested fortune from an opportunity that has yielded to their power. Among the comparatively young men of Northern Montana who have reaped generous results from their strenuous efforts in recent years the name of Robert Felton stands out prominently and because of his splendid personal character as well as because of his success he is entitled to specific mention in a work of the character of the one in hand.

Robert Felton was born in Columbia, Tyrrell County, North Carolina, on March 17, 1890, and is the son of Robert P. and Emmeline D. (Davenport) Felton, both of whom also were natives of the Tarheel State. The father is now living on Clear Creek, Blaine County, Montana. They became the parents of seven children, six of whom are now living, and the subject of this sketch was the fourth in order of birth. Robert P. Felton was reared in his native state, attended the common schools and then took the collegiate course in Richmond College, at Richmond, Virginia, where he was graduated. He then entered upon the active practice of his profession at Columbia, North Carolina, where he remained until 1890, when he came to Montana, locating in Chouteau County, where he took a squatter's right to a homestead in the Milk River Valley. Later he located in the Bearpaw Mountain, on Clear Creek, where he engaged in the cattle business and in farming, which commanded his attention for about twenty years, since which time he, with his wife, has been engaged in the mercantile business. He is a good business man, carries a well selected stock of goods and is meeting with success. Politically, he gives his support to the democratic party, while his religious membership is with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Robert Felton was brought to Montana when a baby of less than one year and has lived here ever since He secured his school training in the public schools of Chouteau County, and since the age of nineteen years he has been identified almost continuously with the livestock business. He was one of the organizers of the Morris Turner Live Stock Company, of which he was manager up to 1919, when the company was reorganized under the title of the Bearpaw Live Stock Company, of which likewise Mr. Felton is manager. He has an intimate acquaintance with and understands thoroughly the technic of the cattle business and is thoroughly capable as the manager of a great enterprise like this one. The Bearpaw Company has four ranches, on which they have from 1,200 to 1,500 head of cattle and about 2,500 head of sheep. One of their properties is what was formerly known as the old Diamond Bar ranch, famous in the old days of the cattle business in Montana. The Bearpaw Company is widely known as one of the progressive and enterprising companies now operating in northern Montana, not a little of its success being attributable to the business management and personal qualities of the subject.

On June 18, 1918, Mr. Felton was married to Stella Soloman, and they have a daughter, Ruth. Mrs. Felton was born at Great Falls, Montana, the daughter of Wolf and Stella Soloman.

Politically Mr. Felton is a stanch supporter of the democratic party and has taken an intelligent interest in local public affairs. He has been especially interested in educational matters and served efficiently one term as school trustee. He has also served as notary public. Fraternally he is a member of Havre Lodge No. 55, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and of Chouteau Chapter No. 19, Royal Arch Masons. He has a fine presence and pleasing manner, his appearance denoting the intellectual, forceful, manly man. He has in him the elements which make men successful in the highest degree and is deservedly popular among his associates and the community.

Dominic Spogen. The names of such men as Dominic Spogen are those which the historian likes to see recorded, for they indicate the true history makers of a country. They have been men of strong arm and brave heart, willing to forego the pleasures of advanced civilization and undergo the hardships of a comparatively new country in order that they do the most for their families and succeeding generations.

The subject of this sketch was born in Luxemburg on June 24, 1861, and is the fifth child in order of birth of the thirteen children born to Peter and Barbara (Schaus) Spogen, both of whom were also natives of Luxemburg. They are both deceased, the father dying in 1910, when eighty-six years old, and the mother in 1913, at the same age. The father was a farmer by vocation and also conducted a general mercantile business, spending his entire life in his native community. In religion he was a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

Dominic Spogen received a good education in the schools of Luxemburg, studying in both German and French. In 1881, when twenty years of age, he immigrated to the United States, landing at New York City on the 2d day of July. His first employment here was on a farm for about six months, for which he received $12 a month. He then went with a brother to Jamestown, New York, where for about a year he was employed in a sawmill. Going then to Lake Linden, Michigan, he went to work in the stamp mill of the Calumet-Hecla Copper Company, remaining there about a year. In 1883 he went to Silver Cliff, Colorado, where for about eight months he worked in the concentrator mill for the Basick Mining Company, following which he was a short time in Butte, Montana, going from there to Anaconda in 1884. There he was for a short time employed in a stone quarry, but later he entered the employ of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, for which he soon became a foreman in the concentrator department, remaining there until 1894, when he returned to Durango, Colorado, going from there to Lake City, that state, where as an expert he took charge of a concentrator, remodeling the machinery in such a way as to save the ore to a greater degree than had been done before. Later he returned to Anaconda, Montana, and became a foreman for the Anaconda Copper Mining Company. He was requested by Marcus Daly to take charge of their interests in Belt, which he did, serving as superintendent here from 1905 to 1915 and giving entire satisfaction to his employers. In the latter year Mr. Spogen went into the real estate and mining business on his own account, and he has met with very good success. He holds a large interest in the Midnight Copper Company at Silver Camp, Montana, as well as interests in the East Belt Company at Belt, a coal company with an apparently inexhaustible supply of that mineral, one estimate being that there are at least 12,000,000 tons of first class coal and easily accessible. Of this company Mr. Spogen is secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Spogen has taken an active and public-spirited part in the affairs of the community with which he is now identified and is acknowledged to be one of its leading citizens. He takes an especial interest in educational matters and has rendered effective service as a member of the school board for eighteen years, being chairman of the board at the present time. To him probably more than anyone else is due the credit for the erection of the splendid high school building. He was one of the first members of the City Council of Belt, and in 1912 was elected mayor of the city. So eminently satisfactory was his administration of the affairs of the city that he was five times re-elected to succeed himself. In 1912 also Mr. Spogen was elected a representative to the State Legislature, serving one term. Politically he gives his support to the democratic ticket. Fraternally he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

On July 19, 1898, Mr. Spogen was married to Jennie Lochray, a native of Sharon, Pennsylvania, and to them have been born four children, namely: Leo R., who is a student in the University of Montana, at Missoula; Laura May, who after graduating from the public schools of Belt spent four years in preparing for teaching, and is now employed as a teacher about seven miles from Belt; Roy J. and Madaleyne. Mr. Spogen has by a course of right living earned the sincere regard of all who know him. Though not favored by inherited wealth or the assistance of influential friends, he has by perseverance, industry and a wise economy attained a comfortable station in life and is well and favorably known throughout Western Montana, being regarded by all who know him as a man of sound business principles, thoroughly up-to-date in all phases of the mining industry, and as a man who while advancing his individual interests does not neglect his general duties as a citizen.

John B. Kinsella is one of the typically progressive men of Hill County, whose operations in an agricultural line have resulted in his advancement in a material way. He was born at Fair Haven, Rutland County, Vermont, June 13, 1861, a son of Lawrence and Ellen (Burke) Kinsella. Lawrence Kinsella was born in Kings County, Ireland, and his wife in County Cork, Ireland, he dying in 1909, aged seventy-six years, and she in 1906, aged seventy-one years. Coming to Canada after he attained his majority, Lawrence Kinsella made the trip in a sailing vessel that took from seven to eight weeks on the trip and landed at Quebec, where he spent a short time. He then came to the United States and located permanently in Vermont, for many years being employed in the slate mills at Castleton, leaving that occupation only a few years prior to his death. He and his wife were married at Castleton and they became the parents of seven sons and six daughters, of whom John B. was the sixth in order of birth. Of this large family four sons and one daughter survive. The family, including the father and mother, were all members of the Roman Catholic Church. In politics Lawrence Kinsella was a democrat.

After attending the public schools of Fair Haven, John B. Kinsella was graduated from the Fair Haven High School in 1880, and then learned the trade of a stone cutter, working at it for five years, before he came west to St. Paul Minnesota, and was employed at work in stone cutting for a time.

Dominic Sprogen

He then started out from St. Paul with a trainload of cattle, 4,600 head, and brought them to Devil's Lake, Dakota. From there he drove them to the present site of Big Sandy in Montana. It was in June, 1886, when he took his cattle from the train at Devil's Lake, and November before he reached his destination with them, delivering them to the Diamond B Cattle Company. Mr. Kinsella remained in the employ of this company for two years, and then was employed in freighting from Great Falls into the Judith Basin. In the spring of 1891 he re-engaged with the Diamond B Cattle Company at Fort Assinniboine. It was at this time that the United States Government set aside a portion of the Indian Reservation from Fort Assinniboine, and in November, 1891, Mr. Kinsella homesteaded on his present location, just three days after the land was opened up, and before it was surveyed. He entered the cattle business with one cow, but increased his herd until he now has about 175 head of White Face and Durham strains and a number of horses of the Belgian Draft strain. He and his brother, Lawrence I. Kinsella, operate this ranch in partnership. When he first located on his land he put up a tent by a fine spring of running water, and it did him as a shelter for some time. While he is a democrat, he has never been willing to go on the party ticket for office, preferring to devote himself to his own affairs. The Roman Catholic Church holds his membership. Both he and his brother are held in the highest esteem in Hill County and deserve the confidence they inspire.

Lawrence I. Kinsella, who with his brother, John B. Kinsella, operate the fine ranch on the Little Box Elder Creek, twenty-five miles south of Havre, is one of the successful farmers and cattlemen of Hill County. He was born at Fair Haven, Vermont, and is the eleventh child of the thirteen children born to his parents, Lawrence and Ellen (Burke) Kinsella, both natives of Ireland, who are now deceased. A review of the Kinsella family will be found in the biography of John B. Kinsella preceding this sketch.

When he was but fifteen years of age Lawrence I. Kinsella was graduated from the Fair Haven High School, following which he took a course at St. Josephs College at Burlington, Vermont, from which he was graduated in 1889. He then attended the Grand Seminary at Montreal, Canada, but after one year returned to Burlington and took a three years' course in the medical department of the Vermont State University. His attention was then called to professional baseball, and he became a member of the Troy Club of the New York State League, and after two years with it went with the Toronto Club in the Eastern League, where he remained until 1898. In that year he went to Meriden with the Connecticut State League, and was a member of that club until 1900, that year bringing him West to Great Falls, Montana, as business manager of the Great Falls Club of the Montana State League, but after about two months he engaged with the Great Northern Railroad as checker on a gang of steel workmen, holding that position until November of that year, when he joined his brother on the present ranch, since which time he has devoted himself to ranching. He is a democrat and for twelve years has been a school trustee of his district. Like the other members of his family he is a Roman Catholic.

On January 27, 1906, Lawrence I. Kinsella was married to Anna M. Pflepsen, born at Cold Springs, Minnesota. Mr. and Mrs. Kinsella have become the parents of the following children: Lawrence P., who died at the age of three months; Nicholas B., Rose Mary, Helen P., Margaret E., Anna C., Gertrude S. and Francis J.

The Kinsella brothers have not tried to do anything spectacular in their ranching, but have been content to go quietly along, steadily increasing the value of their property and the amount of their profits. Having supreme confidence in the future of the county and state, they are willing to devote the best years of their lives to improving this section, and take great pride in their neighborhood and its advancement.

George E. Gohn. Madison County has one of the ablest county clerks and recorders in this part of Montana in the person of George E. Gohn, whose experience in public office is a varied one and whose capabilities are unquestioned. He comes of an old colonial family, and his grandfather, George Gohn, was born in Pennsylvania, where he spent his life, and died near Wrightsville, Pennsylvania, before his grandson, George E. Gohn, was born. His son, George Gohn, father of George E. Gohn, was born at Wrightsville, York County, Pennsylvania, in 1834, and died at Missoula, Montana, in October, 1906. Reared at Wrightsville, George Gohn left his native place after reaching his majority and coming West, spent two years at Central City, Colorado, where he conducted a meat market and also was interested in mining. In May, 1863, he reached Bannock Montana, and in June of that same year located permanently at Virginia City, bringing his wife and daughter here in the spring of the following year. While primarily he had been attracted to the place on account of the mining possibilities, he soon saw that there was an excellent opening for a meat market, and was the pioneer in this line of business not only at Virginia City, but as far as is known he was the first to establish one in the entire state. As the place grew his business expanded and in time he erected a business block, in which his market was located. In 1868 he erected a comfortable residence and was numbered among the successful men of Virginia City. His health failed him, however, and he went to Missoula, Montana, in the hope of regaining it, but died there after a few months. A strong republican, he was elected assessor on his party ticket and re-elected, serving in 1872 and 1873, and he was also county commissioner for four years during the early days, and for the same period was county treasurer. In addition to serving in these offices he took a very active part in politics, and was one of the forceful men of his period. The Lutheran Church held his membership. He was a member of Montana Lodge No. 2, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of which he was past master; Virginia Chapter No. 1, Royal Arch Masons; Virginia Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, and Oro y Plata Lodge No. 390, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. George Gohn was married at Central City, Colorado, to Anna Zweifel, born at Glarus, Switzerland, in 1842. She died at Virginia City, Montana, in 1898. Her parents brought her to the United States when she was twelve years old, and she was reared at Taunton, Massachusetts, and Central City, Colorado. Mr. and Mrs. George Gohn had the following children: Mary Frances, who died at Virginia City, Montana, in May, 1917, first married August Jessen, who was county clerk for four years, and after his death she married Gilbert H. Rew, also deceased, who was a carpenter and builder; George E., who was the second in the family; Philip Henry, who is assistant cashier of the Citizens National Bank of Alameda, California, and Ana May, who married Ira H. French, died in October, 1917, at Livingston, Montana, but he survives and lives at Spokane, Washington, where he is employed by the Portland Cement Company. Mr. French was born in Madison County.

Growing up at Virginia City, Mr. Gohn attended its schools until he was seventeen years of age and then began working in his father's meat market. In 1904 he was elected to the office of county treasurer, and held it for four years, and then returned to the meat market and conducted it until 1914, when he was elected county treasurer and the duties of that office occupied him for four years. Once more he came before the public, this time for the office of county clerk and recorder, and was elected by a gratifying majority, and is now discharging its duties, with offices in the courthouse. He is a very strong republican, and a power in local politics. Fraternally he belongs to Montana Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is past master; Virginia City Chapter No. 1, Royal Arch Masons, of which he is past high priest; Virginia City Commandery No. 1, of which he is past commander, and Bagdad Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Butte, Montana. He holds membership card No. 1 in Oro y Plata Lodge No. 390, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and Alder Gulch Aerie No. 664, Fraternal Order of Eagles. Mr. Gohn owns his modern residence on the corner of Jackson and Idaho streets.

In April, 1896, Mr. Gohn was married to Miss Mary Frances Vickers at Virginia City. She is a daughter of Robert and Martha (Borrell) Vickers, residents of Virginia City. Mr. Vickers was a pioneer merchant of this city and is one of the highly respected men of his community. Mr. and Mrs. Gohn have had the following children born to them: George Harold, Robert Edward, Martha Mildred and Philip Harry. George Harold was born January 8, 1897, enlisted for service during the great World war in March, 1918, in the United States Navy, and made five trips on transport service as a fireman, and was mustered out in January, 1919. He is now in the employ of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company at Butte, Montana. Robert Edward, who was born January 9, 1900, is in a meat business with George Dawson Vickers at Sheridan, Montana. Martha Mildred died when she was ten years of age. Philip Harry was born August 11, 1907, and is attending school. During all of his public service Mr. Gohn has proved his reliability and worth, and the people of Madison County are indebted to him for his faithfulness and capability, and he is so popular that if he cares to enter the race for another and higher office within the gift of the people there is no doubt but that he will be elected. Such men as he are rare in public office and when one of his calibre is secured the people like to retain him, knowing that in his hands their interests are carefully safeguarded.

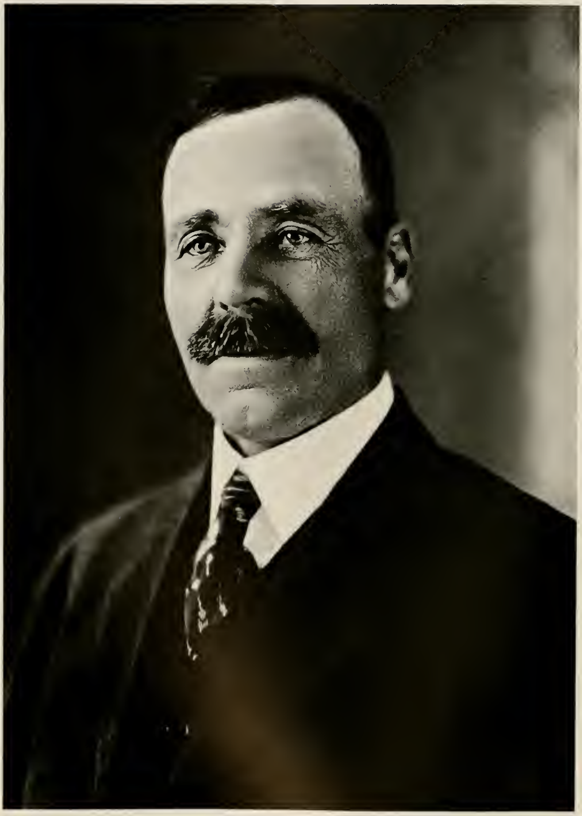
Robert Vickers. In business circles at Virginia City no man is held in higher regard than Robert Vickers, proprietor of one of the leading mercantile establishments of Madison County. He has not been a merchant all his life, however, for during earlier years, as a sailor, miner, laborer and traveler he was led into many strange places, and experience taught him lessons that have been very helpful in his present vocation, for which, judging from his success, nature evidently intended him.

Robert Vickers was born in Lincolnshire, England, February 15, 1830. His parents were William and Frances (Wilson) Vickers, both of whom were born in England. They were reared and married in Lincolnshire, where the mother of Mrs. Vickers died in 1899. When Robert, the youngest of the three children of the family was yet an infant, the father came alone to the United States and died shortly afterward in New Jersey. The two older sons were Dean Wilson and Thomas, the former of whom died on his ranch in Nebraska in 1913, and the latter of whom, a sailor, probably lost his life on the sea.

Mr. Vickers attended school near his mother's cottage in England until he was old enough to become a sailor, and before settling in the United States made two trips from Great Britain to New Orleans, one to Quebec, Canada, and then shipped on a vessel that rounded Cape Horn and sailed to its port on the coast of Chili, South America. By that time the youth had wearied of the life of a sailor, and, taking advantage of opportunity, escaped from the ship, and alone and on foot made his way to the City of Valparaiso. For a time he found employment in the harbor of that city, and made two short trips along the coast on a sailing ship, but it was his ambition to reach the United States and he put forth every effort to do so. In the spring of 1854 he reached San Francisco, and for the next ten years followed mining in the State of California and in Nevada, and at Austin, in the latter state, spent some months engaged in contracting and building. In April, 1865, Mr. Vickers came to Virginia City, and after following mining for eighteen months accepted a position as clerk in a store. In 1867 he established a clothing store in partnership with Henry Elling, but in the following year sold his interest to Mr. Elling and went back to England on a visit.

A year later Mr. Vickers returned to Virginia City and embarked again in the mercantile business, for twenty months conducting a tobacco and cigar store, then, in partnership with Edward Walter, bought the clothing store of Cohen Brothers, but sold his interest one year afterward. Mr. Vickers led an open air life for the next three years, buying and operating a ranch, then returned to the clothing business and conducted a store for nine months, following which he was in the sheep business for eighteen months. In the meanwhile he had become somewhat interested in politics and was elected assessor of Madison County, to the duties of which office he gave attention for two years. Relieved of official responsibilities, he returned once more to the business field, and again with Henry Elling as a partner, bought a clothing store and they built up a fine business. After the death of Mr. Elling, Mr. Vickers bought the Elling interest from the heirs and has continued the business until the present. He has developed and expanded it into one of the leading stores in Madison County.

In England, on April 5, 1869, Mr. Vickers was united in marriage to Miss Martha E. Borrell, who was born and educated in England. In 1919 Mr. and Mrs. Vickers celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. They have had the following children: Robert A., who is editor of the Hardin Tribune, resides at Hardin, Montana; Mary F., who is the wife of George E. Gohn; Dean, who lives at Tacoma, Washington; Nellie, who is the wife of Luther V. Buford, who has charge of the waterworks at Long Beach, California; George D., who is in the meat market business at Sheridan, Montana; Richard B., who is agent for the National Biscuit Company at Butte, Montana; Bessie M., who is the wife of Walter M. Brown, a mining engineer at Searchlight, Nevada; Martha F., who is the wife of Benjamin F. Stutenbury, of Virginia City, gives her father assistance in his business, and Ella R., the wife of Paul L. Mitchell, who is a druggist at Kansas City, Missouri



Pete Johnson

Mr. Vickers has been an active and public-spirited citizen since coming to Virginia City, taking an interest in all substantial enterprises for the public welfare and furthering all movements looking to law and order. He owns one of the city's comfortable and attractive residences. With his family he belongs to the Episcopal Church. In politics he is a democrat and at times has accepted public office, in which he has given honest faithful service. He has been school trustee many years and has served as alderman of his ward. His Masonic connections include membership in Virginia City Lodge No. 1, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of which he was worshipful master for five successive years; Virginia City Chapter No. 1., Royal Arch Masons, and was grand high priest of the state; Virginia City Commandery, Knights Templar, and for the past twenty years has been secretary of the Chapter and Commandery; and Algeria Temple, Mystic Shrine, at Helena. He also was grand patron of the Grand Chapter of the Order of Eastern Star of Montana.

Pete Johnson. A highly respected citizen of Belt who, although an American by adoption only, has had the interests of Cascade County at heart for a number of years is Pete Johnson, a man who has won success in life because he has been persistent and never permitted obstacles to thwart him in his course when once he knew he was right. He came here with no capital and, liking the country and having faith in its future, he cast his lot with the people of this locality.

Pete Johnson was born in Sweden on February 13, 1863, and is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Oleson, both of whom are deceased, the father dying in 1904, at the age of ninety-two years, and the mother passing away when the subject was a lad of nine years. He is the seventh in order of birth of their eight children, six of whom are living. The father was an honest, hard-working farmer in Sweden and a member of the Lutheran Church.

Pete Johnson attended the public schools of his native land, and at fifteen years of age he shipped as a sailor on an ocean-going ship, following that vocation for some time. In the spring of 1880 he came to the United States, spurred by the hope of bettering his opportunity for advancement in this land of opportunity. Landing at New York City, he soon thereafter went to Chicago, where he remained for about four months, during which time he was employed in Kirk's soap factory, receiving $1 a day. In the fall of that year he went to Kearney, Nebraska, where he was employed as a farm hand, working from sunrise to sunset, for which he received $7 a month and his board. Following this experience he was for about one and a half years employed as a section hand on the Union Pacific Railroad, at $1.10 a day. During the summer of 1882 Mr. Johnson was employed in a brick yard in Denver, Colorado, following which he was for a short time again employed on a railroad at Gunnison, Colorado. Returning to Denver, he obtained work for a time in the Union Pacific Railway shops, but soon went to Pocotello, Idaho, where he went to work for the Oregon Short Line Railroad. For about three months he helped to lay the rails over the Snake River at the American Falls, Idaho, and then went to Grass Creek, Utah, where he mined coal for two months. He was next employed at the coal mines at Rock Springs, Utah, thence returning to Denver and not finding work there he went to Trinidad, Colorado, where he mined coal for a time and also at Ingleville, Colorado. Then in 1883, having determined to see more of the world, he went to San Francisco, and from there started for Alaska, that being during the crest of the excitement over the gold discoveries there. When he arrived at Victoria, British Columbia, he met a number of men who were returning from Alaska, having been unfortunate in their search for the precious metal and, discouraged by their stories of conditions there, he returned to Seattle, Washington, and engaged in mining at Newcastle, about twenty miles from Seattle. From there he walked to a place called Ensworth, there having been no railroad across the Cascade Mountains at that time, making a total distance of 275 miles which he had walked overland in nine days, the greater part of the time without food. That was in the month of July, but at that time the Cascade Mountains, over which he walked, had from a foot to three feet of snow. He then traveled by rail to Butte, Montana, reaching there in 1884, and during the following year he was employed in mines and smelters. From there he went to Anaconda, where he was employed in the Anaconda Company smelter for some time. From there he went to Timber Line, where he was employed in coal mining, but in 1886 he was again employed in mining at Butte. He walked from Butte to Helena at that time, there being no railroad between Helena and Butte, then going to Marysville working in the mines there for three months, and then returning again to Helena. From there he drove a freight team to Great Falls, crossing the Missouri River on a ferry boat at Great Falls, this being before the time of the railroads here. He spent the summer and winter prospecting for coal in Sand Coulee. In the spring of 1887 he bought a team of horses and at Sackett he built the first lime kiln in that section of the country. About the same time he located a tract of Government land about eleven miles south of where the Town of Belt now stands, and at the head of Neal Creek. There he built him a log cabin and entered the improvement of the land, which at that time had not been surveyed. Up to 1889 he farmed his land during the summers and mined during the winter months. He continued the improvement and cultivation of his land and was prospered in his labors, so that he began adding to his possessions from time to time until today he is the owner of about 3,200 acres of land. In connection with his agricultural operations Mr. Johnson has also given some attention to the raising of live stock at times. He makes a specialty of Hereford cattle and has been very successful in every phase of his farming operations. His son Roy is now associated with him in the ranch business, permitting Mr. Johnson to look after his other interests. In 1920 he completed a hotel and store building at Great Falls, which has proven a good investment. It is also worthy of note that Mr. Johnson's foresight in building a lime kiln was rewarded later, for he furnished the major portion of the lime used in building operations in the City of Great Falls.

In January, 1892, Mr. Johnson was married to Anna Larson, who was born in Sweden, and to them have been born the following children: Jessie, who died at the age of twelve years; Roy A., who married Persis Paulson, has a daughter, Julia Eleanor. As stated above, Roy is associated with his father in the ranch business. He is a member of Cascade Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons at Great Falls.

Politically Mr. Johnson gives his support to the democratic party and has taken a keen and intelligent interest in local public affairs. His ability and public spirit were recognized when in 1906, and again in 1908, he was elected a member of the board of county commissioners, in which position he rendered good service to the county. Fraternally he is a member of Great Falls Lodge No. 214, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. On arriving in Great Falls Mr. Johnson possessed $2 in money and the world of ambition to succeed.

L. F. Molleur, M. D. In the great emergencies of life that threaten disturbance of physical well being and often mental equilibrium, the first thought and call is for the help of a physician, and seldom, indeed, is this call ever unheeded. It was such an urgent call that brought Dr. L. F. Molleur to Virginia City in January, 1919, when an epidemic of influenza threatened to decimate the city and local medical men were taxed to the limit of their endurance. With professional skill he rendered generous and unselfish service at that time, and has remained here as a resident and practicing physician and surgeon.

L. F. Molleur was born at St. John, Canada. His parents were Francis and Eulalia (Bachard) Molleur, whose ancestors settled at St. John many years ago. His father was born there in 1829, followed an agricultural life and died there in 1911. He belonged to the liberal party in politics, and he was a faithful member of the Baptist Church. The mother of Doctor Molleur was born at St. John in 1833 and died there in 1888. In their family of children L. F. was the third in order of birth, the others being: Adele, who is the wife of Rev. Edward Pelletier, a minister of the Presbyterian Church at Sault Ste. Marie, Canada; Perrier, who is a farmer near St. Philip, Canada; Cyril, who is a physician in Canada; Helen, who is the wife of Stanislaus Choniere, a miner at Boise City, Idaho; and Mrs. A. Flockhard, whose husband is in the wholesale bakery business at Sault Ste. Marie.

Educational opportunities were at hand in Doctor Molleur's boyhood and after completing a course of study at St. John he entered Victoria College at Montreal and was graduated from that famous university in April, 1890, with the degrees of M. D. and C. M. He established himself in practice at Waltham, Massachusetts, and continued there for eight years, then came to the great West and entered into practice at Butte, Montana. Two years later he became a resident of Melrose, Montana, where he practiced for eighteen years, serving during a large part of that time as health officer of the city and also of Silver Bow County. He became interested to some extent in the cattle business and conducted a ranch in Silver Bow County, which he sold in 1916. He still owns his residence at Melrose.

At Butte, Montana, in 1915, Doctor Molleur was united in marriage to Miss Mary Dudden, who is a daughter of Benjamin and Johanna (Fulton) Dudden. The father of Mrs. Molleur was a sailor in early life but later engaged in placer mining and was the discoverer of what is known as the German Gulch Mine. He is survived by his widow, who lives near Butte in Silver Bow County. By a former marriage Doctor Molleur has two children, namely: Aline, who is the wife of Isaac Dodgson, a farmer and rancher near Melrose, and Eugene, who enlisted for service early in the great war as an aviator, in 1918 was sent with the American Expeditionary Forces to Europe and still remains abroad. Doctor Molleur has made many personal as well as professional friends since he came to Virginia City. In addition to attending to a rapidly growing practice, he is serving as health officer of Virginia City and Madison County. He is identified politically with the republican party, belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and is a valued member of the New York Medical Society. He attends the Presbyterian Church.

George P. Leinenweber. To comprehend and supply the necessities of trade is the foundation stone of commercial life, and not only communities prosper when intelligence and efficiency enter the mercantile business, but states and countries seek such mediums in their dealings with each other. To buy and to sell may not be difficult to any man standing still, but to be able to buy judiciously in order to sell profitably is something different, for this means active expansion, further opportunities, more distribution of wages and wider usefulness. Hence, the successful business man is a beneficent factor in a community, for his advancement means its chance of progress. In this connection may be mentioned an able business man of Alder City, George P. Leinenweber, who has built up a large mercantile enterprise here on a sound commercial foundation.

George P. Leinenweber was born in Madison County, Indiana, October 11, 1869. His parents were Mathias and Helen (Smith) Leinenweber, whose ancestors came from Germany and settled in Indiana in pioneer days. Mathias Leinenweber was born in 1839, and was one of the early settlers in Madison County, where he still lives on his pioneer farm, long since retired from active life. He married Helen Smith, who died in Madison County in 1909. Of their nine children George P. was the fourth in order of birth, the others being as follows: Rose, who lives in the City of Indianapolis, Indiana, is the widow of Joseph Speltz, who was a farmer; Lizzie, who is the wife of Frank Wolf, who is a farmer in Madison County, Indiana; John, who is a farmer in Illinois; Matthew, who is a farmer in Madison County; Frank, who came to Montana and engaged in mining, died at Boulder when twenty-eight years old; William, who is foreman of a stone quarry, lives at Indianapolis; Maggie, who is the wife of Andrew Burke, a farmer in Madison County, and Ella, who is a Sister of Charity and travels as a Catholic teacher.

George P. Leinenweber obtained his education in the country schools in Madison County. He remained at home assisting his father until twenty-one years of age, in the meanwhile gaining a knowledge of the carpenter trade. This he put to good purpose after coming to Missoula, Montana, in 1891, where he remained one year working as a carpenter and builder. His skill grew with experience, and during the following year at Bozeman he did a large amount of building, continuing in the same line at Virginia City. In 1901, however, when he came to Alder, he turned his attention to another line. Having traveled over a wide extent of country he had noted what the people needed most in order to live comfortably and make headway on farm and ranch and in the home. He resolved therefore to supply these needs. In the above year he established his large general store at Alder, securing a fine business location on Main Street, and put in one of the largest stocks ever brought to this section of Madison County. It covers all kinds of merchandise except dry goods, and includes farm implements and flour and feed. As a merchant he has been very successful, for patrons soon realized that they were being dealt with honestly. Since locating permanently at Alder Mr. Leinenweber has invested in property and has large holdings in city and vicinity. He owns all the land between his store and the river, owns his handsome store building and commodious warehouse, and has one of the most comfortable modern residences of the town.

At Virginia City in 1897 Mr. Leinenweber was united in marriage to Miss May Gilbert, a daughter of Henry and Margaret Gilbert. The father of Mrs. Leinenweber, the late Henry S. Gilbert, was a pioneer of Madison County, Montana, and formerly was a prominent brewer in Virginia City, in which place his widow still resides. Mr. and Mrs. Leinenweber have two sons, Orlando and Gilbert. The former assists his father when at home, but is a student in the Beaverhead County High School at Dillon, Montana. The latter also assists his father and is attending school at Alder. They both are promising and popular young men. In early manhood, Mr. Leinenweber became affiliated with the democratic party and has been a loyal supporter of its principles and policies ever since. He has frequently taken a useful part in civic affairs as a good citizen, but has accepted no political honors. He has been a Mason many years and belongs to the Blue Lodge and Chapter at Virginia City. He is a liberal contributor to all good causes and is universally respected.

James H. Hadzor, postmaster of Sheridan, is a native Montanan, and has been in business and official life in several localities of the state.

He was born in Madison County, in which is located the Town of Sheridan, where he has his home today, on July 26, 1887. His father, George F. Hadzor, was born at Newry, Ireland, in 1838 and was a boy when his parents came to Canada. In early manhood he went to the mining districts of the great West, was a miner at Salt Lake City, Utah, where he married, and in 1866 he came as a pioneer to Montana, crossing overland from Salt Lake City by prairie schooner. He engaged in gold mining at Pony, and then took up a homestead of 160 acres near Norris. This homestead is still owned by his widow. He lived on it and engaged in mining at the same time. His homestead is irrigated land located two miles south of Norris. As an expert miner his services were frequently employed by Marcus Daly. He was a democrat and a member of the Masonic fraternity. George F. Hadzor, who died at his home near Norris in 1907, married Bessie Brown, who was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1840, and is making her home at the ranch near Norris. She is the mother of thirteen children, a brief record of whom follows: Isabell, wife of J. D. McLeod, a lumber and coal dealer and rancher at Norris; George B., on the home ranch at Norris; Marion, who died in childhood; Elizabeth, deceased wife of E. A. Barter, a rancher at Norris; Agnes, with her mother; Isaac D., connected with the Montana Power Company at Butte; James H,; Robert C. and Ray, both on the home farm; Paul, who is employed in a meat market at Ennis; Montana, working in a store at Harrison, was a soldier in the great war, enlisting in 1918 with the Ninety-First Division, taking part in the famous San Mihiel campaign, the Battle of Argonne Forest and serving as a machine gunner, being mustered out in May, 1919; Grace, wife of Lincoln McDonald, a rancher near Norris, and Edna, the youngest, a professional pianist and musician at Butte.

James H. Hadzor acquired his early education in the rural schools of Madison County. He left school and home at the age of twenty and spent three years in a store at Ennis, for six months was an employe of Lutey Brothers grocery house at Butte, was in a general store at Logan six months, and for four years was connected with the Buford Mercantile Company at Alder. He then established a business of his own, but after a year and a half sold out and for two terms or four years was deputy sheriff of Virginia City. On January 1, 1917, he located at Sheridan where he conducted a confectionery store and billiard hall. April 1, 1918, he was appointed acting postmaster and was commissioned postmaster April 24, 1919.

Mr. Hadzor is a democrat in politics. He is affiliated with Virginia City Lodge No. 1, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Oro y Plata Lodge No. 390 of the Elks at Virginia City, and Ruby Valley Aerie No. 1780 of the Fraternal Order of Eagles at Sheridan.

Mr. Hadzor married at Virginia City in 1910 Miss Viola Adams, a daughter of Elijah and Mary (McKee) Adams. Mrs. Adams lives with Mr. and Mrs. Hadzor. Her father was sheriff at Virginia City at the time of his death. Mr. and Mrs. Hadzor have three children: Howard, born August 23, 1912; Francis, born in 1913, and Bessie, born April 1, 1918.

Elmer J. Morse. Besides being postmaster of Laurin, Elmer J. Morse is associated as a partner with his brother, Oliver, in the ownership and management of the leading general mercantile establishment of the town, a business which has been built up on progressive lines and has an immense volume of trade over the territory tributary to Laurin.

Mr. Morse was born at Gering, Nebraska, June 3, 1889. His paternal ancestors were Scotch and colonial settlers in Massachusetts. His grandfather, Oliver Guernsey Morse, was born in Massachusetts in 1790, and spent his active life as a farmer at Binghampton, New York, where he died. Elmer J. Morse, Sr., father of the Laurin merchant, was born in Massachusetts in 1843 and was reared at Binghampton, New York. Before he reached his majority he enlisted in 1861 in the One Hundred and Third New Jersey Regiment of Infantry, and went through the period of hostilities of the Civil war as a Union soldier. After some years as a farmer in the East he located at Gering, Nebraska, in 1886, and continued farming in that state until 1895, when he retired and moved to Overbrook, Kansas, where he died June 5, 1897. He had served as county commissioner of Scotts Bluff County, Nebraska; was a very active member of the Baptist church and a republican and a Mason. He married at Grand Island, Nebraska, Nancy Shroy, who was born in Michigan in 1859 and died at Overbrook, Kansas, June 8, 1896. Ella, the oldest of their children, is the widow of James Tregemba, who was a farmer in Kansas, and she now lives at Topeka; Effie J. is the wife of Walter Nead, a teacher in the public schools of Council Bluffs, Iowa; Oliver S. is the business partner of his brother, Elmer, as noted below; Elizabeth is the wife of J. A. Garber, a farmer at Lone Star, Kansas; Elmer J. is the fifth in age; Myrtle is the wife of A. A. Chapman, a carpenter who makes a specialty of elevator construction and lives at Kenesaw, Nebraska, and Marshall, who died at Laurin, Montana, February 23, 1919.

Elmer J. Morse received his early education in the public schools of Overbrook, Kansas, being six years of age when his parents moved to that town. He graduated from high school in 1909, and in the same year came to Laurin, Montana. He worked as a sheep herder and ranch hand until 1913, when he joined his brother in establishing a general mercantile business, and they have rapidly developed the stock, the trade and the resources until they have the leading establishment of the kind in that part of Madison County.

Mr. Morris is a republican voter, is affiliated with Sheridan Lodge No. 20, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, with Virginia City Chapter No. 1, Royal Arch Masons; also the Knights Templar Commandery No. 1 at Virginia City, and Bagdad Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Butte. On November 22, 1915, at Butte, Mr. Morse married Mrs. Anona Dahler, daughter of Ransom Widner and Annie McCanna. Her mother lives at Laurin. Her father, now deceased, was a gardener at Laurin. Mr. and Mrs. Morse have two children: Howard, born December 30, 1916, and Clifford born December 6, 1918.

Oliver S. Morse, the other member of the firm of Morse Brothers at Laurin, was born at Cozad, Nebraska, October 1, 1884, was educated in the public schools of Atchison, Kansas, and at the age of thirteen became a farm hand. In 1906 at the age of twenty-two he came to Montana, located at Laurin and like his brother was a sheep herder and for three years was in the sheep business for himself before he became a merchant. He is a republican and is affiliated with Shelton Lodge of Masons at Shelton, Nebraska.

June 15, 1915, at Butte, he married Miss Jessie Bock, daughter of J. D. and Jennie (Wilcox) Bock, now residents of Laurin, where her father is a farmer. Oliver Morse and wife also have two children: Nancy June, born June 1, 1916, and Oliver Daniel, born December 29, 1918.

Herbert W. Brown. Among the citizens of Central Montana who have built up a comfortable home and surrounded themselves with valuable personal property, few have attained a greater degree of success than Herbert W. Brown, one of the public spirited citizens of Cascade County. With few opportunities except what his own efforts were capable of mastering and with many discouragements to overcome, he has made a success in life and has the gratification of knowing that the locality of his choice has been benefited by his presence and his counsel. He is regarded as a good business man, an excellent manager, a man who possesses sound judgment and keen foresight, and who believes in pressing forward, keeping the wheels of the car of civilization ever moving up the steeps. He has ever enjoyed the respect and esteem of those who know him, because of his friendly manner, business ability, his interest in public affairs and upright living, and he is regarded by all as one of the substantial and worthy citizens of the Town of Cascade, in whose business affairs he is taking a conspicuous part.

Herbert W. Brown was born in St. Paul, Minnesota, on the 29th day of April, 1866, and is the son of Mathew W. and Emily (Lynch) Brown. The father was born in Scotland and died in 1902, at the age of eighty-four years, while his wife, who was a native of England, died in 1907, at the age of seventy-eight years. They were married in St. Paul, Minnesota, and became the parents of three children, two of whom are living, the subject of this sketch being the youngest. Mathew W. Brown when but a mere child was brought to the United States by his parents, who located later on at Peterboro, Ontario, Canada. There he was reared and educated in the public schools, one of his playmates being James J. Hill, who was destined later to become one of the greatest railroad men of America. In young manhood Mr. Brown came to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he engaged in contracting and building. He was successful and spent the remainder of his days in that city. He was a republican in his political views.

The subject's maternal grandfather, Lynch, was an officer in the English army, but was retired on half pay and located near Guelph, Canada. He returned to England on a visit, and lost his life while on the return trip to America. The vessel on which he took passage was wrecked, and he made it first duty to secure the safety of two English girls who had been placed in his care, his own life being lost, however. His daughter, the subject's mother, later came to St. Paul, Minnesota, with two younger brothers, and it is a matter of record that she taught the first private school in St. Paul, in the winter of 1856-7. She also taught her students to play cricket, theirs being the first game of cricket to be played in St. Paul. She was a deep student of history and wrote many interesting articles and papers on that subject.

Herbert Brown possesses several very interesting historical relics, one of which is a map of North America in 1795, drawn on parchment and issued by A. Arrowsmith. It is from a survey made in 1771-2-3 for the King of England and the map was left to the subject by his mother. The latter's great-uncle, who was among the soldiers who reinforced General Wolf at Quebec, had taken with him from the old homestead a spice cabinet to use as a container for his fishing tackle, and this cabinet also was given to the subject by his mother. Mr. Brown also possesses an Indian chief's coat, covered with Indian scalps, and which was given to him by General Carlin, and who was in command of the Standing Rock Indian agency in Dakota. It was to General Carlin that Chief Sitting Bull surrendered. The coat had been handed down from chief to chief for many years, and is the coat referred to in Mrs. Custer's book, "Boots and Saddles." Mr. Brown has a fine collection of Indian curios, of which he is justifiably proud and of which he takes good care.

Herbert W. Brown is mainly indebted to his mother for his education, she having been a woman of unusual mental attainments in many lines. His first employment was in a hardware store at the age of eleven years. Later he attended a business college in St. Paul and in 1881 he was employed as a messenger in the Second National Bank of that city. Two years later he became paying teller, a responsible position for a boy of seventeen years. He then changed to the First National Bank of St. Paul, where he held several positions of trust and responsibility. In 1890 Mr. Brown went to Duluth, Minnesota, and in partnership with W. H. Alworth, engaged in the handling of pine lands and city real estate. The following year he moved to Minneapolis, Minnesota, and engaged in the grain commission business, under the firm name of the Gilbert Grain Company, of which Mr. Brown was secretary and treasurer. The financial stringency of 1893 compelled him to sacrifice practically all he possessed, and Mr. Brown obtained employment in a warehouse of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway. Beginning in an humble capacity, Mr. Brown by faithful and intelligent discharge of the duties assigned to him received promotions from time to time until he became traveling passenger and freight agent. In 1901 he was made traveling passenger and freight agent jointly for that road and the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, with headquarters at Helena, Montana. Later he was appointed contracting freight agent at St. Paul, which position he resigned to become manager of the South St. Paul Grain Company, distributors of a special sheep and cattle feed. Subsequently he resigned that position and in the winter of 1909 he came to Helena, Montana, and in the following

H. W. Brown.

February he became manager and cashier of the First State Bank of Cascade, holding that position until 1914, when he resigned and since that time has been devoting himself to the making of farm and livestock loans, in which he has met with splendid success. He is greatly interested in the farm development of this section of the state and in live stock, both of which have been greatly stimulated through his assistance. He was vice president of the Cascade Creamery Company and is joint owner with C. H. Austin of the Cascade Townsite Company.

Politically Mr. Brown has been a life-long supporter of the republican party, in the ranks of which he has been an active worker. In local public affairs he has been particularly interested and has been an effective and persistent worker for the welfare of the community. His public spiritedness and ability have been recognized by his fellow citizens in various ways. In April, 1915, he was elected mayor of Cascade, and so satisfactory was his administration of municipal affairs that two years later he was, against his personal desire, elected to succeed himself, and he was again elected in 1919 without opposition. In 1914 Mr. Brown rendered good service as president of the Good Roads Congress. In November, 1918, he was elected state representative, serving as a member of the Sixteenth General Assembly. In every position of responsibility, public or private, in which he has been placed he has so discharged his duties as to win the hearty commendation of all who know him and his work.

On April 29, 1903, Mr. Brown was married to Clara Bullard, a native of Montana and the daughter of Massena and Laura E. (Bywaters) Bullard. Mr. Bullard was a native of Virginia, who came to Montana in the '60s, and at the time of his death in 1914 he was one of the oldest lawyers in the state. He is survived by his widow. They were the parents of three children, of whom Mrs. Brown was the first born. To Mr. and Mrs. Brown have been born three children, Clara Bullard, Herbert W., Jr., and Marcia. Mr. Brown is a man of kindly and generous impulses, who easily makes friends of acquaintances. He has always been interested in outdoor sports and while a resident of Minnesota was a member of the well-known Minnesota Boat Club of St. Paul, in which he did effective work as an instructor in swimming and rowing. He was an expert swimmer and possesses a number of medals which he has won for his prowess as a swimmer in the waters of the United States and Canada. His life has been an inspiration to all who know him, for while advancing his own interests he has never lost sight of his obligations to the community in general.

John F. Fox has been a resident of Twin Bridges twenty-two years, and during that time has been a constant stimulating factor in local affairs. He is one of he oldest merchants by continuous service in Madison County. He has joined with other local citizens in promoting other business enterprises needful for the prosperity of the community, and his active public spirit has touched the progress and history of his locality at many points.

Mr. Fox was born in New York City, October 7, 1860, and began getting a practical acquaintance with business when a boy. His father, Peter Fox, was born in New York City in 1823, was in the clothing business in New York for some years and afterward became a clothing merchant at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he died in 1884. He was a democrat and a Catholic. Peter Fox married Louisa Bethausen, who was born at Cologne, Germany, in 1825, and died at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1883. They had three sons: William P., a merchant at Sandcoulee Montana; John F. and Harry F., who is a clerk in a store at Milwaukee.

John F. Fox began his education in the public schools of New York City, also attended grammar school and high school at Milwaukee, and at the age of fifteen went to work in a Milwaukee store at $1.50 a week. For ten years altogether he worked in various mercantile establishments in Detroit, Michigan. In the meantime he came out to Montana and for six months was associated with his brother, William P., in establishing a store at Sheridan, conducted as Fox Brothers. He then went back to Detroit, and in 1899 established his home at Twin Bridges and opened the business in dry goods and clothing which in subsequent years has become the chief concern of its kind in that part of Southwestern Montana. Besides the cares and responsibilities entailed by this business Mr. Fox has been active in promoting mining and farming interests. He was the first president of the Farmers Elevator Company of Twin Bridges, and held that position for several years. He and some of the local farmers were instrumental in establishing the elevator as a means of better marketing facilities in this part of Madison County. Mr. Fox is a director of the First National Bank of Twin Bridges.

Politically he is a democrat, is affiliated with Oro y Plata Lodge No. 390 of the Elks at Virginia City, and is a member of the Catholic Church.

In 1888, at Detroit, Michigan, he married Miss Katherine Wolfschlager, a native of that city. They have one daughter, Edna, who is a graduate of the University of Montana at Missoula. She is now the wife of Washington J. McCormick, attorney and representative from Missoula in the Legislature.

Volney J. Hain, recorder and clerk of Musselshell County, and one of the most efficient men in his line in this part of the state, has earned the confidence of his fellow citizens since coming to Roundup. He was born on his father's farm in Tippecanoe County, Indiana, January 13, 1875, a son of Levi J. and Lucretia (Chineworth) Hain, both natives of Indiana, where he was born January 8, 1838. They had six children, five of whom are still living, Volney J. being the youngest. His mother died when he was two years old. Levi J. Hain was brought up to be a farmer and educated in the rural schools. When he reached maturity he began farming for himself in Tippecanoe County, and continued there until 1895, when he went to South Dakota, and, buying a farm, was engaged in raising wheat until 1901. He then moved to Winneshiek County, Iowa, and there conducted a farm, engaging in farming and stockraising until 1910, when he sold, and coming to Montana homesteaded in Wheatland County, where he is now residing. While he is a stanch republican, he has never cared to enter public life. He is a Mason.

Volney J. Hain attended the public schools of Tippecanoe County, Indiana, and the Lafayette, Indiana, Business College, from which he was graduated in 1897, following which he was bookkeeper for several Lafayette concerns. In 1898 he went to Chicago, Illinois, and continued to be a bookkeeper in that city until 1905, when he came West to Dillon, Montana, as forwarding agent for the state line running from Red Rock to Salmon, Idaho. Two years later he became bookkeeper for John W. Morton, of Dillon, Montana, and remained with him for eighteen months. Seeing an opening at Dell, Montana, he opened and conducted a hotel there for two years, and then, selling, he returned to Chicago, and for six months was engaged there in a merchandise business. Once more he came to Montana, this time selecting Roundup as his objective point and was bookkeeper for the Republic Coal Company until he was made deputy county clerk of Musselshell County in 1914, holding that office until he was appointed in 1917 clerk and recorder of the county, and elected to the office on November 5, 1918, being admirably fitted by inclination and experience for it. Fraternally he belongs to the Loyal Order of Moose. The Congregational Church holds his membership.

On February 13, 1902, Mr. Hain was united in marriage with Cora May, who was born in Allen County, Ohio, a daughter of Jacob May, a fruit-grower and farmer of Brethren, Michigan.

Robert A. Morrill, M. D. Medicine is a subject as ancient as civilization itself, and in the classification of the world's professions it assumed its rightful place at the head of the list. Eminent men have adorned it in all ages, and able men have added luster to the pages of its history as a profession, and few have failed to honor it with their confidence either in or out of its ranks. Among the earliest to bring its immortal precepts into practice in Sidney and he who owns to the distinction of being the oldest in point of service in this field today is Dr. Robert A. Morrill, the gentleman whose name introduces this brief review.

Doctor Morrill dates his advent to Montana and to Sidney from June, 1906. He joined the promising village when it was the object of many inquiring glances from people from the Middle West, and its environment commended it as a future metropolis of the rich valley about it. Like the village itself, the doctor was beginning his career and it offered him the same encouragement it held out to other settlers, that of a seat at the council-house of citizenship if he proved his worth. He accepted the challenge and measured lances with the best that came, and is in the enjoyment of the reward which real service in one's calling always brings.

While practicing his art and contributing materially toward the health of his community through the fifteen years of his residence here, Doctor Morrill has revealed his capability in other directions. There was an opportunity for personal profit in the acquirement of valley lands, and he seized it and has developed under irrigation an acreage which stands out prominently as a food and forage-producing entity. He has acquired other lands upon the branch tributary to Sidney, and more than 1,000 acres of this bears the earmarks of his ownership in its permanent improvement and in the work of the reduction and cultivation of the soil. This ranch-farm at Mt. Pleasant is stocked with grade Shorthorn cattle and is the making of one of the desirable country estates of the locality. Sugar beets, alfalfa and corn comprise the products of the annual harvest of his valley farm and have proven themselves to be reliable as moneymakers and most satisfactory as real friends of the farmer. He passed through the experience of homesteading on the hill lands tributary to Sidney, and his patent to this land is a mute witness of some adversities which he encountered while the process of proving-up was going on.

Doctor Morrill divided his time between his profession and community interests which had to be served and helped to carry the burden of town as well as country development. He served as an alderman under different administrations of government in Sidney, and was on the council when the water and light plants were provided for, and when the movement for permanent walks assumed permanent and substantial form and was crystallized into the concrete paths about the city today. He proved himself a home builder through the erection of a generous modern residence, one of the attractive domiciles of Sidney, and he has in other directions forwarded matters which added to the value of property and the enjoyment of life in the county seat.

Politics has had little part in Doctor Morrill's life work. He followed the example set him at home and cast a republican ballot for Major McKinley for president when he came of age. While he has deviated from this course in later years, in national contests he is convinced that his early judgment was correct and that the policies and performances of the republican party are entitled to his future confidence and support. His parents' home was a Methodist one and he is a member of the same church where he received his youthful instruction. His fraternal connection is with the Masons, and he is a member of the Blue Lodge in Sidney.

Before he finished his education Doctor Morrill gave a year of active service in our first national effort in freeing the world of autocracy. He joined Company H of the Thirteenth Minnesota Infantry for service in the Spanish-American war. His captain was Bjornstad and his colonel Ames, and his regiment was mobilized at St. Paul and was ordered to Manila at once. It sailed from San Francisco on the transport City of Para and reached its destination August 7, 1898. It took part in the battle of Manila six days after it landed and served in the campaigns of General Lawton's army. Other engagements in which the doctor took part were Guiguinta, Mariquina Road, Santa Maria, Guingua, San Miguel, Salacat and San Isidro. Going to the Philippines, the City of Para stopped at Honolulu and on its return the transport Sheridan called at Japanese ports and gave the Thirteenth Minnesota a view of the America of the Orient. The regiment sailed from Manila for home August 13, 1899, and was mustered out at The Presidio October 4th, and Doctor Morrill immediately resumed his college work with as good a physique as he entered the service more than a year before. He is a member of Camp Carlton Post, Veterans of the Spanish-American war, at St. Paul.

The Morrills of this review are of the ancients of New England. The old home is on the Merrimac River in New Hampshire, where Doctor Morrill's grandparents were born. His father is Amon E. Morrill, of Byron, Minnesota, who accompanied his mother to Plainview, that state, in 1862 and grew up among relatives and friends and was educated there. The father was but eleven years old when taken away from his birthplace at Franklin, New Hampshire, and brought west, and he learned the trade of wheelwright and was running a shop of his own and attending school when but sixteen years old. He settled at Byron early and married there Ellen, a daughter of Robert Hastings, a son of Erin and a farmer. Mrs. Morrill was born in the State of New York, passed away in 1881, and Robert A. is her only surviving child.

Doctor Morrill was born in Byron, Minnesota, August 14, 1874, and after the public school he attended Hamline University. He graduated from that institution in 1901 with the degree of Ph. B., and then took up his medical studies in the university of his state at Minneapolis, and graduated from there in 1905. He spent a year as an interne in the St. Paul City and County Hospital, and then came to Montana and began the serious affairs of life in the profession to which he is attached. He is a member of the Yellowstone County Medical

Society and of the Montana State Medical Society, and, as already stated, is the oldest practitioner in Richland County.

Doctor Morrill married in St. Paul, August 16, 1906, Miss Dorothy Briggs, born in Spring Valley, that state, and educated in the public schools of Minneapolis. The issue of Doctor and Mrs. Morrill are Robert A., Jr., and Jane Ellen, aged twelve and six years. Doctor Morrill was a member of the county war board while we were helping to settle the status of democracy in Europe and removing from world-control some of the ancient royal houses of the continent, and he entered seriously into the movements fathered by our government for winning the war.

John A. Stewart. The taming of nature and the beautifying of the landscape about Crane, a little hamlet along the west bank of the Yellowstone in Richland County, has been contributed to greatly by a quartet of brothers who have given unsparingly of their industry for many years. They took up the work of that material improvement which is so important in planting one seed of civilization in any new country during the decade following 1882, and have continued it actively until the former semi-arid but grassy terrain is yielding abundantly of food and forage for the wants of man. These brothers are the Stewarts, and it is to make unbiased mention of a trio of them whose association together has been so conspicuous in the achievement of community results that this brief article has to do.

Perhaps John A. Stewart, of this fraternal group, has lent a stronger hand than his brothers, because it has been longer applied to the task, and for this reason it is fitting that he be made the immediate subject of this notice. Jack Stewart, as everybody knows him, identified himself with this locality in 1883 and passed the first five years of his life here in the vicinity of where his father broke ground two years before he came. His pecuniary needs required him to seek employment as a ranch hand, and his first eight years were devoted to the service of the "HD" outfit, the property of Douglass and Mayo, a pioneer concern in the stock business here.

When he had acquired some capital Jack Stewart began a more independent career. He entered a homestead near the mouth of Crane Creek and entered the stock business himself. He associated himself with his brothers, Neil and A. Malcolm—dubbed by his friends "Sandy"—and the firm of Stewart Brothers handled cattle and horses under the brand "Squobble O" and came to be a concern of importance on the range here as growers and dealers in horseflesh and beef. Jack, after a number of years, purchased the interest of his partners, and as the community settled up he was rather forced out of the stock business. He purchased a section of land of the Northern Pacific Company, and when the railroad built through the locality he laid off the townsite of Crane, and his hotel was one of the first buildings to be erected on the site.

Thus it will be seen that Mr. Stewart was quite extensively interested in valley lands when the subject of irrigation was mentioned in connection with the watering of this whole valley. He signed as a member of the Water Users' Association, encouraged development by parting with parcels of his land to those who continued actual development under the new method, and four splendid farms have been carved out of his tract, 500 acres of which is responding bountifully to the hand of the husbandman. More than 200 acres of the section were prepared for the application of the new and artificial irrigation by him, and he farmed it strenuously until 1917, when he parted with this also and ceased his work of further development. An indication of the value to this region of the irrigation project may be had by referring to the rapid rise in the value of lands under the ditch. Mr. Stewart sold his final tract at $45 an acre, another tract of this section brought later $100 an acre, and more recently the owner sold another parcel of it for $135 an acre.

Jack Stewart followed his father into the United States, or came at his instance, from Ontario, Canada. He was born at Bowmanville, that province, March 25, 1863, was brought up on a farm and educated in the country schools. His father was David Stewart, who sought out this locality for the family in 1881, and who is mentioned further in the sketch of his son, David, in this work. With his hands and with the means at his command he has been an earnest promoter of the welfare of his locality since the acquirement of his homestead and the purchasing of the railroad section from which a quartet of good farms have been developed. He became a citizen by naturalization without delay after reaching the United States and allied himself with the republican party as a voter and is a member of the Richland County Central Committee of the party. He entered with enthusiasm into the erection of the first schoolhouse at Crane, and in earlier years he was a member of the District Board. In church matters he favored the organization of a community congregation and donated from his land a plot for the site of the first church, Congregational in denomination.

The Stewarts felt the cause of the United States during the World war as a personal interest and lent unstintedly their financial aid. Sandy Stewart, when he left Montana, went into Canada and there enlisted under the British flag to help fight the battle of the world for liberty and democracy, and he lies today in France, a sacrifice to the world cause. Every bond sale and every other drive for funds for the prosecution of the war was liberally supported by the brothers, who thereby rendered it much easier for Crane to "go over the top." Jack, Charles and Sandy Stewart never married, but Neil, who is one of the trio which lives in Crane, and who is older than Jack, married Arletta Gardner and is the father of three children. So it will be seen that the House of Stewart has not lagged in its duty to its community and its country. The importance of service in some useful capacity has not been overlooked, and, although few of them are family men, they have felt the thrill inspired by the presence of the newer generations and have been glad to help hang opportunities for them upon the pegs which mark their milestones from childhood to citizenship.

David Stewart. The Scotch name which introduces this article represents one of the numerous and worthy families of Richland County, and it has ever stamped its owners as among the sincere, industrious and honorable folk of their bailiwick. David Stewart, of whom it is the province of this review to make more than brief mention, has contributed much toward the popularity of the family about Crane and has passed almost a score of years in this locality.

He is a native of Bowmanville, Ontario, born fifty miles east of Toronto, Canada, July 18, 1856, and his coming to manhood was on his father's farm there. His is one of the ancient families of that British province and was founded by his grandfather, David Stewart, who immigrated from the Town of Refluch, Argyllshire, Scotland, when a young man and settled in the timber country of Ontario and turned his energies into the clearing of the land and the development of a home. He left nothing undone in the matter of posterity, for he gave six sons and two daughters to become citizens and virile beings about his declining years and to maintain the honor and integrity of the name. His sons were David, Neil, Duncan, Archibald, John and Peter, while his daughters were Jane and Jeanette, the former becoming the wife of John Lovkin and the latter dying without marriage.

David Stewart, the senior of this long list of sons of old David, was a child of three years when his parents immigrated from Scotland about 1834, and he drank draughts of frontier air deeply while lending a childhood and youthful hand to his father in the making of a wilderness home. He became a farmer himself when he assumed the dignity of a citizen, proved himself fairly successful as an accumulator of property, manifested an interest in the public affairs of his country in the consideration of public questions and lived in unofficial status through life. In the early '80s he prospected for a location along the boundary line of Canada, but within the United States, and chose it on the Yellowstone River in Montana. His destination by rail was Glendive, then the end of the Northern Pacific as it pointed westward, and he occupied the land in the Yellowstone Valley improved and developed by Jacob Wald and held a "squatter's" right there three years. He lived there from 1881 to 1884, and his was about the first attempt in all that locality made at farming. He was a compeer of Frank Lovering and John O'Brien, others who figured prominently among the early settlers of the region, and when he abandoned the place he returned to Canada and spent another seven or eight years, during which he made sure that his heart was with the pure air and the wild romance of the valley of the Yellowstone, and he returned here, but he was not permitted to take part long in the active affairs of the locality among his old neighbors, for death claimed him in March, 1898, when sixty-seven years old.

Continuing the reference to David Stewart, he married Barbara McMillin, who was born in Scotland, near the birthplace of her husband. She was only a child when she was taken to Canada, where she married, bore a numerous family and died when sixty-three years of age. Her children were: David, of this review; Neil, one of the trio of brothers now living in Crane; Jeanette, who married Robert Kelley; John Archibald, who is known universally as "Jack"; Barbara, who married Howard Bickford and died in Ontario; Alexander Malcolm, who was killed in battle in France while a Canadian soldier; Charles, a ranchman at Crane, Montana, and Maria, who died at Fairview, Montana, as Mrs. John McMillin.

David Stewart, the senior of this numerous family, was educated in the country school near Leskard Village as he passed through his childhood and youth, and he was a factor on his father's farm till long past his majority. When he sought the United States and established himself in Montana he was following the example of his brothers and sisters who preceded him, and his first year was spent on a sheep ranch, that of G. D. Hollecker, west of Glendive. Subsequently for a time he and his brother engaged at the mason's trade and contracted some important work in Glendive, that of laying the foundation of the Jordan Hotel, and at Sidney that of the construction of the stone church, the first place of worship provided in all this region. When he abandoned the trowel he turned his attention again to the farm and located near Crane, where he soon filed on his homestead, the spot he still occupies.

The survey for the irrigation project has been made prior to his filing on his claim, and Mr. Stewart sensed the importance of the enterprise and the advantage one would have, eventually, who owned some of the lands under the system of irrigation. He was one of the first users of water from the Yellowstone when it was turned into the ditch and alfalfa and corn, besides the grains, have constituted the products which his farm has added to the agricultural output of the valley and which have carried its owner forward toward the position of independence which is headed his way.

The first home of Mr. Stewart still stands and still shelters his family. It is the proverbial log cabin which seemed mansionlike to the pioneer and which was ever comfortable and hospitable. The landscape about the cluster of buildings which mark the family home, once nude of forest trees, is now being shaded by the ash and the cottonwood, which lines the ditch sides or which have prospered through the nurturing care of the family when threatened with destruction by drouth until they cast their shadows far out and welcome the traveler to their cooling shades.

David Stewart returned to Canada when he decided to marry. He left a young woman behind him when he sought the United States to prepare himself for taking a wife, and went back for her when his plans appeared certain of achievement. On June 11, 1901, he married Sarah Gibson, a daughter of William Gibson and Eliza Ferguson, both of Irish blood. The Gibsons were farmers near Leskard, and Mrs. Stewart was born in Cartwright Township of her native county. The seven children of the Gibson household were: John W., of Elmvale, Ontario; Sarah, born April 14, 1858; Mrs. Margaret McFarlane, of Saskatchewan, Canada; Susan, Mrs. Albert Blow, of Francis, Saskatchewan; Samuel, of Collingwood, Ontario, where his younger brother, Albert, resides; and Joseph, who is located at Innes, Saskatchewan.

The issue of Mr. and Mrs. Stewart are David Ferguson and Albert Malcolm.

The political status of Mr. Stewart is republican in national elections. His first presidential vote was cast for Colonel Roosevelt, and in the months we were doing our bit to win the war he was a member of the local defense committee and the family bought liberally of bonds and gave freely to the cause of the Red Cross. He has been actively connected with the educational phase of his district, and he and Mrs. Stewart aided in the establishment of the community church and have followed the progress of this Congregational body from its inception to its last item of expansion.

Alvin Hodson. The worthy old pioneer whose name appears herein was at the time of his death one of the few links in the chain that connected the present age to a period buried in the mists of the past. He enjoyed the distinction of being one of the oldest living settlers of what is now Cascade County, and was a witness of its development to its present prosperous condition as one of Montana's most advanced and enlightened counties. Homes and towns sprung up on every hand from the time he first saw the county in its primitive wildness and beauty. Fertile, well-tilled farms, with all the adjuncts of civilization, have taken the place of the former lonesome reaches which sheltered beasts of prey and, at no very remote period, the painted savage. The music of traffic, industry and husbandry

Alvin Hodson

make melody where once only disturbed by the symphony of the breeze, the dirge of the winter storm, or the first blasts of the tornado.

Alvin Hodson was a native son of the old Empire State, having been born in Onondaga County, New York, on May 20, 1837. He was the son of Charles and Euphemia (Norington) Hodson, farming folk. The father, who was the son of English parents, was born in 1802 on the Atlantic ocean while his parents were crossing to America. He died in 1890. His wife, who was born in New York State in 1807, died in 1865. Of the nine children born to this worthy couple, one only is living, the subject of this review being the fifth in order of birth.

Charles Hodson led a very active and useful career. For many years he was identified with the lumber industry and "ran" logs on the Seneca River. Later he engaged in farming and dairying in Onondaga County, being a pioneer of that county. He was held in high regard in his community and was appointed guardian for many orphan children. Politically he was an old-line whig and on the disintegration of that party he aligned himself with its successor, the republican party. His religious membership was with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Alvin Hodson spent his boyhood days on the home farm and secured such educational training as was afforded by the schools of that period during the winter months. His first employment was in picking up potatoes, for which he had to take his pay in potatoes. In 1852 he accompanied his parents to Green Lake County, Wisconsin, the trip being made by boat from Buffalo, New York, to Sheboygan, Wisconsin, thence overland to Oshkosh, and then up the Fox River by boat to Berlin, where they located on Government land. In 1862 Mr. Hodson left Wisconsin and started overland with horses for Bannock, Idaho, where he arrived on September 1st. For a time he was engaged in prospecting and mining, but later was occupied in freighting between Helena and Fort Benton. In 1870 he returned to Wisconsin to visit his family, and spent about a year there. In 1871 he returned to Chestnut Valley, Montana, and engaged in the cattle and horse business, in which he was one of the pioneers in this section of the country. During the years following he was very active in that line of effort and met with splendid success. In 1909 he retired from active labor and afterward gave but little attention to active business affairs beyond the necessary oversight of his private affairs. He was the owner of 3,500 acres of land.

Politically Mr. Hodson always gave his support to the republican party and took an intelligent interest in public affairs, though he never had any ambition for public office for himself.

On January 4, 1880, Alvin Hodson was married to Julia Austin, who was born in Valparaiso, Indiana, the daughter of Thomas and Cornelia (Garrison) Austin. Her father was a native of Kent, England, born in 1809, and died in 1902. The mother was born in Wayne County, New York, in 1828, and died in 1887. They were the parents of four children, of whom two are living. Mr. Austin came to the United States by sailing ship when he was twenty-one years old, first locating in Wayne County, New York, where he followed his trade as a butcher. Later he located in Valparaiso, Indiana, and engaged in the meat business, but in 1879 he came to Chestnut Valley, Montana, and engaged in farming during the remainder of his active years. Religiously he was a Presbyterian, while in politics he was a democrat. In 1879 the subject's wife, then Julia Austin, came up the Missouri River from Bismarck to Fort Benton on the steamer "Key West," accompanying her father. Then her father and Mr. Hodson came by wagon to Chestnut Valley and in the spring of 1880 the mother and another daughter, Elizabeth, made the same trip to Fort Benton, thence overland to Chestnut Valley.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hodson were born seven children, namely: Luella, who was the first white child born in Chestnut Valley, is the wife of E. J. Couch, a ranchman in Cascade County, and they have a daughter, Luella; Mary is the wife of J. W. Dockery, a ranchman in Chestnut Valley, and they have two children, Herschel and Eveline; John was married to Isabel Travis and they have three children, Charles, Philip and Mabel; Bessie is the wife of J. H. Hughes, a merchant in Cascade, and they have two children, Wesley and Hortense; Charles is superintendent of the home ranch; Hattie died in 1909, at the age of fifteen years; and Mabel died in the same year, at the age of twelve years.

Mr. Hodson's career presents a notable example of those qualities of mind and character which overcome obstacles and win success. He was not only eminently successful in business, but he was universally respected in social life and as a neighbor he discharged his duties in a manner becoming a liberal-minded, intelligent citizen of the state where the essential qualities of mankind have ever been duly recognized and prized at their true value.

James D. O'Brien. One of the well known young farmers of the Yellowstone Valley, where Fox Creek joins the murky waters of the big river, is James D. O'Brien, whose life from birth has been passed upon the spot still sacred as his home. The flight of time has hurried him from the cradle through the period of youth and half way across the span of "three score and ten" and he passes the "half-way" with no exhibition of terror at the prospect of the finish, for he comes from the loins of one of Montana's brave old pioneers. He is carrying the burden of a modest valley farmer, producing the staple articles of food and watching them go into the great agricultural stream which flows on toward the feeding-grounds of the world. He is one of the heaving tide of worthy citizenship which maintains the world in equilibrium and shares in the prosperity or the adversity as it is measured out to the human race.

As told elsewhere in this work, the O'Briens are all but native to the soil of Montana from its discovery date. James D. himself was born upon the face of this commonwealth and his natal day was June 10, 1885. He was coached to manhood by a father who knew how to train sons for useful and honorable lives, and it is with pardonable pride that he refers to John W. O'Brien, his lamented sire. Young James grew up in the store and about the road ranch his parents kept on the highway leading from Glendive to the Missouri River, and his education was presided over chiefly by the lady teachers of the county, chief among whom was Miss Tina Hackney, who left an indelible impression upon her pupils and who was honored with the office of county superintendent of Dawson County.

As he approached man's estate James D. familiarized himself with the affairs of the store and the developing ranch of his parents and was a close associate of his father when the store was burned and the business snuffed out almost as completely as if it had never been. He was filling a man's place on the ranch long before this untoward incident, and to this work since has he devoted his talent and his time. For some years he was a stock raiser and a small feeder and shipper, but the invasion of the region by the emigrants bent on farming curtailed the range and even changed him from a stock man to a farmer. Every year he has harvested grain from the seed of the springtime, and in the great drouth of 1919 he threshed 900 bushels of wheat, which proved to be the best grain marketed at the Sidney Mills that year.

Mr. O'Brien's home is the old domicile which stood before his parents came to the spot as the successor of "French Jo." Its logs are hoary with age and its low ceilings and squatty appearance pronounce it at once the home of some old pioneer. The cluster of cabin structures which mark the O'Brien domicile and suggest to the traveler the doings of years long dead stand just out of reach of the ever encroaching waters of the Yellowstone and commune, as it were, with the spirit of the decaying ruins out upon the highway where the voice and bustle and business has long been still.

James D. O'Brien is, as his rank as a citizen, a counterpart of his father. Justice is still enthroned in the old seat where the elder placed it, democracy shines where it ever shown when the senior of the name worshiped it and the political activities of the son are fashioned in keeping with the ancients of the democratic faith. He lives alone where his childish voice resounded among the cottonwoods and echoed upon the night air, and the service to his locality which he has rendered has been done as a good citizen setting a virtuous example and in aid of the war drives in behalf of the winning of the World war.

Rev. Charles David Crouch. Pastoral and many executive and penetrative duties have made Rev. Mr. Crouch a prominent figure in Montana Methodism.

He was born at Plumstead, England, December 3, 1863, a son of William and Caroline (Baker) Crouch. He was ten years of age when the family came to America in 1873, and he grew to manhood and finished his education in the public schools of Salt Lake City, Utah. As a youth he mastered the book binder's trade, and from that trade he earned his living for twenty-one years in the states of Utah and Montana. In 1898 he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in 1903 he graduated in the theological course from the Montana Wesleyan University at Helena. In 1913 he was awarded the degree Doctor of Divinity by the University of Pugent Sound at Tacoma, Washington. Doctor Crouch was pastor of the important churches in the state, at Butte, Great Falls, Missoula and Helena, and from 1908 to 1912, four years, was district superintendent of the Yellowstone District of the Montana Conference. Doctor Crouch is a trustee of the Great Falls Deaconess Hospital, of the Bozeman Deaconess Hospital and the Montana Deaconess School at Helena, and is a trustee and chairman of the board of directors of the Montana Wesleyan College at Helena. In politics he is a republican, and is a member of the Woodmen of the World and recently became affiliated with the Masonic Order.

November 29, 1882, at Salt Lake City, Doctor Crouch married Beulah A. Adams, a daughter of Barnabas and Julia (Banker) Adams. Mr. and Mrs. Crouch have two children, Leslie B. and Clara Dean, the latter the wife of Ross G. Gallup.

Isom Preuitt is a Montana pioneer and for many years has been identified with the community of Townsend, where he lives retired.

He was born in Madison County, Illinois, August 29, 1839. His father, Isaac Preuitt, was born in the same county, at the mouth of Wood River, three miles above where the City of Alton now stands on the Mississippi River, in 1814. That was a very early date in the history of Illinois and the middle west, and the birthplace of Isaac Preuitt was one of the familiar block houses which afforded protection to the settlers from Indian attacks.

Isom Preuitt acquired a common school education, grew up on a farm and farming has been the vocational basis for his entire career. When the Civil war came on he enlisted in 1861 and was assigned to Company M of the First Missouri Cavalry. He was orderly sergeant of his company, and Governor Fletcher promoted him to first lieutenant.

Soon after the close of the war Mr. Preuitt came out to Montana Territory, and while engaged in ranching and farming has frequently been honored with public offices. During 1866-67 he served as assessor of Meagher County. He was elected justice of the peace in 1876 and again in 1898-99 served as assessor of Broadwater County. He is a democrat in his political affiliations and has been a member of the Masonic Order since April, 1865. He joined the Odd Fellows in 1885. His wife has been a member of the Degree of Honor since 1883.

Mr. Preuitt married at Helena, Montana, June 6, 1886, Lodema M. Brownell. She was born at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, in 1844, and came to Montana at the age of twenty years. In 1868 she returned East and became the wife of W. T. Baker. The Bakers came to Montana in 1870, and her first husband died here in 1883.

David R. Edwards is a former merchant, for many years in business at Great Falls, and has been liberal of his time and means in behalf of every public spirited movement.

Mr. Edwards was born at Liberty in Clay County, Missouri, March 10, 1849, youngest of the five children and the only survivor born to John S. and Levina (Roberts) Edwards. His father was a native of Virginia and his mother of Kentucky. His father died at the age of sixty-three in 1860, and his mother at the age of eighty. His father moved to Northwest Missouri in 1821, was a pioneer cabinet maker and for many years engaged in the furniture business at Liberty, making much of the furniture which he sold. He was a Mason and in politics a democrat.

David R. Edwards grew up in Missouri, learned the furniture business from his father, and in 1884 came to Montana, first locating at Helena, and later at Great Falls. He was managing partner with J. P. Curtin from 1892 to 1907, and then bought out Mr. Curtin and continued business under his individual name until he retired in 1918. Mr. Edwards is a life member of Great Falls Lodge No. 214 of the Elks. He is a democrat in politics.

Mr. Edwards married Mary C. Carey. To their marriage were born two children: Katherine; and Carey, who died at the age of nine years.

John K. Castner, who died December 29, 1915, was always called "the founder of Belt," and there is no question that the town owed its original impetus to his vision and enterprise. Mr. Castner was a pioneer in the Northwest, coming up the Missouri River to Fort Benton over half a century ago. For years his business was freighting. He explored all the country around Great Falls many times. He had been reared in one of the famous coal sections of the United States, Western Pennsylvania, and while not a professional coal miner, he had a knowledge of coal seams such as only a man reared in a coal district could have. He was probably the first to recognize the commercial nature of the

Wealthy E Palmer
AB Palmer

outcrop at what is now Belt, and he was the first to exploit those deposits and market them.

John K. Castner was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, September 22, 1844, and was seventy-one years of age at the time of his death. He was educated in common schools, taught a term in Pennsylvania, and in 1867 started for the great West. He traveled by steamboat down the Ohio to St. Louis and thence up the Missouri to the head of navigation. His journey came to an end at Cow Island, 125 miles east of Fort Benton. His first employment was as a freight watchman, following which he became driver of a bull team between Cow Island and Fort Benton. He also located on a squatter's claim near Ulm, with Joe Largent as his partner, and remained there ranching and cutting hay until he sold his claim to Largent. After that he acquired an equipment of mule outfits and made himself and his organization an important factor in the freighting and transportation business of the Northwest.

It was in 1869 that Mr. Castner accompanied a party of prospectors to the Great Falls of the Missouri River, and he afterwards told how opinion was divided as to whether that location would ever become the scene of an important city. During 1870 Mr. Castner on horseback made an extensive exploring expedition all over the district around Great Falls, and it was then, with the keen eye of a prospector, he recognized and examined the coal formations at what is now Belt. He kept this knowledge in mind during subsequent years while continuing his freighting industry. It was in 1877 that Mr. Castner made the first efforts at developing the coal deposits of Belt. The development of the country had been such that there was a commercial demand for coal, though naturally much prejudice against it, as is always true of the people of a prairie country. He hauled coal to Fort Benton but gave it away so as to convince the people that it would burn. In time he had a considerable demand created, and acquired extensive holdings of mining claims, also platted a townsite, and gave Belt its first commercial prominence, that of a coal camp. He continued producing and freighting coal to different markets until 1894. An associate with him in the ownership of the coal interests at Belt was Senator T. E. Powers. In 1894 they sold their joint mining interests to the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, and thus Belt became the chief coal property of that great corporation. The coal mines of Belt have always been one of the chief commercial resources of the town, though Belt in the past quarter of a century has attained a much more important significance than that of a coal town.

In the twenty years before his death Mr. Castner used his business enterprise for the benefit of the community in many ways, and was always one of the most loyal and public spirited citizens. He owned and operated for over thirty years the Castner Hotel. The main street of the city is known as Castner Street. When Belt was incorporated in 1907 Mr. Castner was the unanimous choice of the citizens for the office of mayor, a post he held for three years. Belt has a splendid school system, and no one gave more earnest thought or consideration to the problems of local education than the late Mr. Castner. For several years he was president of the board of education.

Mr. Castner was an enthusiastic republican and an ardent admirer of the late Colonel Roosevelt. He was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was a director of the North Montana Fair Association and a member of the Montana State Pioneers Society.

At Fort Benton in 1877 Mr. Castner married Miss Mattie Bost. Mrs. Castner, still a resident of Belt, is distinguished as a very capable business woman, and during her husband's lifetime and since she has carried on some very creditable enterprises on her own account. Mrs. Castner came to the Northwest in the fall of 1876, traveling up the Missouri River on the steamer Nellie Peck from St. Louis. After Mr. and Mrs. Castner established their home at Belt she took charge of the stage stopping station, serving meals at 50 cents apiece, and her skilled cookery gained a justified fame far and near. In those days she served an abundance of wild game, and the guest at her table usually had a choice among such fine flavored meats as grouse, prairie chicken, deer, antelope, elk, buffalo steak and mountain trout.

A number of years ago Mrs. Castner bought 640 acres in the Highwood Mountains, and stocked it with horses and cattle. As a successful ranch woman she has sent large numbers of cattle to the Chicago markets, several times sending three carloads at once. She sold her ranch in 1918 for $17,000. Mrs. Castner is the largest individual property owner in Belt. At her home she still maintains a fine garden and was the first to raise sweet potatoes in the town. Her land holdings include one tract a mile long parallel with the Great Northern Railway. Mrs. Castner, who had no children of her own, reared a boy, who is now thirty-nine years of age.

Allen Barnes Palmer. Montana is distinctively a cattle producing state and fortunes have been amassed in this industry, and the future of this very important branch of agricultural activity is more promising than ever. Because of the opportunities offered in it, a number of the most enterprising men of the state have devoted themselves to this industry and have no reason to regret such action. One of these typical Montana ranchers is Allen Barnes Palmer, owning and operating a very valuable ranch eight miles east of Cascade.

Allen Barnes Palmer was born in Bradford County, Pennsylvania, January 12, 1856, a son of Lathrop and Emeranzer (Coats) Palmer. Lathrop Palmer enlisted in a Pennsylvania volunteer infantry regiment for service during the war between the North and the South at Compton, Pennsylvania, in 1862, and was under the command of General Sherman. After participating in all of the battles and skirmishes of his regiment he lost his life in the battle of the Wilderness. His widow, who was a native of Pennsylvania, did not long survive him, but passed away in 1868, aged forty years. They had three sons and two daughters, of whom two survive, Allen Barnes and his brother Nelson of Moline, Illinois, the former having been the eldest born.

Growing up in his native county, Allen Barnes Palmer was educated in its schools, and he earned his first money helping to operate a cross-cut saw, for which he received $1 per day. Later he worked out as a farm hand in the summer and attended school in the winter, and he also learned the stone mason trade. In 1876 he attended the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and the following spring came as far west as Illinois to visit his brothers, Frederick and Nelson, who were then living at Pontiac. After some time with them Mr. Palmer went to Adair County, Iowa, and for about a year was engaged in a contracting business as a stone mason, but then left for Fremont, Nebraska, and later was a foreman in a brick yard at Wahoo, Nebraska, and also did some contracting in his trade. Returning to Adair County, Iowa, he carried out some contracts there which took about a year, and then came to the Territory of Montana, arriving here in March, 1880. He traveled by rail to Ogden, Utah, from whence he came to the Blackfoot Canyon by the Oregon Shortline Railroad. His next lap of the journey was performed by stage to Helena, and from there he proceeded again by stage to Chestnut Valley.

Having reached his objective point, he hired out to Jacob Seiben, a sheepman, and for several years was occupied with sheep herding, working at his trade as opportunity offered. Subsequently he went to Fort Benton and engaged in contracting stone work during the winter and in the summer superintended the sheep ranch of Fisk & Caldwell on the present site of Lewistown. During this period Mr. Palmer had some experiences with the Indians, as did all of the settlers of those early days in the territory, but managed to defeat any hostile intentions they may have had with regard to him.

Having secured a standing in his new home, Mr. Palmer returned to Bradford County, Pennsylvania, going down the river from Fort Benton to Bismarck, Dakota, and thence home by rail. On August 13, 1882, he was married to Wealthy Titus, born in Bradford County, Pennsylvania. The bride and groom proceeded back to the West in a leisurely manner, consuming about a year, as some time was spent in Iowa. Upon reaching Chestnut Valley Mr. Palmer bought 160 acres of land in which is now Cascade County, and embarked in farming and stock-raising, adding to his ranch from time to time until he now owns 3,200 acres, and he also owns 2,400 acres of land in Teton County, which is operated by his son. At the present time he is building over fifty miles of wire fence. He has about 500 head of cattle and 150 head of horses of the Percheron and Shire strains, owning stallions of both. One of his stallions, which is a show horse, weighs 2,350 pounds. In addition to his extensive stock interests Mr. Palmer is secretary of the Cascade County Co-operative Association, a general merchandise concern. For the past ten years he has served on the school board, and has always been in favor of improving the educational facilities of the neighborhood. Politically Mr. Palmer votes the republican ticket.

Mr. and Mrs. Palmer have two children, namely: Raymond T., who married Ethel Robinson, has a daughter; and Nola, who is the wife of George Jemison, has a daughter. Mr. Palmer has taken his son into partnership with him in the Teton County ranch, and as the young man has been trained to the work under his father's supervision there is no doubt but that he will be equally successful. The family is a very well known one in the state, and Mr. and Mrs. Palmer are numbered among the honored pioneers of Montana, to whose efforts much credit is due, for they came here at a time when hardships and privations were a part of the everyday life, and rendered valuable assistance in dissipating them and bringing about the conditions which prevail today.

Albert R. Obergfell. The name of Obergfell represents one of the earliest pioneer families of what is now Richland County. It was first introduced into Montana by Matthew Obergfell, the father of Albert, in March, 1882, and a location was then made at Newlon, on the flat above the mouth of Fox Creek. The name has ever since continued a prominent one in the annals of the industrial life of the community.

Matthew Obergfell was born at Glenegen, Baden, Germany, learned the carpenter's trade in the land of his birth, and came to the United States when he had reached his majority. From Indiana he enlisted in the Civil war, and gave three years of service in the artillery department, and in all that time escaped wounds. Following the close of the war he located in Kansas City, Missouri, where he followed the carpenter's trade for some time, and was there married. His next location was at Indianapolis, Indiana, where he continued the work of his trade and finally also engaged in farming, and it was from that location in March, 1882, that he started with his family for the untamed and unsettled region of old Dawson County, Montana. He possessed a fair education, had familiarized himself with the English language, and had taught his children to speak both the German and English tongue.

Matthew Obergfell brought the family by rail to Glendive, soon provided himself with a cow, horse and a yoke of steers, the latter furnishing the motive power for turning over the virgin sod, and thus began his life as a rancher in the Northwest. He was limited as to cash capital, but possessed the knowledge of a trade which provided him with the means for procuring the substantial things of life for his family, working during the winter months at Fort Buford or at Ridgelawn or on the O'Brien improvements at the mouth of Fox Creek, but spring always found him at the ranch following the plow or otherwise preparing his land for a crop. The shelter for his family and stock he erected of logs. He had prepared to enter this tract as a homestead when it should come into the market for settlement, and furnished an official the money with which to place his filing on the tract, but the official failed to do so, and the buildings Mr. Obergfell had erected had to be transferred to another site. They were moved to his homestead, and to this particular tract he acquired title by the entry and proof procedure. Matthew Obergfell passed the remainder of his active life on that homestead, and his prosperity as a farmer and stockman, chiefly the latter, gained for him prestige and enabled him to acquire other lands until at the time of his death he owned a section and a half.

He had married Barbara Stierle, a sister of Charley Stierle, who was one of the first settlers to locate in the Newlon region of Richland County and whose life history is recorded elsewhere in this publication. Mrs. Obergfell was also born in the Fatherland, and she passed away on the Richland County homestead, surviving her husband about two years. The children in their family were: Charley, a stockman who died in Richland County, June 11, 1920; Mary, wife of Maj. Charles B. Lowmiller, of Poplar, Montana; Albert Robert, of this review; Paul, who is farming near his brother Albert; Annie, wife of George Williams, of Sidney; Celia, the wife of R. L. Wyman, of Glendive; Isadore, more commonly known as Jake, is a stockman near Newlon; August is also engaged in ranching in this county; Rosie is the wife of Pat Kelley, of Richland County; Matthew is likewise a Richland County stockman; and John, the youngest of this large family of children, is also one of the Richland County farmers.

Albert R. Obergfell was born in Indianapolis, Indiana, February 13, 1873, and was nine years of age when he began life in Montana. His school advantages during his youth were meager, but he early learned to ride the range and work with stock, and for a number of years he worked out as a ranch hand, putting his earnings in the family treasury in a common cause. The father provided his sons with horses when they became independent ranchers, and he was regarded by his sons as the head of the family until he passed away. After his marriage Albert Obergfell established his home at the old family homestead where he had spent the days of his boyhood and youth, and there he has ever since remained, engaged extensively in the stock business. During the period of the World war the price of horses was high, and the Montana raiser reaped his profits during that time. Mr. Obergfell's brand for his horses is "JE" and his cattle brand is the "KH." His ranch is known as the JE Ranch. He has given no consideration to farming, the stock business being his chief concern, and his pasture comprises three sections in the hills of his home region.

The Albert Obergfell Ranch of 800 acres lies three miles southwest of Sidney, and is one of the attractive rural places of the county. The main ditch of the Yellowstone project crosses his land and runs just in front of his home. His barn, erected in 1916, is 30 by 38 feet and 14 feet to the square, with mow room for thirty tons of hay. The residence, which was built in 1918, is on the bungalow plan, modern in all its appointments, containing the Delco lighting system, laundry equipment in the basement, the "Baby Hoover" electric sweeper, and the outlay of this delightful eight-room house was the plan to a large extent of Mrs. Obergfell.

Mr. Obergfell married in April, 1914, Mrs. Lydia Pinkley, who was born in Branch County, Michigan, July 10, 1868. Her parents died during her childhood, and she was reared at Jackson, Michigan. Ed, Mrs. Mary Tulip, Bert and Mrs. Obergfell constitutes the children of their parents and their father was James Coon, and their mother was Nancy Waterman. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Obergfell has been without issue.

When Albert Obergfell reached the voting age he cast his ballot in opposition to the political principles of his father. Two of the sons of the family espoused the democratic party and five became republicans, Albert R. casting his lot with the democrats. He has always been without political aspirations, and has never become affiliated with a lodge. He was reared in the faith of the Roman Catholic Church.

Mrs. May Ball, of Sidney, has the distinction of being at the head of the only commercial hotel at this point, and she is further honored as being one of the early pioneers of Eastern Montana. Her influence and help have gone out in many directions in her community, have aided in the establishment of many of its public institutions, and among the many benefactions which stand to her credit may be mentioned the Sidney Hospital, to which she very materially contributed.

Mrs. Ball came to Montana from Dunn County, Wisconsin. She was born and reared in that region, and arrived at womanhood with the experience of a farmer's daughter and with but a mediocre educational training. She arrived in Montana in September, 1895. Her uncle, Albin Tubbs, had just preceded her to this state, and he afterward became a well known settler in Ekalaka, and an extensive stock man as well as a freighter between Wibaux and that place, near which he now resides. Mrs. Ball's first efforts for self support in Montana were as a cook for Ben Lawlis, the manager of the Piere Wibaux Ranch, and she spent the winter there. In the following summer she was married in Glendive to William Ball, and they established their home twenty-five miles northeast of Wibaux, where they were engaged in ranching for ten years before leaving the locality and moving to Sidney. While success attended their first industrial efforts on the ranch, adversity soon followed and at Sidney they began again at the bottom of the ladder, Mr. Ball becoming a freighter between Mondak and Sidney. They arrived here on the 17th of May, 1905, and on the 5th of the following June Mrs. Ball began furnishing food to the people as they arrived in Sidney. She was on the townsite before any of the important business enterprises had been started, and hers was the first frame building to be occupied on the site. It was a three-room house and is still in use as a dwelling, and its location was the very spot where Mrs. Ball's dining room in the Valley Hotel now stands. For three years she maintained her boarding house in this primitive fashion, and then erected and moved to a frame hotel, the predecessor of the now famous Valley Hotel. This frame hotel contained twenty rooms, and in 1915 it gave way to the three-story reinforced concrete structure named the Valley Hotel, the only three-story building in Sidney. It is strictly modern in all its appointments, contains thirty rooms, and the basement is used as a sample room, store room and furnace room. The Valley Hotel lends prestige to Sidney and the surrounding community, and meets every demand of the traveling public.

Mrs. May Curtis Ball is a daughter of George A. Curtis and Celia Carter Curtis and a granddaughter of Alpheus Curtis, who was born in Rochester, New York, and was a plowstock maker throughout life. He moved from New York to Mukwonago, Wisconsin, in the early '40s, and he spent the remainder of his life in Waukesha County. He married Emma Stuchfield, who came as a little maiden of ten years from England to America, and she died in Dunn County, Wisconsin, when she had reached the age of seventy-nine years. The only child of that union was George A. Curtis, the father of Mrs. Ball and who now makes his home with his daughter. Mrs. Curtis married for her second husband Martin Tubbs, and their children were: Albin, of Ekalaka; Frank, who maintains his home in Sidney; Ida, who married Harry Smith, of Watsonville, California; and Wales W., of Earl, North Dakota.

George A. Curtis was born at Mukwonago, Wisconsin, August 23, 1844. He received but a limited educational training and spent his youth upon a farm. He still owns the Wisconsin farm which he homesteaded, but, as above stated, he now makes his home with his daughter in Sidney. On the 20th of September, 1867, he married Celia Carter, whose death occurred May 10, 1905. Their children are: Amy, now Mrs. McArthur, of Sidney, Montana; Mrs. May Ball, also of Sidney; Mrs. Irene Reid, of Grand Forks, British Columbia; Claude C., of Minneapolis, Minnesota; Roy W., of Sidney; and Lila M., a teacher in the Sidney schools. Mrs. Ball became the mother of two children, but her daughter, Madge, her older child, died in Sidney at the age of four years. Her son, William Curtis Ball, is attending the public schools.

Mrs. Ball was reared at home under republican teachings, her father being a staunch supporter of that political faith, and he cast his first presidential vote for General Grant in 1868. Mrs. Ball cast her first presidential vote for Colonel Roosevelt in 1912 and voted for Charles E. Hughes for President in 1916. During the World war she was one of the active workers in the Red Cross organization, and in many ways her influence and effective work have ramified throughout Sidney and Richland County.

Burton S. Adams. On the scroll of honor which recites the deeds and achievements of serious and purposeful men in Montana appears the name of Burton S. Adams, who is serving his second term as postmaster of Sidney. While he has rendered his town and his Government efficient service in the postal department, it is not this service which gives brilliance to his record of achievements within the state, but in a different field and where scientific training and experience had to do with the foundation work of development which has since taken place. He brought to the state a personal equipment for engineering work and for several years he was a modest factor in the scheme of land surveying, in the designation of mineral lands by survey as a deputy United States surveyor and on the work preliminary to the construction of irrigations projects which have come to be a large factor in achieving agricultural fame for the treasure state.

In preparation for his profession of civil engineer Mr. Adams laid the ground work for his education in the schools of Faribault, Minnesota, near which city he grew up, took a preparatory course in Carleton College at Northfield and finished his professional course in the Valparaiso University in Indiana, where he graduated with the degree of C. E. in 1889. He did much work in the field while taking his course, and thus acquired the practical as well as the theoretical knowledge of his profession, and his first position upon entering upon his career in the field was as assistant to the engineer in the construction of the waterworks system of Middlesboro, Kentucky, and he continued with the company for some time, not only as a builder but in charge of the steam plant of the city. When that connection was severed he came to Montana and found work with the Great Northern Railway Company as a transitman and later as the head of an engineering party in the field. He was appointed chief, in charge of the construction of the east end of the Cascade tunnel, by C. P. Smith, but it happened that he was then engaged in a mineral survey in the state, far distant from a telegraph office, and he failed to receive word of his appointment in time to accept.

He was appointed deputy United States mineral and land surveyor in 1894, and in succeeding years made public land surveys in Flathead, Lincoln, Sanders, Missoula, Blaine, Phillips, Valley, Roosevelt, Powder River, Custer, Fallon, Dawson, McCone and Richland counties. He made mineral surveys in West Fisher, Libby, Troy and Sylvanite districts of Montana, of Sumpter and Meadows districts of Oregon and of Granite Creek and Barkerville, British Columbia. He made surveys for the British Columbia Lumber Company on the Upper Frazer and Smoky rivers to the Peace River Divide. He was county surveyor of Flathead and Dawson counties, Montana, while active in engineering work, and was vice president of the O'Niel Lumber Company at Kalispell. Made surveys and plans for Big Fork Power Development, Ashley Lake Reservoir and Irrigation project.

He first visited the Yellowstone Valley, where his interests and his home now are, in 1899 and he made preliminary surveys of it in 1902. The construction of the project was recommended the next year and he has been an officer of the Water Users' Association, organized to co-operate with the Government in the construction of the project. He is chairman of the board of commissioners of Irrigation District No. 1, which is the successor of the Water Users' Association. He represented them in Washington, D. C., three times in the fight for rental orders and charges and terms of contract, and succeeded in getting a ten-year rental. He made the first survey of a part of the townsite of Sidney for Mr. Kennoyer, the present mayor, in 1904, upon which site J. A. Ferris established the first general store and Ira M. Alling built the first residence and located the first lumber yard. He was one of the officers and organizers of the Bank of The Valley and of the Valley Mercantile Company, and when he identified himself with the valley he acquired some irrigable lands, his home ranch, and a bunch of cattle four miles from the site of the new town. He has been secretary and president of the Commercial Club, and a member of the school board three terms.

Besides his work done in Kentucky as an engineer Mr. Adams was employed by Norfolk, Virginia, to do some municipal surveying, and he went from there to Chicago and worked on the survey for the water system for the World's Fair Park. With the termination of his work there he came out to Montana.

He volunteered for service in the Spanish-American war, and was commissioned a second lieutenant in the First Montana Cavalry.

He platted the towns of Whitefish, Eureka, West Libby, Rexford, Lindsay, Big Fork, Somers, Galata, Sylvanite and Sidney, Montana.

In 1895, Mr. Adams went to South America as an engineer for the Orinoco Company, which held a ninety-nine-year lease from the Venezuela government, and he was one of a party of fourteen which made a survey preparatory to the development of the delta of the Orinoco River. He helped make the first survey of that river for navigation, and was placed in charge of the first party of white men to reach the summit of the Imataca Mountains. After spending a year south of the equator he returned to Montana and resumed his connection with engineering as a land surveyor north of Malta-Harlem and Chinook.

Burton S. Adams was born in Rice County, Minnesota, April 11, 1870, and he grew up on the farm of Thomas C. Adams, his father. The senior Adams held to democratic principles in later life, and his son Burton S. cast his maiden ballot in support of the candidate of that party. He has served as United States commissioner and was appointed postmaster of Sidney in December, 1915, as the successor of Raymond A. Northey, and four years later he was reappointed by President Wilson. While we were winning the war and saving the world from German domination he was a member of the County Council of Defense, was chairman of the first Red Cross drive made here and chairman, also, of the Home Section of the Red Cross.

The Adams home in Sidney was deeply interested in the war because the oldest son of the family, Curtis, was a volunteer in it. He entered the service at the age of sixteen, one of the youngest of the fighting forces of America, and served where danger was present and real work was to be done until the Central Powers were exhausted and gave up the struggle. Returning home Curtis Adams became reinstated as his father's assistant in the Sidney office.

Burton S. Adams married in Flathead County, Montana, in 1898, Miss Emma Eckelberry, a daughter of a Union soldier of West Virginia, who came from Minnesota to Montana about 1889 and settled in Flathead County. The children of the Adams household are Wm. Curtis, Lorena J., Walter B., Earl J., Louise E. and Ralph V.

It will be seen in the foregoing brief review of Burton S. Adams that his thirty years since he entered upon his professional career have been filled with activities which count. A varied field has called him into service and his mark has been made upon both continents of the Western Hemisphere. He has familiarized himself with his own country by exploring it where duty called, and he has mixed with men of his profession who stand as monuments to engineering achievement in the development of the Northwest. He is yet young. There are other fields

R. P. Thoroughman

waiting for his invasion on some important mission, and there is vigor of body and mind unimpaired to cope with whatever professional or other problems of business to which he may be assigned. He yields to no man in interest in the solution of the future problems of the Yellowstone Valley, and while time treads lightly upon him it will be his pleasure and purpose to serve.

Harry G. Ketcham is the editor and proprietor of the oldest newspaper in Richland County, the Sidney Herald, which was founded in the year 1908 as a weekly journal and a supporter of republican principles. The paper was first established by Lewis N. Barton and Frank J. Matoushek, but a short time later this firm was succeeded by Mr. Barton, who continued as its owner and publisher until September, 1909, when William H. Ketcham, an old-time newspaper publisher, purchased it and conducted it under the same political principles as when it was founded. In 1910 Mr. Ketcham sold the paper to his son Harry G., who continued the issue of a weekly paper but modified its political leanings and made it an independent journal.

Harry G. Ketcham is a native of Stuart, Nebraska, where he was born November 3, 1884, but during his boyhood was taken by his parents to Crawford, Nebraska, where he graduated from high school in 1903. He had grown up, as it were, in his father's printing shop, and he entered the newspaper field as soon as he finished his education. He worked on the Crawford Tribune, his father's paper, and then going to Alliance, Nebraska, worked on the Alliance Times. From that field he came to Montana and secured a position with Publisher Burke in Red Lodge. On severing his connection with that journal Mr. Ketcham left the newspaper field for a time and became connected with railroad work in the office of the Northern Pacific Company at Red Lodge, serving first as a warehouse man and later as cashier of the office, and remained with the company for two years. At the end of that period he returned to Nebraska and resumed work with his father at Crawford, and when the father sold his paper and came to Sidney the son remained with the Crawford Courier, but finally joined his father at Sidney and succeeded to the ownership of the Herald.

William H. Ketcham, the father of Harry G., is now a resident of Seattle, Washington. He completed his career as a newspaper man on the Sidney Herald after sixty-three years spent as a journalist, having begun the work as a child of thirteen in Philadelphia. He was born in the Keystone State and was reared in Philadelphia. He subsequently worked in Washington and Baltimore, and he is credited with having laid the first type set on the Chicago Inter Ocean. He established his first newspaper in Michigan, and subsequently followed his newspaper career in Kansas, Nebraska, Michigan and Montana, always conducting his journals under the republican banner. His school training had been very limited, but the newspaper office gave him a splendid conception of English, and he gained a broad and comprehensive knowledge. He also possessed a facile pen, and in the mid-day of his journalistic career he carried strong editorials as a feature of his issues. He was always an active political worker, was a great admirer of Colonel Roosevelt and one of his strong supporters, and in his younger days he served as a congressman's clerk in Washington and spent a number of years in that capacity. During the period of the Civil war he was engaged to some extent in secret service work.

Mr. Ketcham, Sr., married in Jackson, Michigan, May 9, 1872, Miss Nevada Bannock, who is believed to have been the first white girl born in Sonora, California, Sierra Nevada Valley. She died in 1917, at Sidney, the mother of the following children: Leroy, who died in Bruning, Nebraska, unmarried; Mrs. Ellis Weatherford, of Seattle, Washington; William E., whose home is in Sacramento, California; and Harry G.

Harry G. Ketcham has not espoused the political faith of his father, and although his sympathies are with the republican party he holds aloof from party affiliations and in local matters supports the man rather than the candidate. His paper has been the official journal of the county for some years, and also does the official printing for Sidney. It took a very prominent part in the county division movement, and as a public organ was an undoubted force in creating sentiment and crystallizing it for the creation of the new County of Richland.

Mr. Ketcham has contributed one of the splendid business houses to the development of Sidney. In 1916 he erected the Herald Block, a solid concrete building 46½ by 100 feet, with full basement, one-half of which is used as the Herald's plant. His equipment for his publication comprises an intertype setting machine, power press, two job presses and other equipment necessary for the conduct of a complete power newspaper plant.

Mr. Ketcham married at Minot, North Dakota, June 1, 1912, Miss Josephine O. Fladager, who was born at Inwood, Iowa, a daughter of Mrs. Eline Fladager and she was the eighth born in a family of nine children. Mrs. Ketcham received her advanced educational training in St. Augustine College, South Dakota, and was a teacher when she became acquainted with Mr. Ketcham. Mr. and Mrs. Ketcham are the parents of a son and daughter, Harriet Josephine and William Harry.

Robert Perry Thoroughman. It is not so many years since Montana was practically undeveloped, although from its present condition it is difficult for the newcomer to believe this for the state has made such rapid strides forward as to make up for a late start. However there are a number of men, still vigorous and hearty, who can relate personal experiences with the Indians that for thrilling excitement outclass any moving picture thrown upon the screen, and which are absolutely true in every particular. Robert Perry Thoroughman, of Cascade, is a man who has passed through the different phases of life in this region, and has fought and conquered the red man in more than one encounter. He has prospected and mined gold, hunted wild game, been a cowboy, cattle raiser, and is now a retired resident of the valley where he made the greater part of his money, and at all times he has been a regular, red-blooded man, typical of the great West and its magnificent development.

Robert Perry Thoroughman was born at Saint Joseph, Missouri, December 18, 1847, a son of Oliver Perry and Mary (Magill) Thoroughman. Oliver Perry Thoroughman was born in Kentucky, and died in Montana in 1887, when sixty-six years old. His wife was born in South Carolina and died in Montana in 1884, when sixty-three years old. They had eight children, three of whom survive, Robert Perry Thoroughman being the second in order of birth. Oliver Perry Thoroughman was a miner at Saint Joseph, Missouri, which he left for Denver, Colorado, in 1862, traveling overland from there to Virginia City, Montana, and became one of the pioneer prospectors and miners of the territory, continuing in this line of activity until his death. For eight years he served Lewis and Clark County as a commissioner. He was an Odd Fellow and a democrat.

Robert Perry Thoroughman attended the schools of Saint Joseph, Missouri, and Denver, Colorado. In 1862 he helped to drive a herd of cattle to Denver, accompanying his father to that city, and in 1863 rode the range. For the subsequent six months he was with Doctor Hamilton in the United States service as teamster. During 1865 he drove overland to Helena, Montana, with a team of mules, and was there engaged in mining on the site of the present Central Railroad depot. In 1874 he went to Flat Creek, Lewis and Clark County where he kept a road house. Having acquired a little capital, he invested it in cattle and ran them on the range in Prickley Pear Valley until July, 1880, when he drove his herd, in search of better pasturage, to Chestnut Valley, where he has since remained. Mr. Thoroughman made a success of the cattle business and is the owner of 1,120 acres of fine ranch land, but in 1917 sold his cattle and retired. He is a member of the Montana Pioneer Society, and the Odd Fellows, of which he a past noble grand. A very strong democrat, he was elected on his party ticket to the Seventh State Assembly and served for one term, and he has been deputy assessor for eleven years.

On March 23, 1870, Mr. Thoroughman was married to Anna E. Bickett, of Helena, Montana, a native of Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Thoroughman have two children, namely: Joseph, who married Effie Johnson, has one son, Robert Perry; and Anna, who is the deceased wife of Edwin Newlan. Both as a private citizen and public official Mr. Thoroughman has done his duty and lived up to his obligations in every particular and few men stand any higher in the confidence and esteem of his associates than he.

Lossie Dawe. One of the earliest of the Montana pioneers is Lossie Dawe, who established his home within its borders before it was admitted to the Union of states, and his name is enrolled among the founders and promoters of the commonwealth.

Settling in the Valley of the Yellowstone, where he began making a permanent home, Mr. Dawe first found work on the ranch of Sears and Davidson, sheep men on Sears Creek, and he remained with those ranchmen for two years. He was without personal capital save his ability and willingness to work, and his first monthly wage of $30 soon became the nucleus of an asset. Following this first employment Mr. Dawe continued as a wage earner in the employ of Charley Smith, who was also well known among the early sheep men and ranchers, but six months later he became the employe of a cattleman, one of the best known settlers of this region and now known as Senator George McCone of Glendive. A year and a half were spent on the McCone Ranch, at the same monthly wage he received formerly. Mr. Dawe had then been in the country four years, and in partnership with C. G. Larson had accumulated a bunch of 125 head of cattle, worth at that time about $22 a head, and the two began ranching for themselves.

The partners located on the North Fork of Burns Creek, above the N. P. Ranch, and were merely users of the domain, all that they could utilize. They erected the necessary sheds and corrals and built a cabin for themselves, hauling the logs from the river and erecting a dwelling 14 by 16 feet, and while its room space seems small at the present time it on one occasion accommodated over night seventeen men, Mr. Dawe slipping in last and out the first in the morning to make room for the others to move. The partners remained there until 1895, when Mr. Dawe married, and during that period one of them looked after their cattle interests while the other, chiefly Mr. Dawe, went on the roundups of the country and thus added greatly to the treasury of the firm. When the partnership was dissolved in 1897 they sold 175 head of cattle, and with his share of this sum, perhaps $1,500, Mr. Dawe started the cattle business in partnership with his wife.

They began their career together as stockraisers with a cow and a calf and a bull, and remained at the old ranch. They lived on there for several years, and rather than enter the land when the Government survey was made they purchased a tract adjacent to the hamlet of Sidney for their future home. The Dawe ranch, as it came to be known, was subsequently sold to J. Thomas Neese, who was for a time the second partner of Mr. Dawe in both his cattle and ranching enterprise. The old ranch has finally disappeared, absorbed as claims of settlers, but the old house and barn are still in use.

Purchasing the southeast quarter of section 28, township 23, range 59, at Sidney, Mr. Dawe commenced the work of permanent development there in 1904, occupying the stone residence of six rooms and moving his family from the dirt-roofed cabin on the ranch to a comfortable home and in which his younger children have grown to mature years. Other improvements have been erected with the passing years, including the building of a tenant house in 1918 and additions to both his residence and barns. His stone barn was the first of the large and complete barns to be built in this community, and was erected by C. L. Stockwell. Mr. Dawe began his stock raising industry at this place with a bunch of registered Herefords, intended for breeding and sale, but this idea was soon abandoned and he eventually disposed of those animals and substituted Holsteins for dairy purposes, for several years following the business of selling milk and cream. Sheep finally followed the Holsteins on the Dawe ranch, and this proved a profitable venture, owing to the high prices received for both wool and sheep during the past few years. The homestead farm has been enlarged by the purchase of other lands, a part of which have been improved for cultivation and some of it irrigated.

Although the name of Lossie Dawe has been so long identified with the interests of Montana, he is a native son of the East, born at Norristown, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, August 14, 1868, a son of William T. and Rebecca (Dill) Dawe. The father was born in Cornwall, England, and was twelve years of age when brought by his parents to America, the family settling in Canada, but after the father's death they came into the United States and located in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. William T. was the youngest of the family of three sons and a daughter, the others being John, Jonathan and Sarah. William T. Dawe spent three years of active service as a Pennsylvania soldier during the Civil war, participating in many of the historic battles of that struggle, and on one occasion a rebel bullet clipped off the lobe of his right ear.

From his Pennsylvania home William T. Dawe subsequently removed to Macomb County, Michigan, and some years later migrated with his family to Texas, where he spent three years, living in Lamar and Hamilton counties and also spending some time in the Choctaw Nation. Tiring of the South, he returned to Michigan and remained there until the latter part of his life, when he followed his son Lossie to Montana and engaged in ranching. He passed away at Livingston, this state, in May, 1919, at the age of eighty-one years, and his wife died at Glendive in November, 1908. In their family were the following children: Jesse F., clerk and recorder of McCone County, Montana; Lossie, of Sidney; Phillemon R., who died one month after the death of his mother, leaving a wife and four children near Gettysburg, Montana; Mary E., the wife of E. J. Kiehl, of Livingston; and Benjamin, also of Gettysburg, Montana.

Lossie Dawe was reared and educated in Kent County, Michigan. He came to Montana by train on the Northern Pacific, and reached Glendive as a passenger from Columbia, North Dakota. He became identified with the community of Sidney when it contained only one log store, the postoffice, which was a part of the house he occupied, and a Methodist Church and a parsonage. He built the third business house of the town, which is now used to house the goods of the Johnson-Mercer Hardware Company, in 1906, and in 1910 associated himself as a partner with E. A. Kenoyer and engaged in the loan and real estate business under the firm name of the Montana Eastern Land & Investment Company, making loans, selling lands and writing insurance. The partners also dealt in real estate individually, and the building now occupied by the Sidney National Bank was their office. In 1915 the firm dissolved partnership, Mr. Dawe then resuming his occupation as a farmer. He was a member of the company which built the telephone system of Sidney and extended the line to Fairview, Savage and Crane, installing exchanges at all the places. Mr. Dawe served as the president and one of the directors of the company for a year. The Mountain States Telephone Company finally absorbed the system by purchase. When the First National Bank of Sidney was chartered Mr. Dawe secured some of its stock, and was a member of its board of directors until he disposed of his interest in the bank.

When Richland County was created from the boundaries of old Dawson he gave an active support to the movement, and thus took part in one of the most spirited county-division battles ever waged in the state. He also cast a ballot for the location of the state's capital at Helena. Mr. Dawe has been one of the most active workers Montana has ever had for a prohibition country. He was one of the original members of the prohibition party in this locality, voting that ticket when it was a known lost cause, and he has lived to witness the accomplishment not only of state prohibition but of a national one, and now that the question of prohibition is settled and a part of the country's organic law he gives his political affiliation to the republican party.

Mr. Dawe was married in Dawson County, in the community of Sidney, May 15, 1895, to Miss Lavenia G. Blakeslee, a daughter of Nelson and Mary E. (Gall) Blakeslee, who migrated from New York to the West and first settled in Brown County, Kansas, where Mrs. Dawe was born June 29, 1866, but she spent her girlhood days in Savannah, Missouri, and was educated there and in the Kansas State Normal. She came to Montana to continue her work as a teacher in Dawson County, and was teaching at Tokna when she became acquainted with Mr. Dawe. Mr. and Mrs. Blakeslee were the parents of the following children: Edwin, of Savannah, Missouri; Julia, the wife of J. R. McMillan, of San Jose, California; Mrs. Nellie Powell, who died at Netawaka, Kansas; Lavenia, the wife of Mr. Dawe; and Mamie, who married Frank Schilling, of Fairview, Kansas. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Dawe, namely: Enid M., who graduated from the Sidney High School, spent one year as a domestic science student in the Agricultural College at Bozeman, and is now deputy county treasurer of Richland County; Glen B., a high school student of Sidney, a member of the class of 1920; and Eva and Mary, both in the Sidney schools.

The Dawe family gave an intensely patriotic service in the promotion of war work, and they are numbered among the public spirited and loyal citizens of their community.

Richard S. Nutt, president of the Yellowstone Valley Bank and Trust Company, traces his ancestry back to Scotland, to a remote ancestor of the family, LaFayette Nutt, who lived near Glasgow, Scotland. The first American ancestor was George W. Nutt, the grandfather of the Sidney banker, and he died at Clinton, Missouri, in 1917, when he had reached the remarkable age of 102 years. He married in his early life Margaret Littleton, who still survives him and has reached the age of 103 years. Of their eight children the father of the Sidney business man, John R., was the first born and the only soldier son of the family.

John R. Nutt married Helen Warner, a daughter of Isaac Warner. The Warner family were Quakers, and their ancestry crossed the ocean to this country with the Quakers who founded Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the William Penn colony. Mrs. Nutt died at St. Vincent's Hospital at Portland, Oregon, in 1916, at the age of seventy-three.

Richard S. Nutt was born at Colfax, Illinois, March 26, 1877, and his boyhood days were spent in that community and his early schooling was received in its rural schools. He came to Montana in May, 1897, a youth of twenty years, before there was a Sidney or even a Richland County, and it was with Dawson County that he first identified himself. He began his connection with this region as a cowboy, his first acquaintance being A. W. Mann, who was widely known over this valley as a ranchman. Having thus acquainted himself with the life and habits of the far West he returned to Minnesota to complete his education, entering MacAlester College, where he completed the scientific course and graduated with the degree Bachelor of Science.

With the intention of casting his lot permanently with Montana Mr. Nutt then returned to Mondak, where with other stockmen, he organized the Mondak State Bank, and assuming the cashiership of the institution he remained with it in that capacity until 1909. It was in that year that he came to Sidney, and with other local citizens he organized the Farmers State Bank and became its first cashier. The institution was capitalized at $20,000, and continued as a state bank until 1916, when it was chartered as the Yellowstone Valley Bank & Trust Company, with a capital and surplus of $110,000. Mr. Nutt became the president of the institution.

Outside of his banking interests Mr. Nutt has been engaged to some extent in ranching and stock raising. He was one of the original organizers of the Deaconess Hospital of Sidney, and is a member of its official board. He was made a Mason at Culbertson, Montana, and was one of those instrumental in the founding of Lower Yellowstone Lodge No. 90, becoming the first master of the lodge.

The Nutt family home in Sidney, at the corner of Stockwell and Kemmis streets, was erected by Mr. Nutt. He was married in St. Paul, Minnesota, June 16, 1908, to Miss Rose M. Metzger, a daughter of Samuel H. Metzger, one of the early settlers of St. Paul. Mrs. Nutt graduated in the same class with her husband at MacAlester College, and she afterward was principal for a year in the high schools of Drayton, North Dakota.

Thus far in this review we have only touched upon the incidents of chief moment in the life work of Mr. Nutt. That he has had a wide range of business experience is evident and that he has won the confidence and high favor of those who have had the good fortune to be associated with him is a fact. His training in the school of experience has developed a vision of rare merit and has prepared him for the handling of the larger transactions in finance approaching the trained expert. It is the judgment of those who have watched his success at the head of the Yellowstone Valley Bank and Trust Company that pronounced him a banker and it is the favorable results he obtains in the management of other important interests which pronounce him a man of affairs. He is unselfish in the promotion of any movement which promises well for his locality and is a volunteer always, and in the ranks, while the desired results are being achieved. He is wise in the selection of meritorious projects and rarely falls into the "loser" class, and it is this characteristic in his makeup that some of his jealous critics call selfishness. He pleads for harmony in his community, for he knows that "in union there is strength," and when big things are in prospect for Sidney or the big valley in which he lives he prefers the place of a private in putting it over and achieves results that distinguish him as a leader in spite of his humble rank. He is known far beyond the limits of his county for his public spirit and for the achievement of results, and his co-operation is sought by men of large interests in the founding and guidance of new industries. As faithful to a trust as the planets in their daily movements, as honorable in the performance of his obligations as the Government under which he lives, an untiring worker, sober and true is Richard S. Nutt.

Peter Anderson. Among the Montana citizens who have been identified with its interests and who have assisted in its upbuilding since it became a state of the Union is prominently numbered Peter Anderson, who came direct from his native Denmark to Glendive in April of 1889, the year Montana was admitted as a state. He was accompanied on this journey by his family, and they arrived in Glendive by train. Locating in the Valley of the Yellowstone, near where Sidney has since been established, Mr. Anderson found settlers here ahead of him, and a few of them still remain here, including the Kemmis, Kelch, Meadors and Cheney families.

Mr. Anderson started his life in Montana as a stockman, and after spending four years in an old shack some five miles below where Sidney is now situated he located his homestead two miles north of the townsite, and there he spent the remainder of his active business career. During nineteen years the family home was a comfortable log house 12 by 15 feet in dimensions, and was located four or five miles from the ranch house. This log dwelling gave place in 1907 to the present country home, the second good frame residence built in this region, and it contains thirteen rooms, and this and other improvements which he has added, including a splendid barn, makes the place one of the landmarks of the county.

Mr. Anderson started his business career in this region on a safe foundation, for he invested in milch cows and disposed of his milk and butter to the soldiers at Fort Buford, thirty miles distant. As long as there was grass he had plenty of milk, and with a good supply of milk there was always prosperity in his home. He finally, however, drifted into the raising of beef cattle, and in time became a shipper of his own stock. His brand was a diamond surmounted by the letter P, which marked both his horses and cattle, and it is still used on his remaining stock.

After a few years Mr. Anderson was able to add railroad land to his homestead. He was one of the first dry land farmers in the country, and he made a success of this mode of farming, pinning his faith to grain, oats being his chief crop. His best yield of oats weighed forty-two pounds to the bushel. His lands became available to irrigation when the waters of the Lower Yellowstone project were turned on, and then he began farming on a larger scale. His wheat yielded him thirty bushels to the acre, and flax, which proved a boone to the country, he raised extensively, he having been the first man to import flax seed into this region. He also imported into this region the first macaroni seed wheat, securing a half a bushel from the Government. With the passing of the years Mr. Anderson became recognized as one of the largest and most influential farmers of his community. He placed 400 acres of his land under irrigation. He joined the Water Users Association at its formation, and for several years served the organization as its treasurer.

Mr. Anderson secured his citizen papers in 1894, and his Americanization has been full and complete. He has also been influential in bringing others of his countrymen into the region, where they have played a conspicuous part in its settlement and development. He was the founder of the Danish colony of this locality, and as the result of his efforts some 500 people have established their homes here, representing Montana's most able citizenship. Two Danish churches have been erected, and although the majority of the Danish settlers are connected with farming, many have also engaged in other fields of endeavor.

As an American citizen and a participant in upholding its Government Mr. Anderson united his efforts with those of the republican party, casting his first presidential vote for McKinley. Since taking up his abode in Sidney he has served as a member of the board of alderman, and the chief work of improvement since his identification with this board has been the extension of the sewer system to the Yellowstone River.

From the beginning of their residence in Montana both Mr. and Mrs. Anderson were actively identified with the Methodist Church in their community, and continued their active membership therewith for fifteen years. In that time they assisted in the erection of the first church in the Yellowstone Valley, this being in the year 1900, and when the Danish congregation was organized six years later they transferred their membership and helped to build the Danish Lutheran Church. During her active connection with church work Mrs. Anderson was helpful in Sunday school work, serving as an efficient teacher, and she occasionally represented the Methodist Church in conference work. In 1917 the Anderson Ranch was sold and the family came to Sidney to reside, Mr. Anderson erecting a modern bungalow on Main Street.

Peter Anderson and his wife were both born in Denmark, the former on the Island Fyen and the latter on the Island of Sjalland, about thirty miles from Copenhagen. Mr. Anderson's birth occurred September 16, 1860, and that of Mrs. Anderson two years later, on the 6th of December, he a son of Anders Christofersen and Maren Niels, and she a daughter of Niels Josephsen, her mother being a daughter of Maren Willum. Mrs. Anderson was christened Bertha Josephsen, and she was one of a family of eight children, all of whom came to the United States, but at different times, Mrs. Anderson and her husband being among the early ones to immigrate. They sailed from Copenhagen on the Nord Deutsche Lloyd steamer bound for New York, from which point they journeyed on to Glendive, Montana, where a brother of Mrs. Anderson, Charley Josephsen, had already located. They began their life in the Northwest with a cash capital of $300, and they endured many hardships and privations during the years they were reducing the soil to fertility and laying a foundation for future years of prosperity.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Anderson was celebrated in Denmark August 17, 1883, and a large family of children were born to them to bless their union. The first born, Marie, is the wife of Peter M. Anderson, of Sidney, and their children are Myrtle Irvin, Oscar, Glen and Dorothy. Neils Anderson, a resident of Prairie Elk, Montana, married Johanna Amundson. Dagmar, the third child of Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, is the wife of Ira Albin, of Richland County, and the mother of four children, Effie, Paul, David and Donald, the two latter being twins. Lillian married Thorval Jenssen, of Broyson, Montana, and their children are Peter, Roy, Ralph, William, Ernest and Walter. Josephine is now the wife of James Hendrickson, of Three Buttes, Montana, and has three children, Marvin, Bernice and Hazel. Carl Anderson, the soldier son of the family, went overseas in the early part of the conflict and saw seven months of service in England and eight months service in France, operating as a machinist in the aviation service. He was discharged at Fort D. A. Russell, and reached home in May, 1919, since which time he has been a farmer and homesteader. Christina married Harry Brockway, also a soldier in the recent war, and they reside at Prairie Elk, Montana. Camilla is the youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, and she is a high school student in Sidney.

Guy L. Rood, clerk of the District Court of Richland County, began his residence in this portion of old Dawson County in what may be termed the early and formative period of this community. He established his home here in 1892 as an emigrant from Kansas, making the journey by rail in an emigrant car containing his personal effects, a few chickens, two cows, two hogs and other farm commodities important as a beginning in a new country. He loaded his car at McPherson, Kansas, where he had spent a brief period of the many years of his residence in the Sunflower State, and unloaded his effects at Fort Buford, Montana, after a slow and uneventful trip across the intervening space of 1,200 miles.

The parents of Mr. Rood had preceded him to Montana, and it was upon their inducement and urging that he abandoned the trade which had for ten years been providing him a mere living and launched upon a new career in the new and unsettled Northwest. His birth occurred in Kalamazoo, Michigan, July 30, 1866, a son of Carrol L. and Lottie (Abernathy) Rood. The father was born in Cass County, Michigan, a son of Heman Rood, and he began his life's activities with a good educational training. During the period of the Civil war he was a resident of his native state of Michigan, and from there volunteered in Company A, First Michigan Cavalry, serving under General Sheridan. He took part in the famous Shenandoah campaign and other engagements during the three years of his military service, and suffered the loss of an eye before receiving his discharge. Again taking up civil life, Mr. Rood taught school in Michigan and Kansas, and was subsequently the first school teacher to locate in the region of his first settlement in Montana. It was in 1874 that he removed to Kansas, homesteaded in Cowley County, proved up his claim, but subsequently moved to Harvey County and farmed ten miles south of Newton until the grasshopper plague drove him from that country. Following this period he was the proprietor of a prohibition newspaper at Newton, Kansas, during the prohibition campaign, and after coming to Montana founded the Monitor at Glendive and conducted it a few years as a republican paper. On disposing of this journal Mr. Rood made a trip to Alaska, where he spent a few years prospecting and mining, and then returned to Montana and resumed his teaching during the winter months. He finally removed to California, and is now a resident of Sacramento, having attained the good old age of eighty years. His children by his first wife were: Guy L., of Sidney; and Claude, who died in Sidney, leaving a daughter, now Mrs. Hazel Schmidt of Springfield, Ohio. Carrol L. Rood was a second time married, but there were no children by the last union.

Heman Rood, the grandfather of Guy L., went to California during the early days of "forty-nine," but was lost out in that then unsettled region and lies buried in an unknown and unmarked grave. He married Mary Silver, and Granvil H. and Carrol L., were the two sons of their union.

Guy L. Rood grew to years of maturity on the farm of his grandfather Rood, receiving his schooling at Newton, Kansas, and there he also learned the tinner's trade, following it later at Newton, Halstead and McPherson, Kansas. It was at the last named place that he loaded his effects in a car and started for his new home in Montana. As a beginning for this new life he erected where the slaughter house now stands a log house of five rooms, but the last vestige of this early pioneer home has entirely disappeared. It was covered with dirt, as was the custom at that time, and it sheltered the Rood family for a period of about ten years. One of the first occupations Mr. Rood embraced for earning a living here was sheep shearing, and after he became an expert shearer he organized and commanded a crew of sheep shearers for several years. He obtained his start in the cattle business with a small bunch of stock, raising both cattle and sheep, also farmed, became the postmaster of the old Town of Ridgelawn and his wife conducted an inn there, and in fact for some years after his arrival in Montana he followed any occupation that would yield him an honest living.

From 1904 until 1910 Mr. Rood served as a United States land commissioner at Ridgelawn, and practically all the surrounding lands were filed on during his tenure in this position. His office long antedated the United States commissioner's office at Sidney, and in this position and in various other ways he took an active part in the initial settlement work of this region.

Mr. Rood finally homesteaded at Ridgelawn and there erected the first frame store building in the valley. Later he moved this building to Sidney, where it is still doing duty as a business house. In time he developed a farm of 420 acres at Ridgelawn, 120 acres of which are under irrigation and improved with some $6,000 worth of buildings. In 1914, soon after his election to the office of clerk of the District Court, Mr. Rood removed to Sidney, where he has improved a good home in the suburbs. He participated actively in the movement for the division of Richland County, and was elected to the clerk's office after the county was created. In a bill before the Legislature for creating the County of Richland he had been named as clerk and recorder, but this bill was vetoed by the governor. Mr. Rood subsequently became a candidate for the office of clerk of the District Court, was successful at the election and was re-elected in 1916.

Mr. Rood is a republican, and since giving his first presidential vote to Benjamin Harrison he has never missed an election where he could cast his ballot. He took an active part in convention work when that method was in vogue, and also carried his share of the responsibilities in the matter of the conduct of the school in his rural district. He is now serving the City of Sidney as a councilman.

Mr. Rood married in Halstead, Kansas, November 20, 1890, Miss Bertha Edison, who is a second cousin of Thomas A. Edison, the great American inventor. Mrs. Rood was born in Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Rood are the parents of three children: Carrol, who is married and engaged in farming in Richland County; Erma H., a high school graduate and now teaching school; and Glen J.

Mr. Rood was the first of five Masons to come into the Yellowstone Valley, and he is a charter member of Sidney Lodge No. 90, and is also affiliated with the Eastern Star and the Chapter at Glendive.

Richard Graham is a veteran flour miller, has served that industry in many localities of the North and West, and came to Great Falls as a miller nearly thirty-five years ago. Until he retired he was for twenty years or more engaged in the flour, feed and general grain business.

Mr. Graham was born in the Province of Quebec March 16, 1850, son of Archabel and Jennett (Black) Graham. His parents were both natives of Quebec and were farming people there. They were members of the Presbyterian Church and were the parents of ten children, seven of whom are living.

Richard Graham, sixth among his parents' children, lived at home and attended school to the age of fifteen. He learned the flour milling business by an apprenticeship under his uncle, Andrew Hodge, and in 1871 he came to the United States and was employed by the Baldwin Milling Company at Hudson, Wisconsin, until 1876. He then located at Hopkins, Minnesota, and was superintendent of the Harris Douglas & Camp Flour Milling Company, and subsequently followed his trade and business in other localities. In 1885 he came to Great Falls to become head miller of the Cataract Flour Mill Company, and held that position until 1893. He and J. D. Ross became associated under the firm name Graham & Ross in the flour, hay, grain, feed, wood and coal business, and that partnership was continued with mutual profit and advantage until December, 1917, when Mr. Graham retired.

He is a member of the Royal Highlanders, is a republican and a member of the Presbyterian Church. October 23, 1905, he married Eliza J. Collins. She was born in Bruce County, Ontario, a daughter of William and Mary Ann (Lewis) Collins. Her father was a native of the north of Ireland and died in 1917 at the age of eighty-three. Her mother was born near Ottawa, Canada, and is still living in her seventy-fourth year. Her parents were members of the Episcopal Church, and her father spent his active life as a farmer. Mrs. Graham was the oldest of eleven children. Mr. and Mrs. Graham have adopted two children, Almona Jean and John George, both at home and attending school.

Logan V. Fowell has earned a substantial position in commercial affairs, and is well known in several localities of Montana, but particularly at Judith Gap, where he is manager of what is now the leading general merchandise concern of the city.

Mr. Fowell was born in Richland County, Wisconsin; July 21, 1885 Practically all members of the Fowell family now living in the United States are descended from his grandfather, William Fowell, who was born in England in 1833. As a young man he and a sister started for the United States, but the sister died and was buried at sea. He was five weeks in crossing the ocean. He first settled in Ohio, and afterward became a pioneer of Richland County, Wisconsin. He spent all his active life as a farmer and died at Readstown, Wisconsin, in 1900.

Charles W. Fowell, father of the Judith Gap merchant, was born in Ohio February 2, 1858, and as a youth removed with his parents to Richland County, Wisconsin, where he was married and where for a number of years he was successfully engaged in the lumber industry. In 1916 he moved to Viroqua, Wisconsin, where he has since lived practically retired, though he owns a valuable farm stocked with a herd of high grade Hereford cattle. Charles has exemplified a high degree of public spirit, and has made himself a useful member of his community. He held a number of county offices in Richland County, was active in promoting the civic welfare of his locality, and has given all the strength of his influence to the republican party. He is a member of the Methodist Church and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Charles W. Fowell married Armintha Searles, who was born in Ohio, June 27, 1868. Logan is the only son and the oldest of three children. His sister, Grace, lives with him at Judith Gap. Blanche is unmarried and at home with her parents at Viroqua, Wisconsin.

Logan V. Fowell attended the rural schools of Richland County, Wisconsin; graduated from the high school at Readstown in 1903, and in 1905 graduated from the Wisconsin Business University at LaCrosse. After one year as assistant cashier of the State Bank of Readstown he came to Montana in 1906 and with home at Harlowton had charge of the commissary for the contractors engaged in building the Transcontinental line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway through Montana. In March, 1907, this business engagement being completed, he became a merchant with the firm of H. E. Marshall, who had stores at Harlowton and Martinsdale. In those places he acquired a thorough and fundamental knowledge of general merchandising and in August, 1913, moved to Judith Gap, where he entered the service of Beers & Haynes, general merchants. In November, 1918, Mr. Fowell was instrumental in establishing the Judith Gap Commercial Company, and has since been its active manager. The officers of the company are: Walter Witt, president; George Kidder, vice president; William Nordland, secretary; R. G. Shields, treasurer, and L. V. Fowell, manager. The company owns a large and well equipped business building, and has rapidly promoted its trade throughout Wheatland County. Mr. Fowell is also secretary of the Ubet Oil Company, and has a modern and comfortable home on High Street in Judith Gap.

Politically he is identified with the republican party. He has not sought public office, though it is a matter of record that he was one of the first city council at Harlowton. He is affiliated with Musselshell Lodge No. 69, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Harlowton; Harlowton Chapter No. 22, Royal Arch Masons, and Gordon Lodge No. 89 of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Straw, Montana.

March 27, 1907, at Townsend, Montana, he married Miss Etta Townsend, daughter of William and Lucy Townsend, the latter now deceased. Her father is a Montana pioneer, coming to the territory in 1884, and for over thirty years has been a successful rancher and still lives on his ranch at Martinsdale.

Richard Graham

Mrs. Fowell is a graduate of the Townsend High School and finished her education in a young ladies' seminary at Helena. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Fowell; Kenneth, born May 10, 1908; Theron, born November 26, 1911; Murlen, born August 25, 1914, and Kathryn, born February 28, 1916.

O. M. **Lanstrum**, M. D. For a physician and surgeon busied with the exacting cares and duties of his profession, Doctor Lanstrum of Helena has had an exceptional range of other activities in politics and business affairs, all indicating the versatile talents of the man and his ability to perform an astonishing amount of work in the twenty-four hours allotted to every day.

Doctor Lanstrum has been a resident of Montana for a quarter of a century. He is a son and grandson of a Union soldier during the American Civil war. His grandfather was John Lanstrum, a native of Sweden, who brought his family to this country in 1848 and settled on a farm at Knoxville, Illinois. He was well advanced in years when the Civil war came on, but he showed his patriotism for his adopted country, and enlisted in 1861 in an Illinois Silverspray Battery of Artillery. During his service he was captured, was confined in Libby Prison, and while coming north on an exchange boat died as a result of prison hardships.

The father of Doctor Lanstrum was Christian E. Lanstrum, who was born in Sweden in 1837 and was eleven years of age when he came to the United States. He grew to manhood on his father's farm at Knoxville, Illinois, and in 1861 joined Company B of the Eleventh Iowa Infantry. He was in four years of the fighting, his soldier's record including the battles of Shiloh, Gettysburg, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, the Atlanta campaign and Sherman's march to the sea. He was mustered out with the rank of captain, then returned to Galesburg, Illinois, and for many years followed merchandising there. In 1916 he removed to Seattle, Washington, where he died in December, 1919, at the advanced age of eighty-three. He was a very successful business man, wielded much influence in republican politics, and was a member of the Swedish Lutheran Church and an active Mason. At Natchez, Mississippi, he married Susan E. Crocker. She was born in Kentucky in 1843 and is still living at Galesburg, Illinois. Her brother was Gen. M. M. Crocker, a distinguished commander of Iowa troops in the Civil war. The children of Christian E. Lanstrum and wife were: Carl, an insurance man at Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Frank, who for a number of years was employed as a printer at Butte, but died at Hot Springs, Arkansas, at the age of fifty; Fred, advertising manager for a newspaper at Indianapolis; Doctor Lanstrum; Evelyn, wife of Howard Waterman, a Seattle attorney; George, who is county commissioner of Lewis and Clark County and lives at Helena; and Claude, state manager for the United States Rubber Company at Great Falls, Montana.

Oscar Monroe Lanstrum was born at the home of his parents in Galesburg, Illinois, November 26, 1869. He attended the public schools of his native city and also Knox College at Galesburg, from which he received his A. B. degree in 1891. He took his medical course in the University of Illinois Medical School at Chicago, graduating M. D. in 1894 with the highest scholarship in his class, and at the same time receiving his Master of Arts degree from Knox College. Doctor Lanstrum is a member of the Phi Gamma Delta and also a member of the medical fraternity of Nu Sigma Nu. During 1894-95 he practiced in Chicago and in December of the latter year located at Marysville, Montana. He enjoyed an increasing practice and participation in the affairs of that community for ten years, but since 1905 has been a resident of Helena. He has always kept up with his professional interests in the capital city and still maintains offices at 12 Edwards Street. Doctor Lanstrum has several times interrupted his professional routine to take advanced courses in medicine and surgery at the New York Post Graduate School.

Doctor Lanstrum is one of the prominent republicans of Montana. He served two terms as member of the Montana House of Representatives, from 1903 to 1905, in the Eighth and Ninth sessions. He was chairman of the republican County Central Committee one term, in 1906, and chairman of the State Central Committee in 1908 and chairman of the executive committee of the State Central Committee in 1910. He was also chairman of the Montana delegation to the Republican National Convention at Chicago in 1912. Doctor Lanstrum came into national prominence during 1918, when he had the distinction of receiving the republican nomination for United States Senator in the state primaries, and defeating Miss Jeannette Rankin, Montana's first congresswoman.

Doctor Lanstrum is president of the Montana Record Publishing Company and from 1904 for a number of years was managing editor of the Montana Daily Record. He is a property owner and interested in a number of other business enterprises. He is interested in some ranch properties in Lewis and Clark County, and among other real estate at Helena has a modern home at 802 Madison Avenue. He is a director of the Tru Blu Biscuit Company of Spokane and Portland, director and assistant medical director of the Montana Life Insurance Company, a director of the Murgittroid Drug Company of Spokane, a director of the Montana Trust and Savings Bank, and owns some extensive mining interests.

Doctor Lanstrum is a member of the Swedish Lutheran Church, is affiliated with Ottawa Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Marysville; Helena Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Helena Commandery No. 2, Knights Templar; is a past potentate of Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine, and is an honorary thirty-third degree Scottish Rite Mason, his home affiliations being with Helena Consistory No. 3. He is a member of the Montana Board for the Masonic Board and belongs to the Montana Club, the Rocky Mountain Club of New York City; is affiliated with Marysville Lodge, Knights of Pythias; Montana Lodge No. 1, Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Helena; Helena Lodge No. 193, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and keeps up his professional affiliations with the County, State and American Medical associations. Doctor Lanstrum is a trustee of the Montana Wesleyan University. He was prominent in behalf of all war causes, and served as a member of several committees representing the positive patriotic forces of the community and state.

December 18, 1897, Doctor Lanstrum married Lillian Gertrude Conrad, of Marysville, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph D. Conrad. Her parents now reside at Helena. Her father, who is public administrator, came to Montana in the early '60s, was a placer miner and afterward a pioneer merchant at Marysville. Mrs. Lanstrum was born at Cave Gulch, Lewis and Clark County, and completed her education in St. Peter's Mission School. Doctor and Mrs. Lanstrum have three children: Claude Conrad, born September 12, 1900; Frederick Crocker, born March 9, 1902, and Philip Monroe, born October 9, 1908.

George W. Lanstrum, who came to Montana twenty years ago and is one of the Board of County Commissioners at Helena today, is a brother of Helena's distinguished physician and surgeon, Dr. O. M. Lanstrum.

George W. Lanstrum was born in Galesburg, Illinois, August 24, 1874, son of Christian E. Lanstrum. He grew up and received his education in the public schools of Galesburg, but left high school and took up the serious business of life as an insurance salesman. He was with the Covenant Mutual Life Insurance Association of Illinois for five years. After that he was employed in the Chicago office of the Republic Iron & Steel Company until he came to Montana in 1900. Mr. Lanstrum located at Marysville, and for about five months worked as a timber cruiser for some of the extensive lumber interests. For another two years he was superintendent of mines on the Big Blackfoot at Lincoln, and then became deputy county clerk and recorder under Percy R. Witmer. Mr. Lanstrum is one of the popular men in republican politics in the western part of the state. He served a four-year term as postmaster of Helena under President Taft. After retiring from that office he was in the wholesale and retail cigar business for two years. Mr. Lanstrum was a member of the Fifteenth Legislature in 1917, and was appointed county commissioner to fill an unexpired term and in the fall of 1918 was regularly elected to that office by a majority of 1,800 votes.

Mr. Lanstrum is a prominent Mason, being affiliated with King Solomon Lodge No. 9, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is junior warden; Helena Chapter No. 2, Royal Arch Masons; Helena Commandery No. 2, Knights Templar; Helena Consistory No. 3 of the Scottish Rite, and is on the Divan of Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of Helena Court No. 3 of the Royal Order of Jesters; Helena Lodge No. 193, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is a director and chairman of the grounds committee of the Helena Country Club.

November 1, 1905, at Helena, Mr. Lanstrum married Miss Bessie Hendricks, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hendricks. Her mother is still living at Helena and her father died in the Helena Hospital. This is the pioneer family of Marysville, and J. A. Hendricks in the early days was a freighter from Old Silver City to Marysville.

Emory Arthur Anderson. Throughout his active business experience Mr. Anderson has been identified with the building and building supply business, and as a resident of Helena is manager of the local branch of the Boorman Lumber Company.

Mr. Anderson was born at Marshall, Lyon County, Minnesota, December 29, 1893. His father, Herman L. Anderson, was born in Sweden in 1855, grew up in his native country, had some experience as a soldier in the regular army, and coming to the United States in 1880 settled in Lyon County, Minnesota. For a number of years he was manager of the C. M. Youman Lumber Company at Marshall, but in 1915 removed his home to Minneapolis, where he is now a hardwood grader for the Anderson Brothers' Wagon Works. He is a member of the Christian Science Church and the Masonic fraternity. His wife is Sophia Carlson, who was born in Sweden in 1865. Her father, August Carlson, brought his family to this country and settled on a farm in Lyon County, Minnesota. He was born in 1840 and died in Minnesota in 1913. Emory A. Anderson is the oldest of four children. The next younger, Selma, is the wife of Ernest Constable, and they live at Minneapolis. Mr. Constable is a professional musician, now employed in the Donaldson store at Minneapolis. For about six years he was in the regular army and is a veteran of the World war, having spent eight months overseas. The other two children are Alice and Violet, the former married and living in Minneapolis and the latter a senior in the Minneapolis High School.

Emory A. Anderson was educated in the public schools of Marshall, attending high school through his junior year. He took the bookkeeping and general business course at the Mankato Commercial College, and on leaving college in 1914 removed to Minneapolis, where he spent nine and a half months with Charles Anderson in the contracting and building business. The following three years he was in the main office of the Lampert Lumber Company, then four months was manager of the Standard Lumber Company's plant at Lake Benton, Minnesota, and on the 22d of February, 1918, arrived in Montana. After a few days at Great Falls he was sent to Helena, March 7, 1918, as bookkeeper and office manager of the Boorman Lumber Company, and since August 15, 1919, has been manager of the local plant and office on Helena Avenue between Jackson and Main streets. The largest stock of lumber in Lewis and Clark County is carried by the Boorman Lumber Company.

Mr. Anderson is a republican, a member of the Christian Science Church, and his home is at 618 Peosta Street. He married in Minneapolis April 21, 1917, Miss Mae Gudmundson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. August Gudmundson. Her parents are residents of Minneapolis, her father being a carpenter foreman in the shops of the Soo Line Railroad.

John D. Ross, one of the oldest active business men of Great Falls, has been a witness and actor in the growth and development of the great northwestern country for over thirty-five years.

He was born on his father's farm in Nova Scotia March 14, 1860, son of Donald and Elizabeth (Sutherland) Ross. Donald Ross was born in Scotland in 1828 and came to Nova Scotia with his mother when he was quite young, received his education in that country, and as a young man hewed a farm out of the wilderness and spent his life as a Nova Scotia agriculturist. He died in 1902. His wife was born in Nova Scotia and died in 1880. Of their twelve children nine are still living, with John D. the oldest. The parents were active members of the Presbyterian Church.

John D. Ross grew up on his father's farm and attended school to the age of seventeen. He then worked out as a farm hand and in the fall of 1882 came to the Northwest and had his first experience working in the great lumber woods and camps around Tacoma, Washington. He also engaged in coal mining, and it was his interest in the coal mining industry that brought him across the country to Great Falls in the autumn of 1886. He prospected for coal, worked in saw mills, and in 1896 settled down to his permanent business in the flour, hay, seed, wood and coal business. His partner was Richard Graham, under the firm name of Graham & Ross, and the firm continued business for over twenty years, until Mr. Graham retired in December, 1917.

Mr. Ross is affiliated with Cascade Lodge No. 34, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Great Falls Chapter No. 9, Royal Arch Masons, Black Eagle

John D. Ross

Commandery No. 8, Knight Templars, Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Helena, and the Lodge of Perfection, Scottish Rite, at Great Falls. He is also a member of Rainbow Lodge No. 28, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, a member of the Presbyterian Church and in politics a republican.

On June 27, 1896, Mr. Ross married Miss Tena J. Ross. She is also a native of Nova Scotia. They have four children, Donald R., Helen, Hazel and John D., Jr.

A. I. **Reeves.** Any city, however large or small, has reason to be grateful for the presence of such a citizen as A. I. Reeves. Mr. Reeves has built up a large business in musical merchandise at Helena, though his relations with the community have many interesting aspects beyond that of a mere merchant.

Mr. Reeves was born January 11, 1864. For several years after his birth his parents had affixed no Christian name upon him. His father was a great Bible student and a minister of the gospel, and one day, when his small son, then between three and four years of age, was indulging his teasing propensities, the father reproved him by calling him "Ai." That cognomen stuck, and has remained his only given name. This is a biblical name, of a city in which the Ammonites dwelt, a people who were rather hostile to the children of Israel, and were usually contriving some means to tease and torment the chosen people.

Mr. Reeves' father was Michael Dean Reeves, who was born November 16, 1816, at Rising Sun, Indiana, and died September 11, 1906, at Parker's Prairie, Minnesota. His grandfather was in the Revolutionary war. He was lost, it never having been known what became of him. His given name is unknown now. He lived in Virginia on the Monongahela River, near where the salt works were located. He went there about 1745 and his family remained there until after the War of 1812. He came from Wales. His wife afterwards married a man by name of Meyers. His grandfather on his mother's side was Michael Dean Reeves, who was born in Kentucky. He and his wife were American born, she being twelve years old when married. Their home was about fifty miles south of Cincinnati. His mother's name was Thirzsey Dean, who was born in Kentucky in 1796 and died in 1831. She was English and she died in Oxford, Ohio, near Hamilton. His father, John Reeves, was born in Virginia in 1790, and died in Bartholomew County, Indiana, in 1845.

Michael Dean Reeves spent his boyhood in his native state and for fifty years was a Baptist clergyman and labored unceasingly in the cause of his church and community. At the age of nineteen he became a fellow of Christ at a camp meeting in Cook County, Illinois, where Chicago is now located, and was baptized in the Des Plaines River. In June of 1855 he moved to the Territory of Minnesota, where he was one of the early Baptist ministers and after the birth of his son, Ai, he preached in Fillmore County and Olmsted County, in 1876 moved to Ottertail County, and died at Parker's Prairie in that county September 11, 1906. He organized the second Protestant Sunday school and church in the state, and in other words, the first south of the City of St. Paul, in the Town of New Lebanon. It was at this place he was ordained a Baptist minister. As a youth he had served as a soldier in the Blackhawk Indian war. He was a republican in politics, though in later years he cast his vote where it would do most good for the cause of temperance. His first wife was Martha Harrington, to whom he was married in Will County, Illinois, and who died at Pleasant Grove, Minnesota. Two of their children are still living: Joseph, a minister of the Free Will Baptist Church, living in Nebraska, and Mrs. Sarah Reynolds, a widow whose home is at Helena. The second wife of Rev. Mr. Reeves was Mrs. Rider, a widow, whose maiden name was Newman. She was born in Pennsylvania in 1824 and died at Alexandria, Minnesota, in 1910. Her four children were: Harriet, wife of John Donaldson, a telegraph operator in Colorado; Ai, who as a matter of convenience has in recent years written his name as A. I.; Martha, who died at the age of five years, and Charles, a farmer in Minnesota.

A. I. Reeves acquired a rural school education in Fillmore County, Minnesota, at Parker's Prairie in that state, attended the public schools of Alexandria, and graduated in 1885 from the Pillsbury Academy at Owatonna. In the meantime he had taught in rural schools in Ottertail County for three years. While there he introduced community singing with much success and was the first teacher to popularize that class of music in the schools of Minnesota. After graduating he lived with his half-brother, J. D. Reeves, at Groton, in Brown County, South Dakota, and was employed on the Groton Independent newspaper for two years. He leased and operated the Independent for a year and then bought the Claremont Gazette in Brown County, remaining as editor and publisher three years.

Mr. Reeves came to Montana in 1892, for a short time was employed in the Livingston National Bank, then with the Livingston newspapers and in the old Albemarle Hotel. On leaving Livingston he spent one season as clerk in a leading hotel in the Yellowstone National Park, subsequently was employed in the Bozeman Hotel at Bozeman, spent a short time in Butte, and on returning to Livingston continued with the hotel where he had been first employed for a few months. In the fall of 1892 he became a resident of Helena. His first work here was for the Jackson Music Company's store, until the failure of that business in 1893, and he then remained in the service of the assignee. During 1893 he visited the Chicago Exposition and in the spring of 1894 opened a business for himself. Beginning with a capital of less than $150, his was obviously a very modest stock and shop at Main Street at the corner of Broadway. Mr. Reeves has studied the needs of the city in musical merchandise, has steadily expanded his business, and his store has long been considered one of the musical centers of Helena. At the present time this business maintains the largest assortment of musical literature for teachers, children and the public generally west of Minneapolis or St. Paul. The store is at 19 South Main Street.

During the World war Mr. Reeves, besides assisting in the various war auxiliary movements, was given the chief responsibility in conducting community singing as a means of re-enforcing the morale of the people and stirring up enthusiasm. He also conducted singing at Fort Harrison, Montana, for the soldiers in the camp, and was usually on hand at all public and patriotic gatherings, and frequently in moving picture theaters led impromptu singing. This community singing was considered so successful and had such good results that by general consent Mr. Reeves has been continuing it since the war, and it is one of the very best means of promoting general musical taste. Mr. Reeves believes, as General Pershing, that a singing army is a winning army and that appropriate songs sung by large numbers of people has an equally good effect on the civil morale.

During the past twenty-five years Mr. Reeves has brought to Helena many musical artists, including such celebrities as Paderewski, Shumann-Heink and the St. Paul Orchestra. He has worked unceasingly for the musical advancement of the community and has shown a great deal of public spirit and disinterestedness in his efforts to give Helena its proper place among the cities of the Northwest.

Mr. Reeves might well deserve another title, "friend of children." He has shown the greatest interest in the children of Helena, and the newsboys look upon him as a "daddy" and at their annual or more frequent picnics or banquets it is regarded as a matter of necessity that he be present and his absence would be keenly missed. On such occasions he always has a rousing songfest.

Mr. Reeves is a republican in politics and while at Claremont, South Dakota, served as city clerk. He is a past exalted ruler of Helena Lodge No. 193 of the Elks, is a member of Helena Lodge No. 3, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Helena Aerie No. 16, Fraternal Order of Eagles; a member of the Montana Club, Helena Commercial Club, Helena Civic Club, and is president of the Retail Merchants' Exchange. His home is at the Montana Club.

Patrick W. Woods, proprietor of a hay, grain, feed and supply establishment at Helena, is a young business man who has worked steadily toward the goal of success and has seen his efforts well rewarded.

Mr. Woods is member of one of the pioneer families of Montana. He was born at Highwood, this state, December 6, 1885. His grandfather was Patrick Woods, a well remembered Montana pioneer. He was born in Scotland in 1809, lived there until young manhood, then came to the United States, was married in Missouri and lived on a farm near St. Joseph in that state. In 1864, following the first rush of gold seekers to Montana, he came to the territory and for a time indulged himself in placer mining at Virginia City. However, his training and experience best qualified him for farming, and he operated farms near Butte, near Toston, in the Prickly Pear Valley and at Highwood. In the early days he located at Helena, where he followed teaming, and later moved to Hardy, where he became associated with two of his sons, Allen and George M., in a farm and ranch. He died at Hardy in 1903.

Allen W. Woods, father of Patrick W., was born in St. Joseph, Missouri, in 1857 and was only a small boy when brought to Montana. He was reared in several localities where his father had farmed and acquired most of his education in the public schools of Helena. He married at Highwood, where he farmed, and in 1879 moved to Canada and spent a year in that country. Returning in 1880, he settled in the Bitter Root Valley and in 1885 moved to Tobacco Plains, Montana, where he spent two years, and since 1887 has been a resident of Hardy. All his life has been spent at farming and he has done well in a combination of livestock and agriculture. Allen W. Woods is a democrat, an active supporter of the Christian Church, and a member of the Masonic fraternity. He married Alice Woodiwiss, who was born in Canada in 1858. Their children are six in number: H. E., a farmer at Wolfcreek, Montana; George A., a North Dakota farmer; Patrick W.; V. R., a teamster for R. H. Claflin at Helena; Alzora, wife of Alf Pruitt, section foreman on the railroad at Simms, Montana, and Allie, wife of Lee Kearney, of Spokane, Washington.

Patrick W. Woods acquired his education in the public schools of the Bitter Root Valley, Tobacco Plains and at Hardy, and lived on his father's farm to the age of eighteen. For one season he operated a farm on his own account at Simms. At the age of nineteen, in 1904, he came to Helena, and after two years with the wholesale fruit and produce firm of Lindsay & Company, he took employment with T. P. Wood in the hay, grain and feed business at 6 South Park Street. He gave nine years of diligent service to his employer and at the same time accumulated some capital, and with his thorough experience and well established credit bought out T. P. Wood and has since been sole proprietor of the business. He moved the location in 1919 to 402 North Main Street, where he now has a well stocked plant, handling hay, grain, feed, flour and poultry supplies. He leases three warehouses along the Northern Pacific tracks, and does a business that extends all over Lewis and Clark County.

Mr. Woods is a member of the First Christian Church of Helena, is a democrat, is affiliated with Excelsior Lodge No. 5 of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Royal Highlanders. His modern home is at 20 South Raleigh Street. He married at Cascade, Montana, March 16, 1904, Miss Ethel M. Kinsey, daughter of W. L. and Mary (Albright) Kinsey, the latter now deceased. Her father is a retired rancher and hotel proprietor, now living at Simms. To Mr. and Mrs. Woods were born four children: Nellie E., born in 1906; Lucy A., in 1908; Marie Irene, in 1910, and Shirley Evans, who was born February 17, 1915, and was accidentally killed when hit by a heavy truck on January 31, 1920.

John Hastings Kerrigan has spent the greater part of his life at Helena, was formerly in the tailoring business, but is now one of the proprietors of the Domestic Laundry, the leading establishment of its kind in Lewis and Clark County.

Mr. Kerrigan has made a great deal of his limited opportunities and advantages in life. He was born at Scranton, Pennsylvania, January 3, 1889. His father, Brian H. Kerrigan, was born in Ireland, where he married Mary Goff, a native of the same country. In 1884 they came to the United States and he was a miner at Scranton, Pennsylvania, until his death in 1892. He was a democrat and a Catholic. He and his wife had two children: Anna, wife of W. J. Brennan, a coal miner at Scranton, and John H. The mother, who is still living at Scranton, is now the wife of B. F. Hester an employe of a Scranton bank.

John Hastings Kerrigan came to Montana in 1899, at the age of ten years. He had attended school in Scranton and finished the eighth grade when he was thirteen years of age. At that early date he began learning the tailors' trade and followed it as a journeyman worker in Montana until 1914. He then acquired the facilities and opened a shop for dry cleaning, and conducted this business independently until December 15, 1919. At the same time from 1914 he was associated with the Domestic Laundry, and on December 15, 1919, he and G. A. Bussard bought out the plant, then located at 120 Broadway. In order to get better facilities and have room for expansion, they moved the plant to 115 West Lawrence Street on February 15, 1920. This laundry has all the modern facilities for doing high class work, and nearly all the machinery and equipment are new. The partners also conduct a dry cleaning department.

Mr. Kerrigan is affiliated with the Christian Science Church and is an independent in politics. His home is at 501 East Sixth Avenue. He married at Helena in 1908 Miss Virgie Bieber, daughter of J. A. and Dora (Septien) Bieber, both now deceased. Her father was an early settler at Helena and a miner by occupation. Mrs. Kerrigan is a graduate of the Helena High School. They have one son, John Hastings, Jr., born January 2, 1910.

Taylor Bladen Weir, lawyer, has been in practice at Helena since 1908. He was born at Hickory Grove, Prince William County, Virginia, March 23, 1883, his parents being Richard Mitchell Weir and Fannie Elizabeth (Wilcoxon) Weir, both of Northern Virginia.

He graduated from the Central High School and George Washington University at Washington, D. C., and is a member of the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States, the bar of the District of Columbia and the bar of the Supreme Court of Montana. Mr. Weir entered the law office of William Wallace, Jr., at Helena in April, 1908, and is still practicing in that office at 25 West Sixth Avenue. He is a member of the State Bar Association. He was married in 1910 to Miss Anna Katherine Goodman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Goodman, of Kendall, Wisconsin.

William Glendenning, of Sidney, is one of the early developers of the county seat of Richland County, and has been a witness and a participant in its every day affairs. He was born in Gentry County, Missouri, April 24, 1856, a son of Henry Glendenning, who was born and reared in Missouri, devoted his time to farming until he entered the Union army, and died of disease at St. Louis. He was of Scotch descent, and his grandfather, the original Scotch ancestor in this country, located in Missouri as a pioneer. His posterity moved into Gentry County when all was new and unsettled, and they have since been represented there as farmers, sheep raisers and merchants.

During the war between the states Henry Glendenning served in the Thirty-third Missouri Infantry, and during his four years as a soldier took part in twenty-two battles, but was never wounded, despite the fact that numerous bullets pierced his clothing. His widow subsequently married Charles Thacker and is a resident of Sheridan County, Nebraska. The children born to Mr and Mrs. Glendenning are: William, of Sidney, Montana; Martha, who married Perry Warren, of Wellington, Colorado; Milton, of Chautauqua County, Nebraska; Jennie, who became the wife of Harvey Forney and died in Lyon County, Kansas; Fannie, who married Adolphus Tryon and resides in Pueblo, Colorado; Henry, of Greeley, Colorado. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Thacker: Elizabeth, who married Albert Morrison, and died in Pottawatomie County, Kansas; Lettie, who married Millard Vian, of Vian, Nebraska; Laura, the wife of Arthur Cutler and a resident of Sheridan County, Nebraska; Charley, who is with his mother, and Rosella, who married Ed Quincey and died in Nebraska.

William Glendenning grew to mature years in his native County of Gentry, Missouri, and at the age of twenty made his first trip to Kansas, where he remained for perhaps a year, engaged as a thresherman in the counties of Rice, Reno and Ellsworth. He then returned to his native State of Missouri, locating in Andrew County, where he was subsequently married. Going again to Kansas in 1884, he spent two years in Reno County, and from there went to Nebraska. He spent some eighteen years in the latter state, engaged in farming in Dawson and Cherry counties. It was from Loop County, Nebraska, that he made the journey by wagon into Montana and established himself on the north fork of Hay Creek, where in the spring of 1904 he became a tenant farmer. He remained with the locality until 1913 and then came to Sidney to reside permanently.

While in the Hay Creek region Mr. Glendenning entered a homestead and improved it with such buildings as were required to shelter his family against the rigors of this northern climate. He prepared for cultivating 100 acres of the land, fenced the tract, and became a grain raiser and stock man in a small way. His residence was a combination log and frame one and was one of the better homes of the locality when it was built, affording a degree of comfort to the family. While there he took part in the establishment of the first school district and helped build the pioneer school house. This became known as the Glendenning School House, and he was made a member of the first school board. This region was at that time still a part of Dawson County, and all judicial matters pertaining to it were transacted at Glendive. When the movement was inaugurated for the organization of a new county Mr. Glendenning favored it and assisted actively in the movement.

With the birth of Sidney he became interested in its future and contributed in a small way to its first building era. With his sons he erected the pioneer livery barn and named it the Sidney Barn. They conducted both a livery and feed business for a time and also a draying line, but after some months Mr. Glendenning decided that he could not carry on his farming operations successfully when absent and accordingly sold his business interests and resumed his place on the Hay Creek ranch. But finally disposing of his ranch, he returned to Sidney and again took up draying, which he followed for three years, and then transferred his interests to the garage business, opening the Sidney Garage. It was also a shop where machinery of all kinds was repaired. But after two years the property was destroyed by fire and Mr. Glendenning then entered the employ of the Sidney School District in the capacity of fireman in the high school, his present employment.

On the first of May, 1881, in Andrew County, Missouri, he was married to Miss Mary Adams, who was born near Terre Haute, Indiana, February 26, 1857, a daughter of William and Mary (Harrison) Adams. Her grandfather on the paternal side, William Adams, was born in Ireland, but came to the United States and died in Mason County, Illinois. His son, William, was the youngest in his family of fifteen children. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Glendenning, Robert Harrison, came from the New England states, and President Benjamin Harrison was his nephew.

William Adams, the father of Mrs. Glendenning, was born and reared near Bloomfield, Illinois, and spent his active life as a farmer. He eventually moved his family to Nebraska and died in Dawson County of that state in 1897, but his widow survives and resides near Williston, North Dakota. In their family were the following children: Mrs. Glendenning; Joseph, who died at Williston, North Dakota; Susan, who married Thomas Torbett, of Calgary, Canada; Jacob, who died at Williston, North Dakota; Amos, a resident of that state, and Laura, who married Edgar Webb, and died near Williston.

The union of Mr. and Mrs. Glendening has been blessed by the birth of five children, namely: Marshall, who was accidentally killed April 17, 1912, while farming on Hay Creek, leaving a wife, formerly May Herbett, and a child, Hazel; Chloc married Byrd Pickett, of Sidney, and has three children, Willie, Clayton and Edith; Perry, who is the depot automobile service man of Sidney married Grace

Baskin and has three children, Carman, Perry and Gail; Inez is the wife of Ray Clough, of Seattle, Washington, and their children are Leta and Cecil, and Lola, the youngest child, died at the age of seventeen years.

Mr. Glendenning's part in political matters has been purely local and merely as a voter. He gave his first presidential vote to James A. Garfield in 1880, and has ever since voted the national republican ticket.

James W. Perrine. Among the highly valued citizens of Cascade are some men, now retired from active life, who during their younger years not only made good records for themselves as business or professional men or agriculturists, but who, when their country needed them, responded to its call, and since then have been entitled to call themselves veterans of the great struggle between the North and South. One of these substantial men and veterans is James W. Perrine, for many years a successful farmer and stockraiser of Cascade County.

James W. Perrine was born in Wayne County, Ohio, September 15, 1839, a son of James and Elizabeth (Arnold) Perrine. James Perrine was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, in 1800, and died in 1886, aged eighty-six years. His wife was born near Steubenville, Ohio, in 1824, and she died in 1886, aged sixty-two years. Of their seven children four now survive, James W. Perrine being the second in order of birth. James Perrine moved from Pennsylvania to Ohio in 1839, and was there engaged in farming until 1884, when he went to Washington County, Iowa, and there died. First a whig, he later became a republican. Although he was not connected with any religious organization, he helped in supporting the Dunkard Society, of which his wife was a member.

Growing up in Ohio, James W. Perrine attended school held in a log schoolhouse, walking several miles each way. When he was twenty-two years old he began working for himself. The next year, in spite of the loss to his personal interests, he enlisted in the Twentieth Ohio Independent Light Artillery and served from the fall of 1863 until the close of the war, participating in all the battles and skirmishes of his command, including those of Chattanooga, Resaca, Franklin and Nashville, and received his honorable discharge July 15, 1865, and in September of that year returned to Ohio, after which he went to Iowa and for the next seven years was engaged in farming and stockraising in Washington County of that state. He then homesteaded near Bolckow, Missouri, and was there engaged in farming for some twenty-seven years. The next move made by him was when he came to Cascade County, Montana, locating his first Government land near the Cascades, and here he carried on general farming, raising cattle, horses, wheat and hogs, and owning 520 acres of land. In 1917 he made a trip to California to visit his brother, Peter Perrine, and since his return has lived retired at Cascade. For fifteen years he has served on the school board, and he has also been road overseer for many years, being elected on the republican ticket. Mr. Perrine joined the Grand Army of the Republic at Great Falls, Montana. He holds membership in Whitehall Lodge No. 380, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Ohio; Chouteau Valley Chapter No. 413, Royal Arch Masons, and is a charter member of Meridian Lodge No. 105, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Cascade, Montana. He also belongs to the Pioneer Society.

On November 14, 1863, Mr. Perrine was married to Eliza Jane Berger, who died in 1896, leaving six children, three of whom are now living, namely: Edgar W., who lives at Kansas City, Missouri; Alma, who is the wife of Quincy M. Tucker, has four children; and Gertrude, who is the wife of John Herkrider, has one son. On April 10, 1905, Mr. Perrine was married to Mrs. Lillian M. Stone, and they have two children, Arnold and James M. Mr. Perrine has seven grandchildren and one great-grand child, of whom he is very proud. A man who has earned all he possesses through his own efforts, Mr. Perrine can look back with pleasure over his past career, and realize that where others might have failed he, through his industry, thrift and shrewd common sense, prospered, brought up his children, and is now enjoying the fruit of his years of labor.

George D. Patterson. The subject of this sketch early in life realized that success never comes to the idler or dreamer, and he has acccordingly devoted himself to ardent toil along lines that cannot but insure success. In such a man as Mr. Patterson there is especial satisfaction in offering in their life records justification for issuing such a compendium as the one in hand—not necessarily that the careers of such men as his type have been such as to gain them wide reputations or the admiring plaudits of men, but that they have been true to the trusts reposed in them, have shown such attributes of character as entitle them to the regard of all and have been useful in their several spheres of action, at the same time winning and retaining the confidence and good will of all with whom they had come into contact.

George D. Patterson was born on the 27th day of November, 1852, at Georgetown, D. C., and was the first born of the eight children who blessed the union of James O. and Jane Dela (Roche) Patterson. These parents were born, respectively, in Horford County, Maryland, and Georgetown, D. C., and both are deceased, the father dying at the age of sixty-nine years, and the mother when sixty-seven years old. James O. Patterson was a farmer by vocation and spent practically his entire mature life on his farm, which was known as Sweet Air Homestead. Politically he supported the democratic party and was elected by his fellow citizens to several public offices. His religious affiliation was with the Protestant Episcopal Church, to which he was a liberal contributor.

George D. Patterson was reared on the paternal farmstead and attended the public schools of his home neighborhood, completing his studies in the West Nottingham Academy in Cecil County, Maryland. The school was founded by the father of H. S. Magraw, who is now state bank examiner in Montana and who was a classmate of the subject in that school. The subject earned his first money by catching and selling rabbits, for which he received from fifteen to thirty cents each. He remained at home, assisting his father in the farm work, until 1877, in the spring of which year he went to Wyoming. That was during the historic Nez Perces war, and Mr. Patterson engaged in the dangerous work of driving a stage from Cheyenne, Wyoming, to Deadwood, South Dakota, a job for which only men of dauntless courage and splendid physique were fitted. In the spring of 1878 Mr. Patterson drove overland to Helena, Montana, and here was engaged for a few months as driver of the stage between Corer and Helena. In 1878 he came to the Smith River Valley and went to work on the sheep ranch of Cook Brothers, where he remained but a short time, returning to Helena. Thence, on the 12th of the following July, he came to Fort Benton and located a ranch on Shonkin Creek, where he was successfully engaged in the sheep and cattle

JAMES W. PERRINE, LILLIAN M. PERRINE, ARNOLD M. PERRINE

business until 1894. He had been prosperous in his efforts during these years, and as the fruit of years of hard, unremitting toil, and in the latter year he moved to Fort Benton, where he has since resided. During his active years on the ranch Mr. Patterson gained an enviable reputation among his fellow ranchmen as a business man of excellent judgment and a tireless worker, who accomplished well whatever he undertook.

In politics he has been a lifelong supporter of the republican party and in 1889 he was elected a member of the Board of County Commissioners of Chouteau County, he being one of the first set of county officers chosen after the organization of the county. He rendered efficient service to the new county, assisting materially in getting the machinery of county government running smoothly during his four years of service. In 1912 Mr. Patterson was elected clerk of the County Courts, taking possession of the office on the 1st of January, 1913. So satisfactory was his discharge of the duties of this responsible office that he was elected to succeed himself and is thus the present incumbent of the office. Accommodating to those who have business to transact in his office, for he faithfully believes in the political maxim that "public office is a public trust," he has earned the honest esteem of all. Mr. Patterson has been an active worker in the ranks of the party to which he belongs, and stands high in its councils, having served for several terms as chairman of the County Central Committee. Fraternally he is a member of Benton Lodge No. 25, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and of Bethany Chapter No. 35, Order of the Eastern Star, of which he was the first worthy patron.

Mr. Patterson has been twice married. His first union was on April 18, 1883, with Louisa E. Pratt, who was a native of Illinois, and whose death occurred on July 23, 1907. To this union were born six children, Louisa, John, Lenora B., George D., Jr., James O. and Margaret. On September 16, 1907, Mr. Patterson was married to Grace Gover, a native of Maryland. Mr. Patterson has been a public spirited man in all that the term implies, being interested in every enterprise tending to promote the general welfare and withholding his support from no movement for the good of the locality so long honored by his residence. His personal relations with his fellow men have ever been mutually pleasant and agreeable, and he is highly regarded by all, being easily approached, obliging and straightforward in all the relations of life.

William D. Kelch. Few of the old settlers of the Yellowstone Valley antedate the coming of William D. Kelch, who for almost forty consecutive years has been a resident of what is now Richland County. Mr. Kelch is an honored retired resident of Sidney and many years ago developed a homestead adjoining what is now the townsite of that name.

The trail of his life has been blazed through many interesting chapters and experiences, beginning in early boyhood. He was born in Oneida County, New York, September 8, 1839, and at the age of twelve years accompanied his family to Genesee County, Michigan. His education was neglected because he ran away from home at the age of thirteen. Joining a bull train with California as its destination, he crossed the plains and reached San Francisco after six months on the road. When the caravan came to the North Platte River, the first four yoke of oxen that entered the stream went down out of sight and the animals and the wagon were not seen again. The party then desisted, and while the boy, Kelch, took charge and herded the cattle, the other men got out timber and built a rude bridge over the North Platte. This caused a delay of four weeks, and after that the party proceeded without further interruption on their journey. While in San Francisco young Kelch took up with some men who were mining around Eureka and went with them a time. Homesickness evidently overcame him, and as soon as he could acquire sufficient money he returned home by wagon train, crossing the North Platte River on the old bridge and reaching his Michigan home after an absence of more than two years. His whereabouts and his wanderings had been unknown to his parents until he arrived in person to explain.

After that for several years he served an apprenticeship as a blacksmith, and, having qualified for the trade, at the end of two years he became a journeyman, and practiced his calling in many remote localities, touring the United States from the East to Texas, thence to the British line, and walking all the way except when he crossed streams and ferried en route.

Mr. Kelch was again in Michigan when the Civil was broke out, and he enlisted in Company K of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, under Col. R. H. Minty. Joining his regiment at Lapeer, he went to the front at Louisville, and participated in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain, the Atlanta campaign, and helped capture the famous prison pen of Andersonville, Georgia. That campaign ended the big work of his company, and he was discharged at Louisville in the summer of 1865. He was unable to claim a single wound and never spent a moment in hospital or guard house.

Having discharged full well his patriotic duties he remained a steady workman at his trade in Michigan from 1865 to 1880, and in the latter year "took a leap in the dark" and came to Montana. In the meantime he had married Helen Stoddard, who died in Michigan. His only child is by that marriage, Delaskie, a farmer near Sidney, Montana. Delaskie Kelch married Alice Ogee and has three children, Billie, Rosabelle and Evert. For his second wife Mr. Kelch married Lizzie Taylor, who was his faithful and loyal companion for nearly forty years.

It was with his wife as his only companion that Mr. Kelch came to Montana, reaching the territory by train at Glendive, then the frontier railroad point for the Lower Yellowstone region. John O'Brien, the merchant and pioneer whose store and homestead was at the mouth of Fox Creek, having learned that some emigrants had just arrived at Glendive and wished to come down the river, hunted them up and brought Mr. Kelch and wife on his freight wagon to what is now Richland County, where they arrived April 12, 1880. Mrs. Kelch remained at the O'Brien home and store at Newlon, while Mr. Kelch, who had no capital, walked to old Fort Buford and went to work as a blacksmith in the government shops. His wife joined him there and they set up housekeeping and remained in Buford a year. Leaving the government service Mr. Kelch went to the Little Missouri River in North Dakota and put up 300 tons of hay preparatory to entering the sheep industry. That fall the vigilantes went through the locality, set the prairie afire and burned his hay. Remaining there until spring, his shack home was then burned with all its contents save a single chair. The $600 in cash that he had laboriously accumulated was destroyed by the same fire. The only clothing left to Mrs. Kelch was a calico dress, a squaw bonnet and a pair of moccasins, while Mr. Kelch had no clothing except trousers, shoes and hat. Then with his three cayuse ponies he moved over to the Yellowstone Valley in the vicinity of Sidney, where he began building a ranch. He worked alone for a time while his wife employed her services in a restaurant at Buford. The cayuse ponies were the foundation of Mr. Kelch's horse business. Their multiplication in time had the whole country black with horses. In a single year he branded more than 400 colts with the "Anvil-K," and at the climax of his business about 1,200 head bore that brand. His market was across the line in Canada and in Dakota. For thirty-five years he continued the business and on the whole it was profitable. A remarkable instance of horse longevity is that one of his original cayuse ponies survived until 1918, and was then killed by lightning near Sidney.

Mr. Kelch's homestead was a quarter section, joining the land where later the townsite of Sidney was laid. He developed a farm almost without a neighbor in sight, and his permanent improvement gave him the comforts of a home until he retired from business. By purchase he also acquired title to a section of railroad land near Sidney. This he fenced and utilized as a pasture and some years later sold at a handsome profit.

On selling his railroad land Mr. Kelch felt free to take a vacation and get some enjoyment from his years of labor. Rigging up a team and outfit he and his wife loaded the wagon with their personal effects and started on a trip to the Pacific Coast, driving through to Portland, spending the winter at Eugene, Oregon, and thence proceeding to Lake Port, California, where the outfit was sold. From there they journeyed by train to San Francisco, and after renewing some of his boyhood acquaintances Mr. Kelch returned to Montana and resumed his residence in Sidney. Since then he has handled but little business. Mrs. Kelch was his constant and loyal companion for thirty-eight years, passing away February 22, 1918, aged sixty-one years, one month and four days.

Such is a brief outline of the experiences of one of the most interesting old timers in Eastern Montana, and a highly esteemed citizen of Richland County. Politically Mr. Kelch is one of the few men still living in Montana who voted for Lincoln for president in 1860. He lived in Montana more than seven years before he was able to vote for president, but has always been loyal to the first party of his choice.

Rev. William Patrick Phelan. It is always a pleasure to revert to the life of a man who has spent his active years in the service of his fellow men, who, unselfishly, has sought to minister to those in need of spiritual guidance or physical succor, who, unmindful of the praise or blame of his fellow men, goes forward from day to day in the performance of his humble duty, content to know that he is honestly following the dictates of his own conscience and doing the Master's will. Such a man is Rev. William P. Phelan, pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception at Fort Benton, who for a number of years has performed a great and appreciated work among the people whom he is serving. A plain, hard-working, unpretentious gentleman, he never courts publicity, but has tried hard to build up a good congregation and, as all will agree, has succeeded admirably well.

William Patrick Phelan was born in Virginia City, Nevada, on May 1, 1882, and is the son of Robert and Catherine (Noughton) Phelan, both of whom were natives of Ireland, the father of County Tipperary and the mother of the City of Limerick. The father has been dead for a number of years, and is survived by his widow, who now lives in Fort Benton, at the age of sixty-nine years. They were married in Virginia City, Nevada, and became the parents of three children, Margaret, William P. and John, the latter dying at the age of nineteen years. Robert Phelan came to the United States when about eleven years of age and received his education in the public schools of Indiana. In the pioneer days of California he went to that state and was one of the first there to engage in prospecting and mining. In those days there was a great deal of placer mining. Later he returned to Virginia City, Nevada, where he became interested in mining, and also had a hotel there, being identified with that business up to the time of his death.

William P. Phelan received his elementary education in the public schools of Virginia City, Nevada, followed by attendance at All Hallows College at Salt Lake City, Utah. Then, having decided to devote himself to the ministry, he became a student in St. Patrick's College and Mento Marist College at Brookland, D. C. Completing his studies, he was ordained to the priesthood at the Cathedral of St. Ann, at Great Falls, Montana, on July 26, 1908. His first assignment was as assistant pastor of St. Patrick's Church at Billings, Montana, where he officiated from October, 1908, to May, 1910, since which date he has been rendering splendid service as pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception at Fort Benton.

The cause of humanity never had a truer friend than in Father William P. Phelan. Always calm and straightforward, never demonstrative, his entire life here has been a steady effort for the worth of Christian doctrine, the purity and grandeur of Christian principles and the beauty and elevation of Christian character. In a summary as brief as this must of necessity be, one catches but a brief glimpse of the place he has filled and the influence which he has exerted in this community. Charitable and kind, he never loses an opportunity to say a helpful word to all with whom he comes in contact, and in all the circles in which he mingles he enjoys the highest degree of respect and veneration because of his high character and accomplishments. Father Phelan is a forceful and impressive speaker, his pulpit utterances being characterized by vigor and fluency, as well as by logical and sound reasoning. With a keen understanding of the springs of human motive and action, he is kindly and tolerant in his judgment, and is therefore constructive in his attitude toward men and things. Because of his personal qualities and his genial disposition, he enjoys to a marked degree the confidence and esteem of the entire community.

Immaculate Conception Church. Fort Benton, probably the oldest white settlement in Montana, was established in 1846 by the American Fur Company, and named in honor of Senator Benton of Missouri. In the days before the railroad, Benton was very prosperous, being the mart of commerce and supply center for the whole upper Missouri country and all regions of the North. Here also the ministrations of religion were dispensed at an earlier date than elsewhere. As early as the winter of 1846-7, Father Nicholas Point was in Fort Benton. From this date till 1855 we find no indications of any priest having visited the settlement. Then we find that Rev. James Croke, afterwards vicar general of the Archdiocese of San Francisco, visited the place, as indicated by the Baptismal Register. As no mention of Father Croke appears after October, 1855, he appears to have remained only a short time.

The next visitation to the settlement was made by Father Nicholas Congiato, general superior of the Rocky Mountain Missions, September 2, 1858, as shown by the Baptismal Records. The place was called by him Fort Campbell. A rival trading post named after the Campbells of St. Louis had been set up in 1846 and the place was known for a time as Fort Campbell. The earliest Mission Records designate the place under both names. It appears first on the records as Fort Benton in 1855 and as Fort Campbell in 1858 and as Fort Benton in 1860 and is thereafter designated by that name.

As shown by the Mission Records, Father De Smet visited the mission in 1859. In the spring of 1860 we meet Fathers Haecken and Imoda and in July Father Congiato again visits Benton. In the spring of 1861 Father Imoda again visits Fort Benton and again in October returns with Father Giorda. In the summer of 1862 Father De Smet visits the mission. From the fall of 1861 until the spring of 1866 the priests of St. Peters Mission paid occasional visits to Fort Benton, principally Father Giorda, Father Menetrey, and Father Imoda. The Baptismal Records show a couple of visits from Father F. X. Kuppens. From 1866 to 1874 the mission was attended from Helena by Father Imoda and Father Van Gorp. Again in 1874 it is attended from St. Peters Mission by Fathers Imoda, Rappagliose and Guidi.

The first regular service was held in 1878 by Father Imoda. In 1878-9 Father Imoda built the Immaculate Conception Church, the first church edifice in town. From 1880 to 1883 Father H. Camp, S. J., was sent to the post and took charge of Fort Benton and dependencies. In 1883 the Benton people commenced the erection of a hospital, a substantial brick structure completed in 1884 at a cost of $12,000. In September, 1885, a colony of the Sisters of Providence arrived and opened the hospital, placing it under the patronage of St. Clare of Montefalco. In 1883 Father Camp was succeeded by Father Eberschweiler who held the post for four years. Father Tornielli was next in charge for two years. He in turn was succeeded by Father Casper Schuler and other Fathers of the Society of Jesus. About this time Fort Assiniboine, Shankin, Upper Teton and Highwoods were attended more or less regularly from Fort Benton.

The records show Father Monroe in charge from January, 1891, to July, 1892. Father Monroe was succeeded by Reverend F. X. Batens. His name first appears on the parish records in September, 1892. Father Batens was succeeded by Father C. G. Follet in April, 1893, Father Follet guided the spiritual destinies of the little parish from his advent in April, 1893, till August, 1898. During his incumbency the dependencies of Fort Benton included Fort Assiniboine, Havre, Nehiart · (Lewistown).

Father Follet was succeeded in August, 1898, by Father Piedenz who was succeeded by Father O'Brien in July, 1900. Father Peter Gallagher appears on the records with Father O'Brien, but after December, 1903, seems to be the sole pastor of Fort Benton. In May, 1904, Father Follet is again assigned to Benton, to be succeeded by Father Thomas McCormack in October, 1904.

In September or October, 1906, Father McCormack was succeeded by the Reverend Joseph Parker, and he was succeeded by the Reverend John Hennessey in March, 1907. Soon after Father Hennessey's advent the tentative plans for the new Immaculate Conception Church took definite shape and a building and collecting committee appointed, consisting of the following members: Chairman Jere Sullivan, Sr.; treasurer, F. A. Flanagan, members, N. T. Chinedlin, James Bartley, William Early, A. O. DeLorimer, and Dr. Carroll. As a result of the untiring zeal of the pastor and the devoted co-operations of the building committee the beautiful stone church of the Immaculate Conception was finished and blessed by His Lordship Rt. Rev. Mathias C. Lenihan on December 8, 1908.

Father Hennessey having been transferred to St. Ann's Cathedral, Great Falls, Father Donnelly was appointed pastor in the early spring of 1910 and was succeeded by the present incumbent in May, 1910.

In the following year Big Sandy, which had been attended only at long intervals, was visited and arrangements made for regular service. In July, 1911, the Altar Society was organized, officers elected and plans for the first entertainment outlined. The first efforts were decidedly successful, as was every endeavor of these devoted women since. In 1912 and 1913 the first efforts were made to secure funds for the erection of the church. As the Catholics were very few the financial conditions of the land-seeker gave but little encouragement. However within a year and a half after the first start we were able to buy six lots in the choice part of the town, and December, 1915, saw a very neat and commodious frame church finished and the first Mass celebrated on New Year's Day, 1916. During 1916 the greater part of the debt was cleared. The years 1917 and 1918 will ever be memorable in and around Big Sandy. The complete failure of crops produced a condition bordering on poverty and consequently little could be done to secure funds.

The generosity and support of C. J. McNamara was a very great factor in our success in Big Sandy. Big Sandy having been placed on a solid footing, I next directed my attention to the little settlement of Carter. The first Mass was said in the early fall of 1911. We have a congregation of only twenty souls, men women and children. · This mission is attended regularly once a month. On September 10, 1913, the first Mass was celebrated in Geraldine. This was the first service of any kind held in the town. The following November the Altar Society was organized, officers elected and plans perfected for entertainment and supper, the first social event under the auspices of a Catholic society. In the following spring subscriptions were taken and collections made for the new church of Geraldine. At this time Catholics were few among the settlers, but the response was most encouraging. From June, 1914, till October, 1916, we were able to show a balance in the bank of $220.00; $500.00 additional subscription, and $500.00 promised from the Extension Society. In October therefore we had plans drawn for the substantial church that is now a source of pride for every citizen of Geraldine. In October Reverend Father Morgan assumed charge of the Mission.

The next mission to receive attention was Highwood. From very early days Highwood had received spiritual attention, but this was very irregular. In 1914, however, Highwood began to be attended regularly twice a month, as was Geraldine. In the early fall the Altar Society was organized, officers elected, and plans for raising money for a building fund formulated. From the first the good ladies took the initiative, and when Father Morgan took charge in October, 1916, about $1,000 had been deposited in the Highwood Bank for the building fund.

Benjamin J. Boorman. The interest excited in a man's career is due either to his experience or to his achievements or a combination of both. In the way of experience Benjamin J. Boorman of Great Falls has had an interesting variety. In achievement his work as a lumberman both as a manufacturer and dealer may speak for itself.

Mr. Boorman, who has a national prominence in lumber circles, and was one of the men who appeared on the program at the meeting of the National Lumbermen's Congress at Chicago in April, 1919, was born on his father's farm in Grant County near Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, November 22, 1869. His parents, John and Eveline (Brodt) Boorman, were both natives of New York State. His father was born in 1829 and died in 1909, while his mother was born in 1833 and died in 1905. Benjamin J. was the seventh of their ten children, four of whom are still living. John Boorman was a Wisconsin pioneer and cleared up a farm in the wilderness of Grant County, and earned his livelihood from the soil. He was a Baptist in religion and a republican voter in politics.

Benjamin J. Boorman while a boy on the home farm acquired only a common school education. When he was twenty years of age in May, 1889, he arrived in Great Falls, then a mere village in the new State of Montana. A seeker for opportunities, he had to content himself with a job as messenger for the Rocky Mountain Telegraph Company at 50 cents a day. At that time the average charge for meals was 50 cents each and lodging 50 cents, so that young Boorman was constantly incurring a deficit in his finances as long as he worked for the Telegraph Company. The following year he was employed at a salary of $35 a month by the Great Northern Railway. The real opening to bigger and better things came when he entered the service of the Holter Lumber Company at Great Falls in 1891. He was with that organization until 1898, and during that time not only accumulated a great deal of experience and knowledge of the lumber business in every detail but managed to save out of his meager earnings the capital of $250, which was his principal asset when he branched out in business for himself. In 1898 he organized the Boorman Lumber Company in Flathead County near Kalispell. He started with one saw mill, but subsequent years saw a rapid advancement and expansion of his activities and interests until they now cover many sections of Montana. He has nearly a score of lumber yards, also mills, and is a recognized expert in many phases of lumber manufacture and as a practical lumber dealer. He is one of the most prominent members of the Montana Retail Lumbermen's Association and for years has been one of the most popular speakers at lumbermen's conventions. Mr. Boorman has the distinction of being the first man to successfully dry kiln larch lumber.

From his original enterprise established at Kalispell in 1898 he began the process of expansion and branching out ten years later and is now president of the Boorman Lumber Company, operating at Helena and Belgrade; of the Boorman-Power Lumber Company, with plants at Power, Sims and Gilman; of the Home Lumber Company at Cascade and Ulm; of the Manhattan Lumber Company of Manhattan, the Chinook Lumber Company of Chinook, and the Shelby Lumber Company of Shelby. He is also president of the Northern Montana Lumber Company of Cut Bank, president of the Boorman Mercantile Company of Valier, Collins and Brady, president of the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association and a director in the Lumbermen's Mutual Insurance Society.

Mr. Boorman served as a member of the Legislature in 1907 and 1909, and during that session was author of "The Eminent Domain" bill. He was a member of the Montana National Guard with Company A of the First Regiment in 1889. He is a member of the Great Falls Commercial Club, is affiliated with Great Falls Lodge No. 34, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Kalispell Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, Cyrene Commandery No. 10, Knight Templars at Kalispell, and Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Helena. He is a republican and a member of the Congregational Church.

December 27, 1892, at Great Falls, Mr. Boorman married Miss Calista Depew, third among the four children of H. Y. and Sarah (Campbell) Depew, both natives of Canada, but residents of Michigan when Mrs. Boorman was born. Mr. and Mrs. Boorman have one adopted son, Jack.

Walter D. Kemmis is a member of one of the earliest pioneer families in the vicinity of Sidney. It was in the year of 1884 that Thompson A. Kemmis with his family made the journey by rail from Walker, Iowa, to Glendive, Montana, where they were met by a relative who freighted them to the Sidney community, arriving on the 2d day of March. The husband and father entered a quarter section of land on the Yellowstone River, a mile and a half south of where Sidney was afterward located, and there developed a ranch and farm and spent the remaining years of an active life.

Thompson A. Kemmis brought far less than $1,000 with him into his new home, and the first property he purchased was a team of horses and a wagon, two cows and a few chickens, and as rapidly as possible he drifted into the farm produce business. The market for his product was at Fort Buford, about twenty-four miles distant, and the garrison at that time contained five companies of cavalry under the command of Major Bell, but the fort was later garrisoned by the Twenty-Fifth Infantry of colored troops. Although Mr. Kemmis always followed the farm produce business, he also gradually drifted into the cattle industry as a beef producer, shipping his product to Chicago until he retired from the farm and moved to Sidney. His stock ran under the brand "T.A.K." on the left shoulder.

The pioneer home of the Kemmis family in Montana was the proverbial log house constructed by members of the family, and this cabin did duty for some years, until replaced by a more pretentious dwelling of frame. The parents had children to educate and Thompson A. Kemmis had much to do with the organization of the first school of the community. The first term was held in the residence of William Meadors and was taught by Mrs. Annette Meadors, who was succeeded by Mrs. Fairfield, she later becoming the wife of Granville Stewart, one of Montana's important citizens. Walter Kemmis was one of Mrs. Fairfield's pupils, and he completed his schooling under her instruction.

Mr. Kemmis, Sr., was an active citizen of his locality in politics and other community matters and voted as a republican. He spent the vigor of his life in old Dawson County and was in sympathy with the movement to create Richland County. His name is enrolled among the honored pioneers of Montana and as one of its founders and upbuilders. His widow still resides in Sidney and has reached the age of seventy-one years.

Thompson A. Kemmis, who was born in Washington County, New York, September 29, 1829, was descended from a colonial family of that region. He was a son of Samuel D. and Mary (Rood) Kemmis. Samuel and Cornelius Kemmis, brothers, mi-

B. J. Bowman

grated from Washington County, New York, and wintered at Detroit, Michigan, en route to Illinois, where they finally settled in Whiteside County. It was there that Thompson Kemmis grew to years of maturity and received his educational training. In 1853 he crossed the plains to California, but after experimenting with mining a short time he returned to New York by the Isthmus of Panama, in 1856, and resumed his farming operations in Illinois. Just before the outbreak of the Civil war he moved to Nebraska, and at Omaha enlisted as a soldier in the First Nebraska Cavalry. His services as a soldier were performed on the plains of the West, guarding stage lines, etc., from Indian attacks and the depredations of the Sioux tribe. He was discharged in 1865, having escaped wounds.

The wife of Thompson A. Kemmis, Jane E., is a daughter of John F. Betey, who migrated from his native state of Vermont to Iowa and became a farmer in Clinton County and later in the vicinity of Walker, Iowa. He came out to Montana following the advent of the Kemmis family, and he and his wife now lie buried here. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Kemmis are: Walter D.; John F., a farmer of Richland County; Thompson A., Jr., of Kemmis, Montana; Orra J., of Sidney; Phebe A., the first child of the family born in Montana, and who is now Mrs. William Goings, of Rockford, Illinois, and William C., just older than Phebe, whose death occurred in this state.

From the early age of fifteen until he started ranching for himself Walter D. Kemmis worked out as a ranch or farm hand, having herded sheep, punched cows, sheared sheep, cooked at ranches and for roundups, and carried mail between Glendive and Buford. He was born in DeWitt County, Iowa, January 28, 1870, and he contributed his wages to the family treasury until he came to the age of maturity, earning from seventy-five cents a day up as a shepherd and cowboy. The best wage which he received was as a sheep shearer, his record being 166 sheep a day of ten hours, making this record on the 4th of July, 1896. Sheep shearing was worth from 6 to 9 cents a head and he followed that occupation during the summer months from 1885 until 1899.

Mr. Kemmis started his independent career as a rancher within thirty feet of where the family stopped for their first dinner eaten in Richland County. His father purchased his team outfit from Austin Diltz, the owner of the farm where Walter now lives and on which he started on his business career, and the senior Mr. Kemmis left his two eldest sons in charge of the personal property on the place while he found places for his numerous family of children. Walter Kemmis began his stock raising enterprise with a few cows and soon afterward secured a carload of yearling steers in Minnesota, and at once became a ranchman on a small scale. His homestead adjoined the Diltz ranch and his pioneer dwelling was a comfortable log cabin, which sheltered him until a better one was erected for the reception of his wife, and this in turn gave place to his splendid frame house of nine rooms in 1914.

The history of the ranching industry of Mr. Kemmis is that of a cattleman and farmer. In 1895 the feed problems confronted him seriously, and he began farming for the growing of feed. He crossed his high grade of range stock with the Durhams and Herefords and recently he engaged in the breeding of registered Shorthorns. The head of his herd of Shorthorns is one of the best registered animals in the county, and at the exhibition of the Tri-County Fair at Culbertson Mr. Kemmis won first prize as well as sweepstakes on this bull. He has been growing his own hogs and shipping a carload each year, disposing of his animals at a year old and at a weight about 225 pounds. His preference is for the Duroc Jersey hogs.

The ranch and farm of Walter Kemmis has grown under his supervision and management from the original eighty acres purchased of the Diltz farm to three-quarter sections under the ditch and 1,000 acres of dry land, some of which he farms. Mr. Kemmis is connected with the ditch project of the Lower Yellowstone irrigation project, and almost his entire three-quarters are under cultivation, and respond to the waters of the Yellowstone. He became interested in the industry of grain growing in this region and with his brother became the proprietor of a threshing outfit in 1901 and for ten years was one of the leading threshermen, threshing in that time more than a half million bushels of grain.

Mr. Kemmis cast his first presidential vote in Montana for Benjamin Harrison in 1892. At Glendive in that same year he was a delegate to the Republican County Convention, and served on the platform committee, writing a portion of it himself. His conduct in this instance was such as to commend him to party leaders and he attended many republican conventions until that system was abolished by law. He was given the progressive republican nomination for the General Assembly in 1912, received the highest vote given to the nine men running, entered the Thirteenth Assembly, and served under Speaker McDonald of Kalispell. He was made a member of the judiciary, ways and means and roads committees, and succeeded in having passed a bill adjusting differences between old counties and new with reference to assets in excess of liabilities. In 1914 he was defeated for the House as a candidate from Richland County, but was again elected in 1916 and served in the Fifteenth Assembly, under Speaker Judge O'Connor, a democrat. His committee assignment in that assembly was light, which gave him ample time to devote to legislation, and he was the author of the Accredited High School Law, under which thirty-three counties now operate. All new counties automatically come under this law. He was also the author of the Search and Seizure Act, a measure designed for the better enforcement of prohibition, and this became a law. In the extraordinary session of that year he was the author of the resolution ratifying the national prohibition amendment, and offered at the preceding regular session and secured the passage of a resolution for the relief of settlers of Northern Pacific Railroad lands in Richland County who had settled on the lands after their selection by the railroad company but had not been notified of such selection and had made improvements on the lands. He memoralized Congress to abandon the Yellowstone and Missouri rivers as navigable streams within the State of Montana, the purpose of which was to permit the construction of wagon and railroad bridges over the streams without the necessity of draw spans. He also secured the passage of a bill creating Richland County in 1913, but the governor vetoed it on the ground that the Legislature did not have the power to create counties, a question the Supreme Court subsequently passed upon favorably to the law. In his first session in the Legislature Mr. Kemmis cast a ballot for Thomas J. Walsh for United States senator, in compliance with a promise to be bound by the choice of the people in primary for that office.

He was elected presidential elector at the presidential preference primaries in 1920, receiving 26,879 votes. During one term he served as justice of the peace of his precinct, this having been during the old Dawson County jurisdiction, and for a number of years he also filled the office of clerk of the Sidney School District. For some years he served as trustee of schools, was for an extended period a member of the Dawson County Free High School Board, and it was this school experience which caused him to introduce a bill in the Legislature for accredited high schools as against the county free high school bill, under which eighteen counties of the state still operate.

At the home of his father in old Dawson County on the 16th of October, 1894, Mr. Kemmis was married to Miss Hannah E. Will, a daughter of William and Sarah (Colquhoun) Will, the father born at Wellington Square, Canada, and the mother in the locality of Niagara Falls. Mr. Will was drowned in the Missouri River at Ponca, Nebraska, and his wife died in Sidney in 1913. The children in the Will family were: Miss Annie, of Sidney; John, also of Sidney; Mrs. Kemmis, who was born at Fort Gratiot, Michigan, August 21, 1868, and William, whose home is at Jocko, Montana. Mr. Will, the father, moved from Michigan to South Dakota in 1887, locating in Faulk County. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Kemmis are: George W., of Sidney; Frank D., who is with the Montana Cadillac Company of Missoula; Louis, engaged with his father in the stock business; Oscar W., whose home is in Lincoln, California, and Earl W., a lad yet in school.

Mr. Kemmis has given of his time and funds to the promotion of a good moral community and the building of a spiritual atmosphere in his home locality. He united with the Methodist Episcopal Church when a young man, and in 1892 was licensed to preach. A few years later, in 1902, he was ordained a deacon of the church at Bozeman, and his ministerial work has been rather as a supply preacher. He has always been actively identified with Sabbath School work. He was chairman of the board of trustees in the construction of the first church erected in the Sidney community, and was chairman of the finance committee when the Sidney Hospital was taken over and became a Deaconess Hospital, and still continues as one of the trustees of the institution, also a member of its executive committee. During two years Mr. Kemmis was chairman for Richland County of the War Savings Stamp campaign and in many other ways he aided in war relief work.

Mr. Kemmis was one of the original members of the company which built the telephone system of Sidney and its outlying lines, and was made the president of the corporation. Later he also served as president of the Farmers Elevator Company of Sidney. Thus through many years he has borne many of the burdens and responsibilities of his home community, has been active and influential in promoting its growth and upbuilding, and to him was given the honor of naming Richland County.

John G. Bair, who was one of the early newspaper men of Montana, and long prominent as a lawyer at Choteau, died in the latter city December 1, 1915.

Mr. Bair, who was a past grand master of the Grand Lodge of Masons in Montana, was born at Gerrardstown, West Virginia, Decembr 4, 1868. His paternal ancestors came out of Germany and settled in Pennsylvania in colonial days. John Griffith Bair was thirteen years old when his parents moved to Bedford, Indiana, where he grew up and spent most of his time until coming to Montana. By his own efforts he acquired a good literary education, and while teaching he studied law and was admitted to the Indiana bar in 1886. He practiced in his home town of Bedford, but in the fall of 1889 came to Great Falls, Montana. He was connected with the Great Falls Leader, and in the interest of that newspaper made a trip through Northern Montana and became greatly impressed with the opportunities of Choteau. While visiting in the town he was offered the position of teacher of the public schools by the local board, and was the pioneer educator of Choteau. He was the head of the local schools for three years. Upon the creation of Teton County in 1893 he was elected first county superintendent of schools. At the end of two years he resigned that office to take up the practice of law. He had a large and important clientage over Northern Montana. For four years he also served as collector of customs for the district of Montana and Idaho. For a number of years he was a member of the board of trustees of the Methodist Church at Choteau.

He was widely esteemed by his Masonic brethren and Masonry was a cardinal element of his character. He took his first degrees in the order at Bedford, Indiana, became a charter member of the lodge at Choteau and served as its first senior warden. He was worshipful master of the lodge three years, in 1897 was appointed junior grand deacon of the Grand Lodge, and in September, 1912, was chosen grand master, an office he filled during the following year. He was also affiliated with St. Paul Chapter No. 9 Royal Arch Masons; Black Eagle Commandery No. 8, Knights Templar, and a few days before his death had achieved the Scottish Rite degrees in the Helena Consistory. In 1906 he served as grand patron of the Grand Chapter of the Montana Eastern Star, and he was also a Noble of Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Helena.

In 1886 Mr. Bair married Miss Mary Ramsey. Her people were among the older settlers of Heltonville, Indiana. Mrs. Bair is still living at Choteau.

Jeremiah Sullivan. The Montana pioneers of the '60s are rapidly diminishing hosts and of those that remain very few regard themselves in the class of active business men. After but fifty-five years of residence in Montana, Jeremiah Sullivan, the veteran hotel man of Fort Benton, passed to the home beyond November 11, 1919. For over forty years he was proprietor of the Choteau House of that city. He was a factor in the great drama marking the development and opening of the great West and few men possessed such interesting recollections of the old life of the Mississippi Valley and the Northwestern country as Mr. Sullivan.

He was born at Mills Street, County Cork, Ireland, March 4, 1844, son of Jeremiah and Johanna (Clifford) Sullivan. While he came of an old Irish family, his parents were poor, and in order the better to provide for their large family they immigrated to America in 1849, establishing a new home in Ontario, Canada. Both parents attained to old age, the father dying at the age of eighty-six and the mother at eighty-seven. Jeremiah was the fourth among twelve children, only one of whom is now living.

Jeremiah Sullivan had limited opportunity to attend school in Canada, and the numerous household duties gave him a serious sense of his responsibilities at an early age. About the time he left school he went to work in a country store at $6 a month and board. Later his wages rose to $10 a month. At the age of seventeen he went to Buffalo, New York, and for a time was employed as assistant cook on a government lighthouse tender, and subsequently worked on a steamer flying between Buffalo and Chicago. Mr. Sullivan had an interesting experience

Henry A Miller and Wife

on the Mississippi River when that waterway was a principal artery of traffic. He became cook of one of the Mississippi River steamboats in 1862, and made a number of journeys up and down the river between St. Louis and New Orleans. Later returning to Canada, the winter of 1865 found him in Omaha, and on the 11th of March he shipped as steward on the steamer Benton bound for the Upper Missouri. The boat landed him at Cow Island, Montana, and by ox team he journeyed on to Fort Benton, reaching that pioneer outpost on the 24th of April. Attracted to the mines of Helena, he journeyed on by ox team, and his first camp was at the head of the present Broad Street in the capital, then only known as Dry Gulch. He did the strenuous work and enjoyed the vicissitudes of fortune that came to the prospector and miner of that day. In the spring of 1866 he started with a party of about forty-five men for the Wind River country, riding his saddle horse and leading a pack horse. He went on to the Yellowstone River, passed the present site of Bozeman, prospected in the Big Horn range, and subsequently, with a friend, crossed at the head of Clear Water Gulch on the south side of the mountain bound for Idaho Territory. They struck the trail between Virginia City and Salt Lake. Later Mr. Sullivan returned to Helena and in the fall of 1874 moved to Fort Shaw. He had long had an ambition to own and operate a first class hotel, and he first engaged in that business at Fort Shaw. Then, in November, 1879, he moved to Fort Benton and bought the old Chouteau House, and for forty years maintained that as one of the best hotels in point of service in that section of Montana.

A more public spirited citizen than Jeremiah Sullivan it would have been difficult to find. He was naturally interested in politics, but even more in the welfare of his community. He served as the third mayor of Fort Benton, from 1886 to 1888. In 1889 he was appointed collector of customs at Fort Benton, filling that office for four years. He was county commissioner of Chouteau County eight years, for twelve years was justice of the peace at Fort Benton, and in 1891 President Harrison appointed him United States commissioner, and he filled the duties of that office for four years. He was a republican, and was an outstanding figure in his party in his section of the state. He served as county chairman of the Central Committee. He was a Catholic, and was active in the orders of the Elks and Ancient Order of United Workmen, serving as grand master of the latter for two years.

Above all the riches of his long and eventful experience Mr. Sullivan placed his family and home. He was twice married. At Fort Benton in 1880 he married Mary Agnes Hoffman, daughter of Jacob Hoffman, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The seven children of this union were named Jeremiah J., Earl D. B., Harry G., John F., Eugene A., Nora and Mary Agnes. In 1900, at St. Paul, Mr. Sullivan married Miss Sophia Schubert, daughter of Frances Schubert, of Minnesota. They had one daughter, Johanna Veronica. All these children have been liberally educated.

Howard W. Bateman, M. D. A physician and surgeon, Doctor Bateman has proved his value and skill in several Montana communities. Besides a large general practice at Choteau he is a partner in a well equipped hospital which furnishes facilities greatly appreciated in Teton County. Doctor Bateman was also a commissioned officer in the Medical Reserve Corps during the World war, and spent fully a year in France.

He was born on his grandfather's farm at Lexington, Minnesota, January 23, 1879. His father, George C. Bateman, was born in New York State, and at the age of six years accompanied his parents, Perry and Cornelia (Baker) Bateman, to Minnesota. Perry Bateman was a Minnesota pioneer, and served with a Minnesota regiment in the Union army during the Civil war. The rest of his life was devoted to farming. He and his wife had four children, two sons and two daughters. George C. Bateman was educated in the public schools of Minnesota, and for many years operated saw mills at Belle Plaine, Minnesota, and near Hayward, Wisconsin. He died in 1906, at the age of fifty-one. He was a republican in politics, a Methodist, and was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. George C. Bateman married Mary J. Moore, who was born in Minnesota and is still living in her sixty-fourth year. Doctor Bateman was the second in a family of five children, three sons and two daughters.

His early training in the public schools of Minnesota was supplemented by attendance at the State Normal at Mankato, and in 1907 he graduated from the Iowa University Medical College. In the same year Doctor Bateman began practice at August, Montana, and in April, 1909, moved to Choteau. He is a partner in the Rhoads & Bateman Hospital.

As a young man Doctor Bateman served a year in Company M of the Fifteenth Minnesota Regiment, during the Spanish-American war. The first six months he was a private and the last six months a corporal. On April 7, 1917, he volunteered his services to the American Government and was commissioned a first lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps. He was assigned to duty with the Second Montana Regiment of Infantry, which became the One Hundred and Sixty-third United States Infantry. He left this country December 14, 1917, landing in Liverpool on the 24th of December and arrived at La Havre, France, on the last day of the year. He was employed in general hospital work with the Forty-first Division, and was on duty until discharged on May 16, 1919. He was promoted to captain in March, 1918.

Doctor Bateman is a member of the Cascade County Medical Society, the Montana State and American Medical associations. He is affiliated with Choteau Lodge No. 44, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Choteau Chapter No. 25, Royal Arch Masons, and Bethany Commandery No. 19, Knights Templar. He is also an Odd Fellow and a member of the Methodist Church.

June 25, 1908, he married Miss Effie Helen Schultz, a native of Iowa. They have two children, Howard William, Jr., and Helen Lorene.

Henry A. Miller began an independent career in Montana in his youth, and from that early and formative period to the present time his interests have been associated with those of the growing commonwealth. He started his westward journey from Geneseo, Illinois, in March, 1884, his railroad ticket bearing the destination of Helena, and from there to Chestnut Valley he made the journey by stage and on foot. His financial condition at that time was at the lowest ebb, and for this reason he made the last stages of the journey on foot, and he arrived at Helena alone and friendless, a stranger in a strange country. Seeking work, he found it on a cattle ranch of the well known pioneer James Perkins, in whose employ he remained for six months. This was a new experience to the young lad, for back in his Illinois home he had been merely a farmer boy, but he continued on in the work at different places, practically in the same valley, and he spent fifteen years in that region, going into it at the age of fourteen and leaving it when twenty-nine. In that time he accumulated some cattle, and on leaving that region moved them to a spot further west.

When he came into Eastern Montana Mr. Miller located temporarily near Culbertson, where all was open country and he could chose his location at will. He leased Indian lands there that had been allotted to the Sioux, but a year later moved south of the Missouri River and settled on Charley Creek, the region in which he has since maintained his interests. He finally homesteaded there, and his permanent as well as his pioneer improvements were built on his claim there. His first permanent home was constructed of logs brought from the Missouri River, and constituted a room eighteen by eighteen feet, covered with a dirt roof, this primitive structure affording him shelter and a home for five years, until 1914, when it gave place to a modern bungalow of six rooms. There he kept bachelor's hall for a number of years, until he brought his bride to the home in 1918.

As a stockman Mr. Miller began running cattle under the brand (H-I) "Swinging H," and from this mark has designated both his cattle and horses from that early day until the present time. His early operations were confined to handling the common range cattle of Montana, but with the passing years he has improved with better breeding until his herd now constitutes a high grade of White Face animals. His herd in the early stages of his career as a stockman numbered perhaps 150 head, but in time his brand covered vast numbers of his own cattle, and he also handled cattle for others, his stock ranging for 125 miles west and southwest. His market was in Chicago.

In the development of his ranch Mr. Miller has acquired title to about 3,500 acres, all fenced and cross-fenced, and his grass has been depended upon to bring his stock to maturity. The few ranchmen, five in number, within a radius of seventy-five miles, which constituted his neighbors when he located on Charley Creek, are all Montana people at the present time.

Mr. Miller came west to seek the broader advantages which this open country presented. He had grown to immature youth in Henry County, Illinois, but was born in Geneseo of that state April 13, 1870, a son of Henry Miller, who was born in Saxony and came to the United States when a lad. His father settled in Henry County, Illinois, and he finally followed the tide of western migration and lived for many years near Ogalgala, Nebraska. He later took up his residence in Denver, Colorado, where his death occurred in 1905, when he had reached the age of sixty-seven years. His wife, Adelia Baumgartner Miller, also born in Saxony, died during the childhood of her son, Henry. Of the five children born to those parents those living at the present time number two, George and Henry, the former living at Littleton, Colorado.

Henry A. Miller was reared under republican influences, and his first presidential vote was cast for Benjamin Harrison. Throughout all the intervening years he has remained true to the "Grand Old Party," has always cast his vote when it was possible to reach the polls, and in the early days of the West he was wont to ride horseback many miles to exercise his right of franchise. In the November election of 1916 he was made a member of the Board of County Commissioners, succeeding in that office Commissioner E. O. Conkrite, and his colleagues on the board are Frank Hardy and Arthur White, of which board he is at this time chairman. Mr. Miller is also interested in Culbertson in a business way, for he is connected with the Citizens State Bank as a director, is a stockholder in the Farmers Store there, and also in the elevator and hotel. He became a member of the Masonic Order at Culbertson, still holding his Blue Lodge membership there, and he also belongs to the Consistory and Algeria Temple at Helena. He has membership in the Rainbow Lodge of Odd Fellows at Great Falls, and has also passed all the chairs in the subordinate lodge of Odd Fellowship. His membership in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks is at Glendive.

In Sidney, December 12, 1918, Mr. Miller was married to Miss Belle Saxton, who came to Montana in 1910, and has been a resident of this state almost continuously since that year. She was born in Pierce County, Wisconsin, November 25, 1884, a daughter of John and Mary N. (Hayes) Saxton, the father born in County Cork, Ireland, and the mother in County Tipperary. They moved from New York City to Wisconsin, where they engaged in farming, and Mr. Saxton died in that state in 1885 and his wife in 1893, leaving six sons and two daughters, of whom the following survive: John F., whose home is in Belleview, Idaho; Albert and Thomas R., both of whom reside in Tacoma, Washington; Herbert B., of Wallace, Idaho, and Mrs. Miller.

Mrs. Miller grew to womanhood in the home of her brother. She received a liberal educational training, for a time attending a convent, was next a high school student at Ellsworth, Wisconsin, and after her graduation there pursued a business course in Minneapolis and became a stenographer. She secured employment in a law office in Ellsworth, Wisconsin, and continued in this work practically until her marriage. At the time of her marriage she was in the employ of the county attorney of Sidney. One child, a daughter, Mary Helen Miller, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Miller January 27, 1920.

Hon. Thomas O. Larson, of Choteau, is known all over the State of Montana for his splendid services as state senator. Some of the most progressive legislation enacted in recent years bears the impress of his name and influence. Mr. Larson has long been a factor in Northern Montana and until recently was one of the most extensive cattle ranchers and grain growers in Teton County.

He was born in Norway November 27, 1874, but has been an American since he was six years of age. His parents were Ole and Annie Larson, who came to America with their family in 1880 and were among the first settlers of Benton County, Minnesota. Ole Larson bought railway land and developed a farm from the virgin soil. He died in Minnesota in 1917, at the age of seventy-three. He was a respected member of the community and always voted as a republican. His widow is still living at the age of seventy-five. They had nine children, three born in Norway and six in the United States. Thomas is the second in the family, and four of the children are still living.

Thomas O. Larson acquired his early education in the public schools of Benton County, Minnesota, and lived on his father's farm to the age of fourteen. He earned his first money by driving cows out of town for pasturage. His wages were $8 a month, but after six months he quit because he was unable to collect $20 owing him. The following winter he worked in a lumber camp at $10 a month, and thus as a young man he had the discipline and training in hard work which proved helpful in making his fortune in Montana. He spent several summers on his father's farm and also clerked in stores.

Mr. Larson came to Montana in the summer of 1895, locating on the Burton Bench, where he carried a stock of general merchandise for one year. He then bought and for two years operated the stage line between Collins and Choteau. Following this enterprise he began ranching, raising horses, cattle and sheep. He disposed of the bulk of his cattle interests in the spring of 1919. From 1909 until 1919 he also operated one of the best grain farms in Western Montana, raising every year between 10,000 and 32,000 bushels of wheat. He sold his farm in 1918.

Senator Larson has been active in local affairs for the past twenty years. He was elected assessor of Teton County in 1900 and re-elected in 1902. He has been a member of the State Senate for ten years, since his first election in 1910. Senator Larson introduced the bill providing for the creation of three counties from the old territory of Teton County. He also introduced into the Senate the Blue Sky law regulating the sale of stocks. He also sponsored the bill establishing the Nineteenth Judicial District, and in other ways has been one of the most influential members of the Senate. He served as president pro tem from 1917 to 1919, and for two weeks was acting governor of Montana.

Senator Larson is a prominent Mason, being affiliated with Choteau Lodge No. 44, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Choteau Chapter No. 25, Royal Arch Masons, Bethany Commandery No. 19, Knights Templar, Helena Consistory of the Scottish Rite, and Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of Lodge No. 214 of the Elks at Great Falls.

December 25, 1902, he married Helen Stowe, a native of Moore County, Minnesota. They have two daughters, Elva Gertrude and Harriett Helen.

George M. Coffey, Sr., is a Montanan of thirty years' standing, and is one of the leading ranchers in the northern section of the state.

He was born on a farm near Lancaster, Missouri, in 1866, and was liberally educated, attending the Missouri State Normal and the University of Missouri. He engaged in teaching for two years, following which he accepted the post of cashier in the Bank of Scotland County in Memphis, Missouri. From Missouri he came to Montana in 1889 and began ranching north of Bynum in Chouteau County. His ranch is now in Teton County. He is senior partner in the firm of Coffey & Wellensten, a firm that owns between 6,000 and 7,000 acres in ranch and agricultural land. They run large numbers of sheep, cattle and horses, and in later years have been extensively engaged in diversified farming. Mr. Coffey was also one of the organizers of the Citizens State Bank of Choteau in 1909, and held the post of trustee for ten years, and since 1919 has been chairman of the board of directors. He has been a busy and successful man, has never cared for the honors of public office, though he served as sheep commissioner and on school boards. He is affiliated with Choteau Lodge No. 44, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Montana Chapter No. 25, Royal Arch Masons, Bethany Commandery No. 19, Knights Templar, Helena Consistory and Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Helena.

Mr. Coffey married at Memphis, Missouri, Hattie May Cowell. She was born on a farm near Memphis in Scotland County. They have four children: George M., Jr., Mary Jane, who died at the age of four years, William Wallace and Clark Cowell.

George M. Coffey, Jr., is one of the leading members of the Chouteau County bar and is one of the best educated lawyers in the northern part of the state.

He was born in Memphis, Scotland County, Missouri, September 6, 1887, son of George M. Coffey, Sr., whose career precedes this sketch. Mr. Coffey has lived in Montana since early infancy, acquiring his primary education in the public schools of Choteau, then in the University of Montana, and graduated A. B. from the University of Missouri with the class of 1909. He studied law in Harvard University and Leland Stanford University of California and was admitted to the Montana bar April 20, 1916. He immediately engaged in practice for himself and on January 1, 1917, became associated with John J. Green. Mr. Coffey is a member of the Teton County and Montana State Bar associations. He is a member of several college fraternities, including the Sigma Chi, is a charter member of the Alpha Tau Delta oratorical fraternity, organized at Harvard University in 1911, and is also a member of the Phi Alpha Delta law fraternity at Stanford University. He is affiliated with Choteau Lodge No. 44, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Choteau Chapter No. 25, Royal Arch Masons, Helena Consistory of the Scottish Rite and Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine. Politically he is a republican.

September 22, 1917, Mr. Coffey married Marie Leon Brozek, a native of Wisconsin.

Alfred C. Warner, of Choteau, is one of the most widely known citizens of Northern Montana. Continuously for thirty years he has filled the post of United States commissioner. He first came to Montana more than forty years ago.

He was born at Brooklyn, New York, September 8, 1848, son of Charles H. and Charlotte (Walters) Warner. His parents were both natives of London, England. His father was born April 5, 1825, and died in July, 1899, while his mother was born March 19, 1825, and died March 20, 1899. They were married in London in September 1847. Of their nine children four are still living: Alfred C., Eleanor M., Edwin Fremont and Walter J. The son Walter in 1916 joined Battery A of the Missouri National Guard Artillery at St. Louis, was first lieutenant and with that rank served on the Mexican border. When this country entered the war with Germany he and his command became part of the First Missouri Artillery, and he was mustered into service with the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Field Artillery of the Thirty-fifth Division. He served as lieutenant colonel during the battle of the Argonne Forest, where he commanded his regiment, was later promoted to colonel of his regiment, and altogether made a brilliant military record for himself.

The parents of Alfred C. Warner came to this country by sailing ship in March, 1848. They were six weeks on the ocean. At Brooklyn Charles H. Warner was employed as an expert by the Brooklyn Flint Glass Company. In 1852 the company sent him back to London in charge of its exhibit of products. These products took the first prize at the great exposition in London. Afterwards Charles Warner was superintendent of the Planters Glass Company at St. Louis, and from 1865 to 1882 was superintendent of the Great Western Glass Company. For the last fifteen years or more of his life he lived retired. He was a republican, and cast his first vote for that party in 1856.

Alfred C. Warner spent his early boyhood on his father's farm on Long Island. He attended school there to the age of thirteen. In 1863 he found work in New York City as mailing clerk at wages of $1 a week for the publishing house of D. Appleton &

Company. In the spring of 1867, when he joined his family in St. Louis, his experience with Appleton qualified him for a position with the Woodward Book Store, an old St. Louis firm with which he remained until 1871. In that year he went back to New York and was chief clerk to J. B. Ford & Company, publishers of Henry Ward Beecher's paper, The Christian Union, and the other literary output of Mr. Beecher.

In 1876 Mr. Warner again rejoined his family in St. Louis, and in the summer of the following year came to Montana. For five years he was clerk at the Blackfoot Indian Agency. He made his pioneer trip to Montana by railroad as far as Bismarck and thence by steamboat up the Missouri River to Fort Benton. Going back to St. Louis, Mr. Warner lived in that city until 1885, when he established his permanent home at Choteau, Montana. Here for a time he was bookkeeper and clerk for Hamilton and Hazlett, the pioneer merchants of Choteau. He was also associated as a member of the firm Burnet & Warner, one of the earliest saw mill enterprises of Teton County. They operated a mill twenty-five miles above Choteau on Teton Creek. In 1887 Mr. Warner sold his interests in this business, and since 1889 has given his time to office business at Choteau. For many years he has also held a position as a notary public. He was appointed United States commissioner in 1889, and has filled that office now for thirty years. He was elected county clerk of Teton County in 1896, and by re-election held that post twelve years. Mr. Warner, who has never married, is an active republican and is a charter member of Chevalier Lodge No. 12, Knights ot Pythias, and has held all the offices in the lodge. He is also a member of Great Falls Lodge No. 214 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Exzelia J. Pepin, former postmaster of Havre, has been a factor in the business and civic life of this city nearly thirty years. He is a nephew of that distinguished Montana pioneer, Simon Pepin, who was one of the founders of the City of Havre, being a partner with E. T. Broadwater in the first mercantile enterprise on the townsite. Simon Pepin reached Montana at Virginia City in the fall of 1863, and became prominent in trading, transportation, ranching and merchandising, until his interest covered an immense area of the northwestern country.

Exzelia J. Pepin was born in Canada, November 25, 1867, son of Alexander and Anastasia (Poirier) Pepin. His parents were both natives of Canada, while the grandfather, Samuel Pepin, father of Simon Pepin and grandfather of Exzelia Pepin, spent his life as a farmer. Alexander Pepin also followed farming in younger life, and became an expert in the handling of farm machinery and was a salesman for implement concerns. He also engaged in broom making. He died in 1896, at the age of sixty-seven, and his wife passed away at the same age. They were devout Catholics. Exzelia was the fourth in a family of eight children, five of whom are still living.

He spent most of his boyhood at St. Paul, Minnesota, where he was educated in the public schools, but at the age of fourteen began work at the butcher's trade at $8 a month and board. At sixteen he left the butcher shop and became an employe of the wholesale dry goods house of Auerbach, Finch & Van Slyck, remaining in their service about two years. He then resumed work at his trade, and on July 5, 1889, at the age of twenty-two, reached Fort Assiniboine, where he was appointed chief butcher for the firm of Broadwater & McCulloch, the army and government contractors at that post. He remained with this firm, subsequently the Broadwater-Pepin Company, until 1898, and in the meantime located at Havre, where his uncle and Mr. Broadwater had established their business headquarters in 1891. Mr. Pepin served for about two years as an assistant postmaster in the early days of Havre, and then resumed the meat business independently for some three years. Much of his success has been due to ranching, and he still owns about 480 acres of land, though he sold his stock of cattle and horses in 1914. After serving as assistant postmaster for eight years Mr. Pepin was appointed postmaster of Havre May 16, 1914, and was reappointed by President Wilson in 1918. Mr. Pepin is affiliated with Havre Lodge No. 1201 of the Elks, and in politics is a democrat.

June 15, 1898, he married Miss Anna Nemetz, a native of Beaver Falls, Minnesota. They have one son, Exzelia J., Jr.

John A. Sweat, M. D. For many years actively engaged in the practice of his profession as a physician and surgeon at Great Falls, Doctor Sweat since 1915 has been retired from his professional labors and has been living at his homestead ranch at Dutton in Teton County. Doctor Sweat rendered some valuable service as a member of the exemption board at Great Falls during the World war.

He was born at Brownfield, Maine, October 23, 1856, of English Puritan ancestry. His parents, Jesse P. and Eliza (Spring) Sweat, were also natives of Maine. His father was a graduate of Bowdoin College both in the literary and medical course, and practiced medicine for fifty years in his native state. During the Civil war he was surgeon of the Twenty-third Maine Regiment. He spent his last days at Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Dr. John A. Sweat, only son of his parents, acquired his early education in Maine and was fourteen years of age when he went with the family to Minnesota. He graduated in 1876 from the University of Minnesota, and subsequently entered the Medical School of Bowdoin College, his father's alma mater, graduating in 1880. He also attended medical lectures at Columbia University in New York, and practiced at Minneapolis until 1883. In that year he became a surgeon of the Pacific Division of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and in 1890 located and began his practice at Great Falls. He was formerly president of the Montana State Board of Medical Examiners, and also served as president of the North Montana Medical Association and is a member of the American Medical Association. In his native state he served as a member of the Legislature in 1880-81. Doctor Sweat is a democrat, and is affiliated with the Masons and Elks.

In 1888 Doctor Sweat married Miss Mary Towle, of Maine. Their first two children, Valarie and Robert, died in infancy. The three younger children are Ruth, Jack and Helen. These young people are highly educated and have already made names for themselves. Ruth received her Bachelor of Science degree from Montana State College at Bozeman in 1916. She did her first work as a teacher in Cascade County, was an instructor in the Teton County High School at Choteau, and in November, 1918, was elected county superintendent of the Teton County schools, beginning her official term on January 1, 1919.

The son Jack during his junior year at the University of Montana in 1917 left school to join the First Officers Training Camp at The Presidio in California, and was commissioned a second lieutenant. He was with the army camp at Camp Lewis,

E. J. Pepin

Washington, and went overseas as a member of Company F, Three Hundred and Sixty-first Regiment, Ninety-first Division. He was in the great battles of the Argonne and other phases of the fighting in the summer and early fall of 1918. He was mustered out with the rank of second lieutenant in May, 1919.

The younger daughter, Helen, graduated from the Great Falls High School in 1915, spent one year in the University of Montana, and is now assistant superintendent under her sister Ruth.

OTTO WAGNILD, present county assessor of Teton County, grew up on his father's ranch in Northern Montana, and is a practical grain farmer by his own experience.

Mr. Wagnild was born at Minneapolis, Minnesota, September 14, 1888, son of Ole and Margaret (Vang) Wagnild. His parents were both born in Norway, his father in 1851 and his mother in 1861. They were married in Norway, where Ole Wagnild was a railway employe. After coming to this country he was engaged with a lumber company and sash and door factory at Minneapolis for a number of years. In 1896 he moved to Teton County, Montana, and established a ranch on the Burton Bench. Here he has been extensively engaged in stock raising and farming. He is affiliated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. His wife died in 1901. They had six children: Caroline, wife of Adolph Saterlee; Signe, who died in May, 1913, the wife of Peter Wold; Otto; Alf, who on November 4, 1917, entered the Government service and was with Company A of the Three Hundred and Forty-sixth Supply Train at the army headquarters at Chaumont, France; Olga, wife of Gordon E. Monkman; and Mayda.

Otto Wagnild acquired his early education at Farmington in Teton County. The first money he earned was herding sheep at $15 a month. He did that work when only eleven years of age. Between the ages of fifteen and nineteen he was a regular cowboy employed on the Flying U Ranch. He left the range to become an employe of the Collins Mercantile Company at Collins, and in 1909 engaged in business with the Choteau Mercantile Company, remaining with that firm seven years until 1916. During 1916-17-18 he was also engaged in farming, growing wheat on between 150 and 200 acres.

Mr. Wagnild became deputy assessor of Teton County in 1916, and was elected as chief of that office in November, 1918. He is a democrat in politics and is a past master of Choteau Lodge No. 44, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

June 3, 1914, Mr. Wagnild married Miss Hattie M. Gewald. She was born at Alpena, South Dakota.

MICHAEL A. O'NEIL, county clerk and recorder of Teton County, has had a great deal of business, agricultural and official experience. He was a public official back in his old home state of Iowa for several years. He began life a poor boy, and by self reliance and industry has made himself a factor in the affairs of every locality which he has called his home.

Mr. O'Neil was born at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, July 31, 1853, son of Daniel and Mary (Donovan) O'Neil. His parents were both natives of Ireland. His father was born in County Cork in 1795, and lived to the venerable age of ninety-three, passing away in 1888. As a young man he was a British sailor and went to nearly all the ports of the world. In 1854, after his marriage, he took his family to the vicinity of Bellevue, Jackson County, Iowa, buying Government land at $1.25 an acre. He proved a sturdy and successful pioneer, developing his land, and, beginning with a log house, eventually had 200 acres in cultivation and supplied his family with all the substantial comforts. He finally retired and spent his last days at Green Island. He served as a notary public, was a Catholic, and a Jackson democrat. His wife was born in County Tipperary in 1825, and died in 1910, at the age of eighty-five. They were married in Pennsylvania, and of their six children three are still living.

Michael A. O'Neil, fifth among these children, was educated in the public schools of Iowa. He earned his first money dropping corn at 25 cents a day. As a young man he learned the stone mason's trade and followed that for several years. For about twenty years he was a contractor in building work in Iowa. He also owned a farm and did practical farming in that state. Mr. O'Neil sold his interests in Iowa in 1908 and came to the Flathead Valley of Montana. He farmed there until 1912, when he homesteaded in Teton County, and now has a complete section of land, well developed as a farm and ranch.

In 1888 he was elected assessor of Clinton County, Iowa, and held that office for eleven years, finally resigning when he came West. He also served as justice of the peace. He was deputy assessor of the north end of Teton County, and on November 5, 1918, was elected clerk and recorder, beginning his official duties at Choteau on January 6, 1919.

Mr. O'Neil is a skillful orator, and his ability in that field has made him a man of much influence in the democratic party in Northern Montana. He is a Catholic and is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus.

Probably his greatest pride and satisfaction are derived from his children and grandchildren. On November 9, 1875, he married Elizabeth Cain, a native of Michigan. Mrs. O'Neil died in October, 1911, the mother of three sons and seven daughters; Anna S., the oldest, is the wife of William Rutenbeck, and they have three children; Edward Daniel married Lillian Peeler; Josephine is the wife of George Smith; Lucy is the wife of Jay Scott and had one child; Cecilia, a nurse, died in 1916, at the age of twenty-seven; Mary is the wife of Dr. H. J. McGregor and is the mother of two sons; Frances is married, and the three younger children are Walter, Elinora and Mabel.

R. W. DE NOIELLE is the founder and active head of the largest planing mill and wood working establishment in Lewis and Clark County. He was for many years a building contractor at Helena, and was a boy in Helena during the exciting epoch of the '60s and has many interesting recollections of pioneer events and personalities.

Mr. De Noielle was born in Tuolumne County, California, July 19, 1852. He is of French Huguenot stock, and his grandfather was the founder of the family in Massachusetts. His father, Arnold De Noielle was born about 1820 at Boston, Massachusetts, was reared and educated and married in that city, and followed the trade of stone mason. He was one of the real argonauts of the glorious golden period of California in the days of forty-nine. He left Boston in 1848, accompanied by his wife, traveled around the Horn, and was just a year to the day in making the voyage. He was one of the early arrivals in the gold regions, and spent the rest of his life in California, principally engaged in mining. He retired to San Francisco, and died in that city about 1880. All his children were born in California, and out of his success he reared and educated them for successful careers. He was a republican in politics. Arnold De Noielle married Sarah E. Fields. She was born April 10, 1828, and after the death of her first husband became the wife of Frank S. Getchell. Mr. Getchell was born at Benton, Maine, October 17, 1833, and died at Helena, Montana, July 7, 1915. Frank S. Getchell was one of the earliest pioneer Montanans, reaching Virginia City in 1862. He was both a miner and millwright. Mrs. Sarah Getchell was the mother of one son, Charles Getchell, a merchant at Bakersfield, California. Arnold De Noielle and wife had four children: George, who died young at Columbia, California; R. W.; Samuel P., who was born November 23, 1854, at Columbia, California, was brought to Helena in 1866, and spent his active life as a blacksmith, dying February 2, 1902; Sarah E., born May 6, 1861, is the wife of Eugene B. Braden, superintendent of the Selby Smelter at Oakland, California. The mother of these children died at Helena July 26, 1905.

R. W. De Noielle was brought to Virginia City, Montana, in 1865 and to Helena in 1866, and acquired part of his education in the public schools of Helena. Mr. De Noielle finished his education in one of the famous preparatory schools of the East, Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts, where he graduated in the scientific course in 1872. He was a member of the Philomathian Society at the Academy. Mr. De Noielle in 1873 began learning the trade of carpenter at the historic City of Salem, Massachusetts, and for a number of years followed his trade in the East. He returned to Helena in 1881, and thenceforth was a carpenter and builder, and a large amount of construction work still standing attests his skill.

Mr. De Noielle in 1913 founded the firm of De Noielle, Gebauer & Mason, a partnership. They are manufacturers of mill work, including doors, sash, office and house finish and cabinet work, the planing mill and other plants being located at 1800 East Lynndale Avenue. The output of the factory is shipped all over Montana, and Mr. De Noielle as manager has the chief credit for giving this important institution to Helena.

Mr. De Noielle is an old line republican, but has never aspired to office. He is affiliated with the Congregational Church, is a past noble grand of Excelsior Lodge No. 5, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a representative to the Grand Lodge of the state. He is also affiliated with Helena Lodge No. 3, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Garnet Camp No. 105, Woodmen of the World, and the Helena Commercial Club.

Mr. De Noielle owns a modern home at 823 Ninth Avenue. In 1876, at Salem, Massachusetts, he married Miss Hattie I. Grover, who was born in that city in 1851. She died at Helena in 1888. Mr. De Noielle's only child is by his first wife. This daughter, Grace E., was born at Helena in 1888, and is now the wife of Samuel Langhorne, a resident of East Helena, and foreman in the East Helena plant of the American Smelting & Refining Company. Mr. De Noielle also went back to Salem for his second wife, whom he married in 1892. She was Mrs. Annie E. (Watts) Webb, born at Salem in 1851.

Olaf G. Skylstead. Among the leading citizens of Havre, a prominent place has been filled for more than twenty-five years by Olaf G. Skylstead, insurance and real estate man, who has been a factor of importance in the commercial affairs of this city. His influence has been of still wider scope, for county and state have also been benefited through his official administration of sound business principles and his example of high-minded American citizenship.

Olaf G. Skylstead was born June 13, 1870, in the City of Bergen, Norway. His parents were Capt. Ole I. and Gurine (Thorkilsen) Skylstead, the former of whom was born in 1839, on a Norway farm, but during all his active life was a sailor and commanded vessels in the merchant marine service. When he left the sea he retired, and his death occurred in his native land in 1914. The mother of Mr. Skylstead was born in 1849 in Norway, and she still resides there. Of their six children three are living, Olaf G. being the eldest of the family. He was educated in the excellent schools of the City of Bergen and when graduated from the high school was well prepared educationally to make his own way in the world. His father did not oppose his coming to America, and on August 14, 1887, the young man landed in the harbor of New York City, and being of a practical turn of mind, lost but little time in the great metropolis before setting out for his proposed point of location, which was Minot City, North Dakota. There he became a clerk in a general store and was so well satisfied with his surroundings and prospects that he remained at Minot City for the next five years, preparing in the meanwhile to enter into business for himself.

In 1892 Mr. Skylstead came to Havre, Montana, and embarked in the general mercantile business, which he developed into a large enterprise and continued until 1904, when he went into the loan and real estate line, and was thus interested until 1911, additionally being president and manager of the Citizens National Bank of Havre. In the meanwhile he had taken an active part in politics, and on the republican ticket was elected in 1906 a county commissioner, in which office he served until 1912, being chairman of the board during 1911 and 1912. Additional approval was shown of Mr. Skylstead's integrity and business judgment afterward in his appointment by Governor Norris as a member of the Board of Appraisers of Chouteau, Hill and Blaine counties. During 1914 and 1915 he served ably as alderman from the First Ward, at all times looking carefully after the best interests of his constituents, while in close party councils he has been trusted and honored as chairman of the Republican County Central Committee in 1916, and as a member of the Republican State Committee in 1918 and 1919. During the continuance of the great war he was helpful in every possible way commensurate with loyal citizenship, giving one of his cherished sons to the service of the land of his adoption, the latter, after gallantry most remarkable, providentially surviving every terrible hazard of war.

On June 17, 1893, Mr. Skylstead was united in marriage to Miss Anna Troye, who was born at Bergen, Norway, and five children have been born to them, namely: Esther, who died in infancy; Ralph F., of whom mention will be made later; Anna, who completed one year in the University of California, then entered the University of Montana, a young lady of brilliant talent; Olaf G., who is a student in the Havre High School, and Esther, who is yet in the grade schools.

Returning to Mr. Skylstead's eldest son, Naval Lieut. Ralph F. Skylstead, a few words of tribute may be given to a very unusual young man, who is well known at Havre, where he received his early education. In 1913 he received his appointment to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, which he entered in his sixteenth year, on May 6, 1913, from which he was graduated March 30, 1917, immediately receiving a commission as ensign. As a midshipman he went on cruises on the battleships

O. G. Skylstead.

Illinois, Wisconsin and Missouri, and had the appreciated distinction of being on the Missouri when that battleship was the first of any to pass through the Panama Canal. He also served on the dreadnaught Texas. After three months as ensign he was promoted to junior lieutenant and transferred to the transport Finland, later became lieutenant-senior, and during the World war was chief gunnery officer and had made nine round trips across the ocean when the armistice with the enemy was signed. After that he was transferred to the cruiser New Orleans and ordered to the Asiatic squadron and is now attached to the Brooklyn, the flagship of the fleet. He was for some time the executive officer of the U. S. S. Helena, named after the state capital of Montana.

For many years prominent in Masonry, Mr. Skylstead is a member of Havre Lodge No. 55, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is past master; of Butte Consistory, thirty-second degree and Algeria Temple Shriners, and both he and wife are members of Havre Chapter No. 30, Order of the Eastern Star, of which he is past patron and she past matron. He belongs also to Havre Lodge No. 1201, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which he is treasurer. He is also financial agent of the Masonic Temple at Havre.

Charles Stierle, one of the old Indian fighters and ranchmen of the Northwest, came into this country on the 23d of August, 1875, as a soldier, a member of Company I, Sixth United States Infantry. As a recruit he had journeyed from Indianapolis, Indiana, to Newport, Kentucky, and thence to Standing Rock, South Dakota. His command left the latter place on the 22d of April, 1876, arriving at Fort Buford, North Dakota, where they remained until the 10th of May following, and then started on the Sitting Bull expedition. While at Standing Rock the troops had been engaged chiefly in distributing food to the Sioux Indians, Sitting Bull at their head, but during the winter he went on the "warpath," and the troops, with Mr. Stierle among them, gave chase in the following April, journeying up the Yellowstone and camping at the mouth of Powder River. There they met Generals Custer and Gibbons. After a conference of the troop commanders, with General Terry chief in command, it was decided to send General Custer and the Seventh Cavalry to find the Indians, while Terry took his troops by boat up the Yellowstone, but after hearing of the massacre of Custer's command they landed at the mouth of the Lower Rosebud, where they met General Miles and his command, and they marched up the Rosebud together. However, before reaching its head they were met by General Crooke and his command, the first evidence of his presence having been the firing of the Crow Scouts under General Terry into the Snake Scouts of General Crooke, and at first it was thought the Sioux had been encountered. Generals Terry and Miles had a transport train of 182 wagons, and with the consolidation of the three armies, about 2200 troops were together. Leaving General Miles on the Rosebud to take care of the wagon train, the two other generals followed the trail of the Indians up the Rosebud over into the Tongue and back to the mouth of Powder River, where an engagement took place in which a few Indians were killed and one white man was lost. Here the combined expedition dissolved, and Terry's command was ordered across to the Fort Peck country, where the Indians were forcibly removing supplies from the agency, but no fighting took place, and leaving a guard at the fort the command proceeded down the Missouri, camped at Porcupine and later entered camp at Wolf's Point, and continuing on to Fort Buford engaged in escorting wagon trains up and down the Yellowstone from that point.

The soldier of those days had a grievous burden to bear. His equipment were his gun, his knapsack and his haversack, two blankets, a part of a shelter tent and his load of ammunition. When on the march he carried two stocks of sixty rounds each over his shoulder besides fifty-four rounds in his belt, and this load frequently proved too much for him and he either had to discard a portion of it or drop out of the ranks exhausted. After the troops joined the command of General Miles on the Rosebud and crossed over to the Tongue River it is estimated that about 10,000 of these ammunition stocks were thrown away by the men to enable them to stay in the ranks, and the articles thus discarded were always picked up by the Indians.

In 1877 Mr. Stierle went with his command on the Nez Perce expedition against Chief Joseph and his band, which were depredating from Oregon to Canada. Joseph and his followers were civilized Indians, and treated the captives and wounded humanely. General Terry's command never participated in actual hostilities against Joseph, but the chief was finally taken prisoner by General Miles and brought to Fort Buford, where Mr. Stierle was stationed at that time. General Terry's troops had a supply depot at old Fort Peck, and they guarded steamboats from there to Cow Island, where another supply depot was stationed and which was burned by the Nez Perce Band, at which time enough hams, fine cut tobacco and beans were found scattered over the ground sufficient to supply a regiment.

At the time General Miles separated his command from that of General Terry, following this expedition, he organized a cantonment at the mouth of Tongue River, while a year later he established Fort Custer, and Mr. Stierle helped transport goods and escort trains between Fort Buford and those two forts during the remainder of his army career.

Receiving his discharge at Fort Buford July 22, 1880, after a long and arduous military experience, Mr. Stierle journeyed up the Yellowstone and engaged in trapping and operating a woodyard, supplying boats, etc. Beaver, otter and other fur bearing animals were plentiful at that time in this locality, and he disposed of his furs and buffalo hides to Mr. Baldwin, one of the early hide and pelt dealers of this region.

Following this experience Mr. Stierle located at Newlon as a ranchman. Sending for his family, which then consisted of his father, mother and sister, he entered his first claim there and engaged in the cattle business, buying his first stock from the capital he accumulated out of the sale of his hides and his fur business. In time he developed a ranch of 800 acres, and also owned a half interest in a section west of this ranch and had a lease of 1,000 acres a mile south. His first home was a log cabin containing one room 14 by 16 feet, with a dirt roof, but this was subsequently replaced by a more permanent home of five rooms, a frame building, and he also supplied himself with a good barn and ample underground sheds for the accommodation of his stock. He began ranching with the brand "Box S" on the left hip, and carried it throughout his career as a stockman. In 1918 he sold his ranch and stock and has since engaged in the breeding of thorough Holstein cattle, his ranch being located one mile south of Newlon.

Although so long and intimately identified with the United States, and more especially the northwest territory, Mr. Stierle was born in the Province of Baden, Germany, at Asen, May 5, 1857. He came to the United States in April, 1866, in company with his parents, who located at Indianapolis, Indiana, and there the son grew to years of maturity and received his educational training, finally enlisting in the army from that point. His father, Modestus Stierle, was a carpenter, and in later years he followed his son into Montana and both he and his wife now lie buried at Newlon. In his early youth he married Mary Rothweiler, who bore him seventeen children, of whom the son Charles was the sixteenth born, and the surviving ones are: Cecelia, wife of Chris Sieder, of Indianapolis; Charles; and Mrs. J. A. Pennington, of Brooklyn, New York.

At Newlon, Montana, on the 12th of May, 1886, Charles Stierle was married to Nora Sartin, whose father, William Sartin, was the bugler in Mr. Stierle's military company and who gave many years of faithful service to the army. .Mrs. Stierle was the oldest of her parents' seven children and was born at Fort Hayes, Kansas. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Stierle have been born four children, namely: Charles R., of Newlon, who married Eda Wyman; Ileen, the wife of George Darling, of Lambert, Montana; Alice, wife of L. H. Turner of Sidney; and Annie, who married Neuwme Scott, of Scobe, Montana. Mr. Stierle has always cast his ballot with the democratic party. Living on his ranch home at Newlon, this intrepid Indian fighter, frontiersman and ranchman is at last spending his years in peace and quiet, having earned the true reward of valor and industry.

Jesse Conner. One of Richland County's largest and most successful ranchmen is Jesse Conner, who has been identified with this region since July, 1900. He was born in Dane County, Wisconsin, March 12, 1862, a son of Jesse Conner, Sr., who was born in Pennsylvania, and who remained in his native state until he had reached the age of twenty years, going then into Canada and settling at Toronto. The father was by trade a pump-maker, and he was engaged in that occupation for some years in Toronto, but finally returned to the United States and took up farming near Stoughton, Wisconsin. Subsequently he removed to Floyd County, Iowa, and after the death of his wife he made his home in Fayette but subsequently accompanied his son Jesse to Montana and spent his remaining days on the Crane Creek Ranch. He died at the age of ninety-three and his body was returned to Oswego, Iowa, and laid beside that of his wife. Although he lived a quiet and unostentatious life, he never missed casting his ballot and supported the republican party. Both he and his wife were members of the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Conner, Sr., married Mary Pimlot, who was born in Leicestershire, England, and was ten years younger than her husband. A large family of children blessed their union, namely: Thomas, who resides in Oswego, Iowa; Annie, wife of Henry Rose, of Estaville, Iowa; William, who died in Sherbourne, Minnesota, leaving a wife and three children; John, a farmer near Noah Springs, Iowa; Belva, who married Frank Barton, of the State of Washington; Jesse, the Montana rancher; Mary, the wife of Douglas Bracken, of Floyd, Iowa; Hattie, wife of Lee Gruber, a time keeper for the Ford automobile factory at Detroit, Michigan; and Hank, who died in Washington, leaving a family of five children.

Jesse Conner, the son, was but two years old when his parents removed from Wisconsin to Iowa, and he was reared in Floyd County until sixteen years of age. His father then gave him his time and he rented one of the home farms until he reached the age of twenty, going then to South Dakota. It was in 1882 that he located in Sanborn County, South Dakota, taking with him $2,000 and leaving an equal value in property on the parental farm he had worked. He developed a farm in Sanborn County, and was its occupant and tiller for nine years and was also married while living there. Returning then to Fayette County, Iowa, he farmed, dealt in stock and followed the butcher business until he set out for the far Northwest, with Montana as his destination.

Thus Mr. Conner arrived in this state with a fair knowledge of farming and stock buying and dealing, and he brought with him from Iowa 100 head of cattle and two carloads of horses. He at once entered a homestead on Crane Creek, then in Dawson County, and purchased the relinquishment and improvements of a settler. This homestead became the nucleus of his present extensive ranch. He adopted the "lazy EX" for his cattle brand, and his horses ran under the brand "XO," having been thus branded when he acquired them. He adopted the name the Crane and Fox Creek Stock Ranch for his homestead and with the passing years he has extended the boundaries of his land until it extends three miles on Crane Creek and two miles on Fox Creek, comprising seven and a quarter sections. For a period of three years he went to and from the East to his ranch, and lived there alone while preparing it for the profitable enterprise which it has subsequently become. After the third year here he began shipping his beef to the Chicago and South St. Paul markets, beginning his shipments to Wood Brothers forty years ago, and in 1919 a consignment of hogs was again sent to them from his ranch. He grew gradually into the business of horse raising extensively, and early found a market for them in Canada and later supplied the home market for new settlers. He bred the heavy horses, going into the Percheron and Shire strains, and during the period of the World war there was a great demand for his class of horses.

During his three years experience in the sheep business Mr. Conner handled about 27,000 head, the wool and mutton showing a most favorable net result, and brought the ranch the "easiest money" of any stock handled by its owner. On account of the death of the younger Mr. Conner the manager, and also on account of advanced prices during the war period, the ranch began to curtail its output, and Mr. Conner is not now running his customary bunch of cattle.

The Conner Ranch has also developed into an extensive farm, at one time having 2100 acres under cultivation. The growing of flax, wheat, oats, barley and corn has been undertaken by the management, and at times record yields per acre have been harvested. A field of 500 acres of flax one year averaged eighteen bushels per acre, a field of seventy acres of wheat yielded thirty-nine bushels an acre, and the best yield in oats was sixty-two bushels to the acre, weighing thirty-four pounds to the bushel. Mr. Conner's experience with alfalfa has also been favorable, two cuttings a year having been taken from the land with a total yield of two tons to the acre. It has been his custom to feed his grain to his stock, with the exception of the wheat. For a period of sixteen years he sold horses on time payments, and never had an animal returned to him for lack of payments where the party remained in the country. But when the war came on and the boys began to leave for the army and could not pay him 160 head of his horses were brought back to him by the soldier purchasers.

Mr. Conner is interested in one of the live mining properties of Montana. With other men of Sidney he constitutes a part of the company owning the mine, the property comprising 203 acres within a mile of the Great Northern Railway and eighteen miles from Helena. It joins the old Alder mine, the rich silver property of former days, and was located by Thomas Paul of Jefferson City. Assays of the ore show the mine to be rich in silver and copper, and about 1600 feet of tunnel have been built and ninety feet of shaft. The corporation is known as the Moose Mountain Copper Mining Company and is capitalized at $600,000. Development on this mine was arrested during the war by an explosion which occurred as the result of a mine planted by a pro-German member of the company, but the property is now being cleaned up preparatory to active operation. Mr. Conner is president of the company, William Combs of Sidney is secretary-treasurer, and W. F. Winkelmann of Savage and Jack Turner and John Carey of Sidney are members of the board of directors.

At Mitchell, South Dakota, June 9, 1887, Mr. Conner married Miss Chloe Servoss, the marriage ceremony having been performed by Reverend Clark. Mrs. Conner is a daughter of John and Helen (Weager) Servoss, farming people of Fayette County, Iowa, where Mrs. Conner was born on the 29th of August, 1866, one in a family of seven children. The first born of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Conner, Glenn, became his father's assistant as ranch manager and died in Chicago November 25, 1918. He had married Dell Ogee, and they had one child, Glenn Jesse. The daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Conner is Miss Gladys.

Unlike his father in political affiliations Mr. Conner began voting as a democrat, casting his first presidential ballot for Mr. Cleveland, and the only time he has changed his political allegiance was when he supported Colonel Roosevelt in 1904. He joined the Masonic Order at Artesian, South Dakota, when he was twenty-one years of age, and is now a member of the Sidney Blue Lodge, and the Helena Consistory and Shrine, and is a member of Algeria Temple. He is connected with the Elks Lodge in Glendive.

The Conner home in Sidney was erected in 1913, and is a large modern bungalow of eight rooms, and the family maintain their home there and on the ranch. At times during the World war the ranch was the scene of hilarity and pleasure, dances having been held there for the purpose of raising funds for Red Cross work. One of these occasions proved an historic entertainment of that region, as the company attending numbered about 700, and 176 automobiles were used to bring them to the scene. The dance itself was held in the ranch machine shed, the floor space covering 96 by 32 feet, and gave room for nine sets on the floor at one time. The entertainment included a feast, which was served in the cafeteria style.

Albert E. Kelch. The name of Albert E. Kelch is recorded among the settlers of Montana of the early days. He was born in LaPeer County, Michigan, February 22, 1850. His father, John Kelch, who died in 1861, was a native of New York and was married there to Betsy Mills who died near Flint, Michigan, in 1901. They became the parents of the following children: Lydia, who married a Mr. Wilson and died in New York; Sylvester, who was a Civil war soldier from Michigan, and died in Sidney, Montana; William, whose home is in Sidney; Susan, who became the wife of Peter Lumeree, of Hawley, Michigan; Almyra, the wife of Caleb Matthews, of Genesee County, Michigan; Elizabeth, who died unmarried; John, of Genesee County, Michigan, and who served as a Union soldier during the War of the Rebellion; Truman, whose death occurred in Genesee County, Michigan; Horace, a farmer in that county; and Albert E., who is the youngest of this large family of children.

Albert E. Kelch during his youth received but meager educational advantages, attending school only until about fourteen, but as time has passed he has added to his knowledge in a practical way and has gained experience ample for a successful career. He made the journey into the northwest country by rail to Glendive, the destination of so many who have settled in this locality, and he came direct from Grand Rapids, Michigan. He had been variously employed before coming here, at farming, lumbering, driving logs down the rivers and as an employe in a furniture factory, so that when he located upon his western claim he practically began a new life amid new surroundings.

The first stopping place of Mr. Kelch in Montana was a mile north of where Sidney now stands, and there he took up a homestead and gradually worked himself into the stock business. Like many of those who are numbered among the pioneers of the region, he was without resources beyond what was required to bring him here. He found in this community as his predecessors and neighbors William Meadows, John O'Brien, the old time merchant and well known settler of Newlon, Thompson Kemmis and the Frenchman Ayott. William Kelch, a brother of Albert, was also among the early ones to locate here, and his claim eventually joined the townsite of Sidney, and he also established the first blacksmith shop in the community. There were also a few stockmen occupying the country, but none of those are here at the present time.

Without cash capital to work with, it was incumbent upon Albert E. Kelch to give his time to others as a means of paving the way for a more independent day. Shearing sheep every season during the earlier years proved an occupation which would carry him through to the time of haying. His pasture ground included the townsite of Sidney and other broad acres of this country, and he ran his stock under the "pothook" brand. As the nucleus of his stock raising industry he acquired three calves, and gradually his herd grew to number almost 100 head. He was a shipper in a small way, marketing both at Chicago and St. Paul, and horses also entered into his industry, but little profit came to him from those animals. His homestead was the northwest quarter of section 28, township 23, north of range 59 east, and there he erected a one-room log house containing a floor, door and windows and dirt roofed. He first bought the house, tore it down and moved it to his own claim. This was his first home in Montana, and he occupied it for a quarter of a century, and most of the time alone. There were few times in those early days when he was not to be found in the vicinity of his operations, intent upon the work of his ranch, and when duty actually required his absence, such as his services to the public as a juryman, he left some one to care for his affairs until his return.

Wild game constituted a large part of the sustenance at the Kelch cabin in those days. The buffalo had all disappeared with the exception of now and then a straggler coming through, but deer and antelope were yet plentiful, and the saddles from these animals which Mr. Kelch brought in and the beans which he prepared in his Dutch oven, made splendid provisions for his bachelor table.

Before he left the farm Mr. Kelch placed better improvements upon it. He gradually drifted into farming, raising oats successfully, they in fact proving his banner grain crop. When he first came into this country he settled in Dawson County, whose boundaries then extended to the Canadian border, and he later transferred his residence from Dawson to Richland County without changing his location. In the controversy for the establishment of a new county he naturally favored the project and supported the claims of Richland County. When the Town of Sidney was organized he purchased a few lots within the townsite and moved a house thereto, in which he still makes his home. This house served as the first hotel building in Sidney.

Mr. Kelch participated actively in the public affairs of the early days, and the few voters there were in the region then gathered at the Meadows schoolhouse. He began voting as a republican, casting his first presidential ballot for General Grant in 1872. From 1885 to 1892, when the first presidential election following Montana statehood was held, he could not participate in national elections, but since then he has been a republican voter. He took part in the erection of "Community Hall" in Sidney, which was long used as the meeting place for all sorts of gatherings, church, political and otherwise, and it proved the center of interest on many notable occasions during the formative stage of this community. The logs were cut by volunteers on the Yellowstone and volunteers also erected the hall. When it ceased to do duty as a place of public assembly it was converted into a stable, and this old log building still stands on the outskirts of the town. Mr. Kelch participated in the organization of the Odd Fellows order in Sidney, and served as treasurer of the lodge for many years.

He married at Williston, North Dakota, May 24, 1910, Mrs. Ella M. Daly, a daughter of Loren and Matilda (Clark) Lynn. The father was born and reared and spent much of his active life in Steuben County, New York, later moving to Kalamazoo, Michigan, where he finally passed away. He was by trade a stone cutter, and also followed carpentering, and his life covered a period of sixty-seven years. His widow still survives and is living in Kalamazoo County, Michigan. She has attained the good old age of eighty-five years. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Lynn were: Barney Paris, of Schoolcraft, Michigan; Castello R., whose death occurred in that county; Mrs. Kelch, who was born in Steuben County, New York, September 11, 1862; and Frederick Herbert, whose home is in Corning City, New York. Mrs. Kelch has been twice married. Her first husband, whom she married in Michigan, was Franklin H. Daly, a second cousin of Marcus A. Daly, the Montana copper king. She continued her residence in Michigan until 1908, when she came to Sidney to take the position of housekeeper for a Sidney resident, and the first house she entered in the town is the one in which she now lives. By her first husband Mrs. Kelch has a daughter, Floy Estelle (Daly) Hunt, of Vicksburg, Michigan. Mrs. Hunt is the mother of two sons, Earl Cecil and Lynn Everhart. Mrs. Kelch has exercised her right of franchise since the opportunity has been presented. She took an active and effective part in the preparation of the Red Cross supplies that were sent to the soldiers overseas, having knitted fifteen pairs of socks, fourteen pairs of tops for machines and toed twelve pairs of socks. She also identified herself actively with the prohibition and temperance movement, and was president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union when Richland County was voted dry. She is now the corresponding secretary of the district Women's Christian Temperance Union. She is a Methodist in her religious affiliations, and has several times served as president of the Ladies Aid Society of the church.

Alexander Wandell, a ranchman and farmer who became identified with Montana in the year 1889, brought with him to this community a good grade of draft horses and established his home and ranch at the mouth of Burns Creek. The country then was all open range and the settlers widely scattered, the nearest one to the Wandell Ranch being five miles away. Mr. Wandell made ready for his industry by erecting log headquarters and other buildings necessary for the proper conduct of his business, but at the close of three years at his location on Burns Creek he left there and moved to the head of Dunlap Creek, selling his improvements at the former location to his partner.

Mr. Wandell was the pioneer ranchman on Dunlap Creek above its mouth, and there he repeated the experiences of his Burns Creek ranching by erecting necessary improvements, his original home being the proverbial log one, a building 14 by 30 feet, and the logs were hauled from the Yellowstone River, a distance of fifteen miles. In time a "leanto" was added to the original structure, and still later a screened porch in front added greatly to the appearance and comfort of the home. This primitive dwelling served the Wandell family as their abode while they remained on the ranch, and in it their prosperities and adversities, their joys and sorrows, were borne for many years.

After reestablishing himself on Dunlap Creek Mr. Wandell engaged in the cattle business as well as that of breeding horses, and his stock brand was known as "A bar A." The horses from his ranch were first marketed in this western region of Montana and North Dakota, but later they were sent to the eastern markets, as were also his cattle, where he secured a ready market.

Mr. Wandell did not bring his family to Montana until the year 1896, and from that time until he abandoned the stock raising industry his land embraced all that he could fence, and when his fences were ordered down by the Government in 1912 he fenced railroad lands with a rental compensation. When he identified his interests with the community of Dunlap Creek it was not his intention to enter land and prove title to it, but the rapidity with which the country became settled in later years forced him in self defense to file, in consequence of which he proved up a quarter section and felt himself secure from the encroachment of the oncoming tide of settlers. His experiences as a farmer began in 1908, when he sowed a crop of oats and harvested about thirty-five bushels to the acre on sod. The seed was sown on the 17th of May, and with the exception of a snow fall of two feet three days after he had sowed the seed no other moisture came during the growth and development of the crop. In 1909 a more propitious season was experienced, and in that year his oats made a yield of eighty bushels to the acre.

The region of Dunlap Creek is now a settled community, with roads and lanes running in every direction, and the country is being rapidly converted from a stock country to a mixed stock and farming community. In the early days of his residence here Mr. Wandell felt deeply the lack of school facilities, for the nearest schoolhouse was twelve miles distant, the district running in another direction sixty miles and touching the Missouri River on the Northwest. But this difficulty was overcome in the Wandell home by placing a governess therein, while later their daughter was sent to the Glendive School

JOSEPH DEMARS

and still later she attended the South Bend, Indiana, High School. She completed her educational training in the normal school at Cedar Falls, Iowa.

Mr. Wandell came to Montana from Delaware County, Iowa, his native state, his birth occurring in Clayton County April 21, 1857, and he grew up in that locality and received his educational training in its public schools. His father, Ephraim Wandell, had located in Iowa as early as 1854, securing a claim of the public lands in Clayton County, and there he passed the remainder of his life. In that time he accumulated and developed a large farm, and he followed both farming and stock raising. His political support was given to the republican party, and he was a Universalist in his religious affiliations. In Cattaraugus County, New York, Mr. Wandell was married to Miss Angeline Tracy, who was born in that locality, and she is now living in Delaware County, Iowa, at the age of eighty-seven years, surviving her husband, who passed away in 1909, when he had passed the age of eighty-four. Their children were seven in number, as follows: Phineas, of Edgewood, Iowa; Alexander, of Sidney; John, whose home is in Waterloo, Iowa; Will, of South Dakota; Timothy, whose home is in Portland, Oregon; Ephraim, who died in Harvard, Illinois, without issue; and George, who is engaged in farming at Frankfort, South Dakota.

When Alexander Wandell reached the age of nineteen years he left the parental roof and began life for himself as a farm hand at the princely wage of $20 a month. As his experience and strength increased he was able to earn as high as $75 a month at this labor, and he continued at this labor for five years, turning his attention then to the butter business. He was the butter maker for creameries in Iowa, Nebraska and Wisconsin, and it was after twelve years as a butter maker that he started for the far West and began a new career in Montana.

In Delaware County, Iowa, July 3, 1888, Mr. Wandell was married to Miss Harriet Wells, who was born in Berrien County, Michigan, October 5, 1864, a daughter of Lewis and Sarah VanDerhoff Wells and a granddaughter of Henry and Abigail (Williams) VanDerhoff, the former a native of Holland and the latter of Wales. Lewis Wells was born near Columbus, Ohio, in 1827, and his wife was born ten years later in Berrien County, Michigan, but they both died at Greeley, Iowa, to which state they had removed in 1866. They were farming people. In their family were eight children, and those surviving are: Jud, Will and Robert, all of whom live at Linton, South Dakota; Mrs. Wandell; Fannie, wife of Gay Miller, of Waterloo, Iowa; and a son, Frank, the oldest of the children, has been lost to the family for some time. It is believed he enlisted in the Spanish-American war, and his identity has been lost since that time. The only child of Mr. and Mrs. Wandell is a daughter Helen, who is now employed as an accountant with a business firm in Sidney.

The Wandell family removed to Sidney in 1917 to retire and rest after so many years of strenuous life on the farm. But the country entered the World war in that spring, and Mrs. Wandell instead of putting aside heavy responsibilities and work entered actively into the work of the Red Cross and was a busy and efficient patriot in various departments of the work of Sidney Chapter.

Joseph Demars. It is not given to every man to see develop under his own eyes and on what was his own land a bustling, modern city, with its thousands of activities, where once were only wide distances, cold rocks and silence, but this has been the experience of Joseph Demars, the real pioneer of Havre, Montana, where he now lives in comfortable and honorable retirement. Almost sixty years have passed since he first came to Montana, and the changes he has witnessed have been the great developing agencies of modern times.

Joseph Demars was born in the French-Canadian Village of Trois Rivieres, Canada, August 24, 1847, the fourth child in a family of nine, five sons and four daughters, born to August and Mary Demars. Neither father nor mother lived into old age, the toil of developing a pioneer farm under conditions of much hardship being a burden the father laid down at the age of forty-five years, while the mother passed away at the age of thirty, leaving many little children. Joseph grew up sound and steady and gave his father assistance on the farm until he was nineteen years old, when he started out to seek his own fortune, which he believed would be best forwarded across the border in the United States. The great forests of Northern Wisconsin called for strong and willing workers, and it was in the lumber camps in Menominee and other settlements that he received his first start, from there going to the lumber regions of Minnesota in 1867-8.

In the spring of 1868 Mr. Demars returned to Canada for a visit with his people, but in the spring of 1869 returned to the United States and to Montana Territory. For the next three years he followed freighting as a business, working between Fort Benton, Deer Lodge, Butte and other points, transporting goods with ox teams, afterward for about two years being in the same line in the Sun River country, where he worked also on the range with cattle. In those days no work was too hard, no prospect too discouraging for Mr. Demars to undertake. Under contract he completed some ditching along Bell Creek, following which he entered the employ of the United States government at Fort Benton and engaged in teaming and hauling wood in the winter and cutting hay in the summer. In the meanwhile he secured unimproved government land, and during those early days, before he could make any improvements, many nights of cold and storm were spent by himself and wife wrapped in blankets on the ground.

Through hard work Mr. Demars managed to keep his land until the opportunity came to sell, and he first parted with forty-five acres to the Great Northern Railway, and the shops of this road now are located on this land in the City of Havre. He also was once the owner of the land that now belongs to the Agricultural Society, on which the county fairs are held. Mr. Demars was the pioneer in several lines of business at Havre. He operated the first dray here, and in partnership with Zill Pepin started the first butchering business and conducted it for about seven years. Since first locating in this county he has been in the cattle business and has been exceedingly successful. Before he consented to retire he had been able to give each of his sons a ranch, and they were all partners in the cattle business, owning 4,500 acres. In 1918 the partners sold all their cattle except 400 head, Mr. Demars himself having retired from active life in 1917.

In 1876 Mr. Demars was married to Mary Anne Sovia, who was born in Minnesota, and five children were born to them, namely: George, who is on the homestead after service overseas in the Great war, enlisting August 15, 1917, and receiving his honorable discharge in July, 1919; Laura, who resides with husband and children in Minnesota; and Henry, Albert and Fred, all of whom are on the homestead. Mr. Demars and his sons are republicans in their political life because they believe in the underlying principles of that party, but Mr. Demars has never accepted any political office whatsoever. His good citizenship has always been unquestioned, and in many ways he has been most useful in civil life. He has seen wonderful things come to pass and has helped to forward movements that have crystallized in great railroad building, irrigating canals and establishing happy homes where once was desolation.

Fred D. Sullivan. One of the first names to be enrolled in the annals of the history of Montana is that of Sullivan, and from that early and formative period to the present time the name has continued to figure prominently in the industrial and political life of the state. Fred D. Sullivan is a native son of the commonwealth, born in the Missouri River Valley, about thirty miles east of Helena, January 11, 1877. His father, Dan Sullivan, was brought to Montana by his parents when a youth. He was a son of Michael Sullivan, who was born in Ireland and for some years after coming to the United States was a laborer in Wisconsin. He married Nora Sullivan, also from Erin's Isle, and together they left Wisconsin and crossed the plains by bull train to Montana, establishing their home at Virginia City when the gold excitement there was in its prime. Michael Sullivan engaged in mining there, but subsequently went into the Missouri River Valley and engaged in ranching near Townsend. He remained in that locality during the best years of his later life, and achieved his main success there. His wife died in Townsend, and he passed away at the home of a daughter in Shelby. In the family of Michael and Nora Sullivan were five children: Mrs. Maggie Hughes, who died at Shelby; Dan, mentioned in later paragraphs; Michael, who died in Idaho; Mrs. John Murray, whose death occurred at Shelby; and Dennis, who died in Washington.

It was in the Missouri River Valley country that Dan Sullivan reached mature years and started out on his business career. He became a blacksmith, which he followed in connection with ranching, and he closed his active industrial career on a ranch. He entered land on the Marias River when that country was being settled, proved up a home, developed a farm and became one of the largest stockmen of the locality, shipping both cattle and horses extensively. His horses ran under the brand "DS" on the right thigh and the brand for his cows was "GL" on the left side. His ranch limits are extensive, aggregating perhaps 8,000 acres, and to the Sullivan Ranch this well known pioneer gave the best years of his life and his rewards came to him early enough to enable him to retire before overtaken by the shadows of life. He is now living at Shelby, Montana, where he owns the Sullivan Hotel. Mrs. Sullivan was the first white woman on the Marias River, where they took up their abode as early as 1883.

The marriage of Dan and Jane (Ranev) Sullivan was blessed with a large family of children, including: Floury A., on a ranch in the Marias River country; Fred D., the Richland County sheriff; Annie, wife of Dick Crouch, of Conrad, Montana; John, who disappeared some twenty years ago after serving in the Philippines during the war with Spain; Mike, of Shelby, Montana; Edward, whose home is in Seattle, Washington; Mary, who married Charley Simms, of Havre, Montana; Frances, who married Luther Dobbin, now deceased, and she has remarried; Margarite, who married William Wilkins and died near Cutbank in February, 1920; and Bertha, who passed away in Portland, Oregon, without issue. Mrs. Sullivan, the mother of this family, was born in Wisconsin, a daughter of William Raney, a farmer and ranchman. Mrs. Sullivan came to Montana with her parents, making the journey by boat to Fort Benton, and en route she saw buffalo swimming the Missouri as the boat moved toward its head waters. She was one of a numerous household of children, the other surviving members being Charley, of Helena; Fred, a ranchman of the Missoula country, and Mrs. Ida Carl, of Canada.

In his political affiliations Dan Sullivan is a staunch democrat, but no personal ambition for office has ever possessed him, although at all times he gives a loyal support to home institutions and to his country. His church, as well as that of his wife, is the Catholic, in the faith of which they were reared.

Fred D. Sullivan spent the early years of his life on his father's ranch, and became proficient in riding and punching cows. The education which he received in his youth came from the country schools, and he remained with his father until he married, at the age of twenty-three. At that time he began ranching independently in his home community, and remained there until he left the region in 1902 and came to Poplar in Dawson County, here resuming his ranching pursuits. In time he gained a homestead of a half section, although his grazing region was unlimited in extent, and his ranch home was a four-room log cabin, typical of the homes of the early settlers. This cabin continued to shelter him while he followed ranching.

Being one of the earliest settlers on the Red River and active as a cattle man, both for himself and for the Big Fourteen outfit, Mr. Sullivan became widely known throughout the region, and it is perhaps due in some measure to this fact that he ultimately became the sheriff of Richland County. Contrary to the practice of his father, he began voting as a republican, casting a presidential ballot for William McKinley in 1900. He has the dictinction of serving as the second sheriff of Richland County. He won his first election in 1916, defeating his opponent by a large majority and leading the ticket, as he also did in his second election, having been returned to the office in 1918. He succeeded William Artel, and his administration has been marked by the handling of some very important affairs. The apprehension of Raney Menu and John Shear, who murdered Charley Menu, hauled off his grain and marketed it, and then set fire to the barn and burned the body, is noted among his achievements. Gordon Folkstead, a famous horse-thief in Montana, was sought and captured several times before he was finally sentenced for his crime. He escaped from an under sheriff while on the train, but was recaptured by Sheriff Sullivan, who was obliged to shoot and wound the criminal before being able to capture him. He is now serving his sentence in Deer Lodge.

At Great Falls, Montana, June 20, 1900, Mr. Sullivan was married to Miss Theresa Hilger, who was born in Minnesota, January 11, 1883, a daughter of Charles and Mary (Dietrich) Hilger, pioneer farmers of Minnesota, and in whose family were a son and six daughters. Four children have been born to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan, Freddie C., George, Joseph and Clara. Mr. Sullivan is a Blue Lodge Mason and holds his membership at Poplar. By virtue of his office he was made chairman of the Selective Service Board during the reecnt war activities. Mr. Sullivan is a Mason and both he and his wife are members of the Eastern Star.

John J. Carey is perhaps one of the best known men throughout all this region, in his life time a rancher, stockman, farmer, banker, public official, and, above all, a patriotic and loyal Montana citizen. He was born in St. Lawrence County, New York, March 22, 1866. He was a farmer's son, and the district schools gave him his limited educational training. He was orphaned at the age of four years by the death of his father, and he left his mother's roof at the age of sixteen.

The parents of Mr. Carey, John and Margaret (Sullivan) Carey, were born in Ireland, the mother in County Cork. They were married in the State of New York. After coming to the United States they located at Brasher Falls, St. Lawrence County, New York. Four children were born of their union, namely: Dennis, who resides at New Butler, Wisconsin; James, who was last heard from at Watertown, New York; John J., of this review, and Daniel J., who occupies the old Carey farm in St. Lawrence County, New York. The father of this family died in 1870, but the wife and mother survived until 1909, passing away at the age of seventy-nine. The father was but fifty-eight when death claimed him.

John J. Carey became a wage earner when yet a boy, receiving from $8 to $20 a month, and he spent some time in the employ of the Northern Adirondack Railway Company, now a part of the New York Central system. This road passed through the Adirondack Mountains, and Mr. Carey was employed in its bridge and building department. He was employed at this line of work just before he started for the great Northwest, and therefore arrived in Montana with a working knowledge of carpenter's tools.

Mr. Carey was a young man of twenty-six when he started on this westward journey, Butte being his destination, and since that early year of 1892 Montana has been his home and the scene of his activities. He soon cast anchor at the embryo City of Lewistown, but after busying himself with house carpentering there for about a year, he decided to engage in other work which might eventually lead him into the stock business and ranching. Accordingly he sought out the Chinook country and became an employe on the sheep ranch of Ed Fogerty on the east side of the Bear Paw Mountains, the property being known as the Geyser Spring Ranch. After six years spent in that line of work, in the employ of different ranchmen of that region, Mr. Carey entered the sheep business for himself in 1899 on Peoples Creek in partnership with Paul McCann, and they remained together for two years. The region they covered was the one he knew while working for others, and they ranged along the Canadian border, sometimes also crossing it for a score of miles. After the partnership was dissolved Mr. Carey established a camp of his own, still remaining in the Chinook country. He took sheep on the shares and remained with his band throughout the entire year, winter and summer, until 1903, at which time his flock numbered 1,600, and he then sold it, pocketed the proceeds, and abandoned the region for the one in which he is now located. While in the Chinook country he also entered a homestead, and although he never utilized it after securing his patent it was there that he established his first permanent home in Montana, erecting there a log cabin. It was a single room, dirt roofed and floored, and it sheltered its owner for about three years.

Coming then into the old County of Dawson, as the Sidney region was then known, Mr. Carey entered the employ of the Maine-Montana Ranch Company in the capacity of foreman, but he subsequently became interested in the project as an owner, and when he sold his interests there in 1908 he abandoned the stock business.

After this for a time Mr. Carey worked as a journeyman carpenter in the locality of Sidney and in time drifted into politics as an office holder. He served Dawson County as deputy assessor under the pioneer in that office, Charles F. Bean, and in that capacity he became familiar with the region of Richland County, so that at the time of its organization it had a man already trained to assume its assessment work. Mr. Carey was elected to the position in the fall of 1914 as the successor of Marion Hofstott and as the democratic party candidate. He was returned to the office in 1916, and thus supervised the work of county assessment for four years, listing in that time all the property of the county, both personal and real, and placing it before the public in such a manner as to be readily available as an authentic record. In order to accomplish this work he kept among other books an "Ownership Book" of real estate, which proved one of the greatest helps in the office. The total taxable value of property during the first assessment he made of Richland County was $4,130,000, while the county valuation for taxes in the fourth assessment he made was $9,991,000. Mr. Carey also made the race for the third term in 1918 against an opponent who had the endorsement of the Non-Partisan League, an endorsement which he was offered but declined, and he was defeated by less than a dozen votes, while the non-partisan majority in the county ran several hundred.

Mr. Carey has identified himself with Sidney's development as an investor and as a modest builder. With the chartering of the First National Bank he became one of its stockholders, and also became a stockholder in the First National Bank of Ritchey when that institution was organized. He has also dealt in real estate in Sidney, and some of the property he secured while engaged in the real estate and locating business he afterward improved. He served two terms as a member of the town council, serving on the first town board, and subsequently he was returned to the council from a different ward and again served a term. During this latter period the water works and sewers were installed, regarded perhaps as the best investment the city has ever made. The board during his membership constituted a band of taxpayers and sound business men, and all the work performed was done from the standpoint of utility and efficiency.

Mr. Carey's political affiliations have been determined through the years by the question of economics. While he was engaged in the wool business he favored the tariff on wool and supported the party which carried a protective plank in its platform, but later, when other issues seemed to demand different action politically, he gave his support to the party whose principles coincided with his own views. Locally he has always put the man before the candidate, efficiency and competency before politics. His only fraternal connection is with the Elks Lodge, and he holds his membership at Glendive.

Mr. Carey has passed his life unmarried, and although without a companion to share his prosperity his has not been a lonely life, for during the years he has spent in the great Northwest he has made many close friends and business associates. And his love for literature has contributed to the making of his life a happy and contented one.

Robert Wadrop Handley, superintendent of the zinc concentrator of the Anaconda Copper Mining

Company, is one of the skilled and experienced men of the corporation and a highly respected resident of Anaconda. He was born at Alamosa, Colorado, September 22, 1890, a son of M. L. Handley, and grandson of Charles W. Handley, who was born in what is now West Virginia in 1835, and died at Eaton, Ohio, in 1917. Until old age he lived at Ona, West Virginia, being profitably engaged in farming, but then, retiring, went to Eaton, Ohio. He was married to Sophia Love, who was born in Virginia, and died at Ona, West Virginia. The Handley family originated in the North of Ireland, being Scotch-Irish, and came to Virginia during the colonial epoch of the country's history.

M. L. Handley was born in West Virginia in 1858 and there reared, going to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in young manhood, where he lived for a short time, being there engaged in a banking business. Leaving that city, he went in 1888 to Alamosa, Colorado, and from then until 1891 was engaged in conducting a bank at that point. In the latter year he returned to Pittsburgh and was engaged in the manufacture of gas burners until his retirement in 1917, at which time he went to Eaton, Ohio, where he now resides, occupying his time in looking after his agricultural interests. Having been brought up on a farm, he has returned to the soil in his declining years. In politics he is a republican. Reared in the faith of the Presbyterian Church, Mr. Handley early connected himself with it and has been very active in his support of its work, for many years serving it as an elder, and both as a churchman and Mason he lives up to the highest ideals of manhood. While living in Pittsburgh Mr. Handley served as a member of Battery B, Pennsylvania Volunteers. M. L. Handley was married to Carrie Lange, born at Warsaw, Indiana, in 1861. She died at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1898, having borne her husband the following children: S. Frances, who is unmarried and lives with her sister at Carnegie, Pennsylvania; Robert W., whose name heads this review, and Mary L., who married F. B. McNulty, a dental surgeon and lives at Carnegie, Pennsylvania.

Robert W. Handley attended the public schools of Carnegie, Pennsylvania, and was graduated from the high school course in 1907, following which he worked for a year in a banking house of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. In 1908 he entered the Pennsylvania State College at State College, Pennsylvania, and was graduated therefrom with the degree of Bachelor of Science, and with a degree in mining engineering. He belongs to the Greek Letter fraternity Sigma Alpha Epsilon. In 1912 Mr. Handley was employed as resident mine engineer by the Shenango Furnace Company of Chisholm, Minnesota, where he remained until 1915, and then came West to Anaconda to become assistant testing engineer for the Anaconda Copper Mining Company. Almost immediately he proved his worth and was promoted to be foreman of the zinc concentrator, later was made general concentrating engineer, and finally superintendent of the zinc concentrator, having now under his supervision sixty-eight men. His offices are in the Concentrator Building of the Washoe Reduction Works, two miles east of Anaconda. Like his father, Mr. Handley is a republican and Presbyterian. He belongs to the Anaconda Club, the Anaconda Country Club, and the American Institute of Mining Engineers.

On June 11, 1918, Mr. Handley was married to Miss Mabel Marie Prisk at Ely, Minnesota. She is a daughter of Michael and Susan Elizabeth (Odgers) Prisk, of Ely, Minnesota, where Mr. Prisk is a master mechanic for a mining company. Mr. and Mrs. Handley have one son, Robert W., Jr., and he was born February 20, 1919. They reside in the Loraine Apartments. Mr. Handley is not only skilled in his calling, but he is a man who has won many friends among his business and social acquaintances, and he and Mrs. Handley are held in the highest regard by all who know them.

Ray Church has lived in Montana since he was six years of age, for many years was in the newspaper business, but since 1899 has been a resident of Helena and for seven years was a general agent of the Montana Life Insurance Company. He is a member of the Legislature and his name has become prominent in business and political affairs of the state.

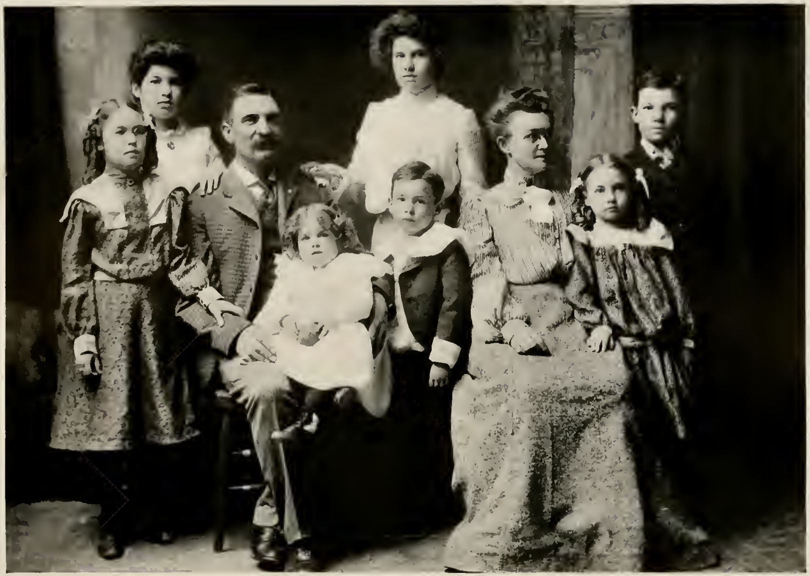
Mr. Church was born at Oswego, Kansas, July 17, 1875. He is of English ancestry, of American colonial stock, and one of his Church ancestors served as a major in the Revolutionary war. His grandfather, Elihu C. Church, was born in New York State, and spent his life there as a farmer. His wife was Emily Makepeace, who also died in New York.

The founder of the family in Montana was William C. Church, father of Ray. He was born near Vernon, New York, in 1838, was reared and married in that locality, and at an early day removed to Wisconsin. While in that state the Civil war came on and he enlisted in the First Wisconsin Cavalry in 1861, and was with his command through the entire struggle. After the war he returned to New York and became a farmer in Oswego County. During the early '70s he moved to Kansas. He was honored with the office of sheriff while living in Kansas. From Kansas he came to Montana in 1881, locating at Wickes, and engaged in the freighting business between there and Helena. He died at Wickes in 1883. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and a republican in politics. William C. Church married Nettie E. Lampman, who was born in Vernon Center, New York, in 1848, and is still living at Alhambra, Montana. They had two sons, Arthur W. and Ray. The former is a stationary engineer living at Butte.

Ray Church acquired his education in the public schools of Jefferson and Lewis and Clark counties. He left school at the age of sixteen, clerked in a store at Helena one year, worked on a ranch in Chouteau County two years, and in 1893, at the age of eighteen became an employe of the Helena Independent. He was connected with the business and editorial department of that well known Montana institution of journalism for twenty years. He resigned in 1913 to become general agent of the Montana Life Insurance Company, with jurisdiction over Lewis and Clark, Jefferson and Powell counties, and his business energy has been the means of developing and maintaining a large and satisfactory volume of business for this Montana Company. His offices are in the Conrad Bank Building, where the company occupies two floors.

Mr. Church is secretary of the Helena Rotary Club, and in 1918 was elected on the democratic ticket to represent Lewis and Clark County in the Legislature. During the session of 1919 he was a member of the fish and game and insurance committees. He was also on the special joint investigating committee to examine the accounts and affairs of state offices and state officers. A bill associated with his name, which he introduced and which became a law, provided for compulsory commitment and appropriated money for improvements for the Montana School for the Deaf, Blind and Feeble-Minded at Boulder.

Mr. Church is a member of the Montana Club of



W. D. McFarlane and Family

Helena, is present exalted ruler of Helena Lodge No. 193 of the Elks, and is also affiliated with Helena Aerie No. 16, Fraternal Order of Eagles, Red Cross Lodge No. 32, Knights of Pythias, Sons of Veterans, and the Helena Commercial Club. He is president of the Helena Cemetery Association. During the war Mr. Church shared in the activities which made insurance men generally responsible for the success of the many local and state campaigns for raising funds for the government. He was a prominent member of the Lewis and Clark War Activities Association.

In 1902, at Helena, Mr. Church married Miss Estelle Flaherty, daughter of Edward L. and Ida (Runkle) Flaherty, the latter now deceased. His wife's father, a resident of Helena, came to that city during the '80s and for many years has been a funeral director. Mr. and Mrs. Church have one son, Edward, born June 11, 1904.

William Daniel MacFarlane. In all that constitutes true manhood and good citizenship, William D. MacFarlane, one of the best known and most substantial farmers of Hill County, is a notable example and none stands higher than he in the esteem and confidence of the community honored by his citizenship. His career has been characterized by duty faithfully done, and by industry, thrift and wisely directed efforts he has acquired a liberal share of this world's goods, besides earning a reputation for a life unclouded by unworthy acts. He is a man of good judgment and pronounced views, has worked hard for that which he now possesses, and knows how to appreciate the true dignity of labor and to place a correct estimate on the value of money. Nevertheless he is liberal in his benefactions and stands ever ready to support with his influence and means all measures for the material and moral welfare of his community.

William D. MacFarlane was born in Bruce County, Ontario, Canada, on December 8, 1861, and is the son of William and Flora (Campbell) MacFarlane. Both of these parents were natives of Scotland, the former having been born at Johnson in 1832, and died in 1909, when seventy-seven years of age; the mother was born in Glasgow in 1835, and her death occurred in 1917, at the age of eighty-two years. They were married in Guelph, Ontario. and became the parents of nine children, five of whom are living. William MacFarlane accompanied his parents on their emigration to Canada in 1844, the slow-going sailing boat on which they made the passage requiring six weeks to make the trip. Mr. MacFarlane received his education in the schools of Scotland and Canada, and his early years were spent at home. When about twenty years of age he engaged in teaching school, continuing that vocation for a number of years, while at the same time he conducted a farm. However, he then began devoting his entire time to farming. In his boyhood he had learned from his father the art of weaving, and after his location in Canada he did considerable work along that line. But as a farmer he accomplished very definite results, having practically carved a farmstead out of the wilderness and ranked as one of the pioneer settlers of Bruce County. Therefore he was compelled to forego the conveniences and accommodations found in the older settlements, and it was not an uncommon thing for him to carry on his back a bushel of wheat to mill to be ground into flour. In 1875 Mr. MacFarlane sold his Bruce County farm and moved to Manitoba, where he developed another farm, which he devoted to wheat raising. He lived on that farm for twenty-three years, but in 1898 he disposed of his property and located in Auburn, Nebraska, where he quietly spent his last days, having retired from active labor. He was a member of the Baptist Church and was well liked and respected by all who knew him.

William D. MacFarlane spent his boyhood days on the paternal farmstead, securing his educational training in the public schools of Ontario and Manitoba, supplementing this by a course in Doctor Crawford's Business College at Rapid City, Manitoba. When sixteen years of age he learned the bricklaying and plastering trades in Winnipeg. He followed that line of work for thirty-four years, or until 1912. During this period from 1884 to 1889 he lived at St. Thomas, North Dakota, where he was engaged in contracting, then went to Vaucouver, British Columbia, and later to Regina, in both places being engaged in building and contracting. In 1891 Mr. MacFarlane located in Great Falls, Montana, where he was likewise engaged until 1898, in which year he located in Fort Benton, where among other jobs he erected the Stockmen's National Bank in 1900, and also the new addition to the Chouteau House and other important structures. In the fall of 1901 he located in Havre, where he remained until the following year, engaged in contracting, but he then located on a farm about three and a half miles south of Havre, to the operation of which he gave his attention, as well as his contracting work. He had a fine herd of Shorthorn cattle and carried on the dairy business to some extent up to 1918, when he relinquished his interest in everything except his farm and dairy interests, to which he is giving his entire time and attention. He milks regularly between twenty and thirty cows and expects in the course of a short time to have the best dairy in this section of Montana. He is fortunate in having a number of unusually fine springs on his farm, which is a very desirable feature on a dairy farm, and he has the place otherwise equipped for pursuing his work with a minimum of labor.

On April 6, 1886, Mr. MacFarlane was married to Agnes Kerr, who was a native of Ontario, Canada, and is of Scotch descent, her parents having been born in Dunnbarton, Scotland. To this union were born seven children, namely: Mary Agnes is the wife of Clarence Sargent, of Chinook, Montana, and they have eight children; Jeanie Florence is the wife of Charles L. Brown, of Havre, and they have one daughter; William James, who lives in Detroit, Michigan, was married to Marie Bell, and they have a daughter; Margaret Mildred is the wife of Magnus Nielson, of Rudard, Montana, and they have a son and daughter; Beulah Kerr is the wife of John E. Gentner, of Havre, and they have a son, Edgar E. remains at home and is the active manager of the farm; Flora Alice is also at home.

Politically Mr. MacFarlane is not bound by party ties, preferring to give his vote and support to the men and measures which he believes are for the best interests of the people. He is especially interested in educational matters and served as a member of the school board for ten years or more. Fraternally he is a member of Havre Lodge No. 55, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Chouteau Chapter No. 19, Royal Arch Masons. He first became a member of the Masonic Order at Fort Benton, but subsequently demitted to the Havre Lodge. He is a member and liberal supporter of the Baptist Church.

Mr. MacFarlane enjoys a splendid reputation throughout his section of the state, both as a contractor and farmer, for he has achieved definite success in both lines of effort. Among the good work done by him here was the interior finish of the

Havre National Bank Building, generally acknowledged to be one of the finest bank buildings in Montana. He has been reliable in business matters, and has always enjoyed a most enviable standing as a business man and public spirited citizen. Genial and approachable, he has gained a large and representative acquaintance, by whom he is held in the highest esteem.

Arthur E. Chamberlain, M. D. To the distinction of being the first regular physician to locate at Belt, Doctor Chamberlain has added a quarter of a century of earnest and skillful work as a competent physician and surgeon and the performance of many duties, both professional and as a private citizen, which are responsible for the esteem in which he is held throughout that section.

Doctor Chamberlain was born at Twinsburg, Summit County, Ohio, July 23, 1860. His parents, William and Victoria (Southworth) Chamberlain, were natives of the same part of the Buckeye State. His father was a successful farmer and stock raiser, a breeder of Durham cattle and of good horses. Though a republican, he never cared for public office. He died in 1902, at the age of sixty, and his wife passed away in 1907, aged sixty-five. Doctor Chamberlain was the oldest of three children, two of whom are living.

Reared on a farm, Doctor Chamberlain had the average environment of an Ohio farm boy, and he early looked to himself as the principal reliance and support for his ambition to do a worthy work in the world. He attended district schools, spent two years in Oberlin College, and at the age of eighteen became a teacher. He taught for ten years in his native state and one year in Kansas. This work gave him a broad view of life, and from his earnings he accumulated most of the capital necessary to put him through medical school. Doctor Chamberlain is a graduate of the Homeopathic Hospital College of Cleveland, where he studied from 1887 until receiving his degree in 1891. The following year he remained with the college as demonstrator of anatomy and also took post-graduate studies. Doctor Chamberlain came to Montana in 1893, and after a few months at Great Falls located at Belt in 1894 and has given his best energies in all the succeeding years to his work as a physician. Since 1913 he has served as city health officer, being now in his third term. He is also registrar of births and deaths. Doctor Chamberlain is a republican, is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Woodmen of the World.

At Cleveland, April 20, 1892, he married Maude A. Cann, who was born at Toronto, Canada, daughter of George B. Cann and wife, natives of England. Mrs. Chamberlain was one of a family of three sons and four daughters. Doctor and Mrs. Chamberlain had three children: Arthur Cann, Mabel, who died at the age of four years, and Gladys M. The son, Arthur, enlisted November 5, 1917, at Great Falls, was assigned to the aviation department, and spent about thirteen months at Kelley Field in Texas, where he was one of the instructors. He was granted his honorable discharge January 23, 1919.

H. J. Menzemer. There is probably no public institution of Montana where there are greater possibilities for good and where better results are being achieved day after day and year after year than at Boulder in the combined institutions known as Montana Schools for Deaf, Blind and Backward Children. Provision was made by one of the early State Legislatures for this institution more than twenty-five years ago. The main grounds consist of about forty acres and there is also a ranch of several hundred acres.

The administrative and acting head of this institution since 1912 has been H. J. Menzemer, M. A., a prominent teacher of the deaf, who has made that his life career and vocation. There is a complete staff of instructors for the deaf, for the blind and for the backward children, and every effort is made consistent with the available funds to furnish a well-rounded system of education that will train and equip the pupils for the serious responsibilities of life, and reduce to a minimum the handicaps imposed through birth or accident. There is a music department, domestic science school, a manual training department, where boys learn useful trades, and the ranch is one complete school in itself.

H. J. Menzemer was born at Galena, Illinois, July 9, 1879. His grandfather, Jacob Menzemer, was born in Alsace-Lorraine, France, in 1800, was reared and married in his native country, and was a blacksmith by trade. In 1854 he brought his family to America and settled two miles from Galena, Illinois. As he went through Chicago he was not attracted to the city, since it was a comparatively small town built practically in a swamp. Jacob Menzemer became a farmer in Illinois, and died on his farm in 1894. He married a Miss Schwab, of Alsace-Lorraine, and she also died on the Illinois farm. J. A. Menzemer, father of H. J. Menzemer, was born in Alsace-Lorraine in August, 1853, and was only an infant when brought to this country. He grew up on the farm near Galena, was married in Joe Daviess County, Illinois, and bought a farm near Warren in that county, where he lived for several years. In 1899 he removed to Beloit, Wisconsin, where he worked in the Gas Engine Works, and in the fall of 1916 settled at Boulder, Montana, where he is now practically retired. He is a republican and a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. J. A. Menzemer married Sarah M. Green, who was born in Illinois in May, 1855. They have two children: Edwin J., county clerk and recorder of Jo Daviess County, living in Galena, Illinois, and H. J.

H. J. Menzemer was educated in the rural schools of Northwestern Illinois, principally in Rush Township, Jo Daviess County. He attended the Warren Academy, finishing his freshman year, was graduated from Beloit Academy in the spring of 1901, and then took the regular college course at Beloit College, receiving his A. B. degree in 1905. Mr. Menzemer then entered Gallaudet College, the only institution of higher learning for the deaf in the world. It is at Washington, D. C., and he continued there specializing in instruction for the deaf and was awarled the degree Master of Arts in 1906.

Mr. Menzemer has done a great and splendid work as a teacher of the deaf. He was with the Iowa School for the Deaf at Council Bluffs one year, and was then senior teacher in the Colorado School for the Deaf at Colorado Springs until 1912, when he was called to his present duties and responsibilities as president of the Montana School for the Deaf and Blind at Boulder.

Mr. Menzemer is a republican, a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is a member of the Superintendents and Principals of Schools for the Deaf, a national organization, and is second vice president of the Association of Superintendents and Principals of the Blind. Mr. Menzemer is a past master of Boulder Lodge No. 41, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; is affiliated with Butte Consistory

T. B. Miller

No. 2 of the Scottish Rite, and Bagdad Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Butte. He is also a member of Helena Lodge No. 193 of the Elks. Mr. Menzemer and wife reside at the Montana School for the Deaf and Blind.

He married at Colorado Springs in May, 1910, Miss Jessie Dudley, daughter of David C. and Macaria Dudley. Her mother is now living at Los Angeles. The father, who died in California, was a widely known educator, being superintendent of the State School for the Deaf and Blind at Colorado Springs. Mrs. Menzemer is a graduate of Colorado College at Colorado Springs, holding the degree of A. B. from that institution.

Clyde Wilcox. The business experience of Mr. Wilcox has been largely in the field of banking. He has been connected with numerous banking organizations both in the middle West and in Montana, and is now vice president of the Cascade Bank of Great Falls.

Mr. Wilcox was born in Monterey County, California, March 4, 1884, son of Thomas W. and Lucia B. (Burdick) Wilcox, the former a native of Pottsdam, New York, and the latter of Wisconsin. His father is sixty-eight and his mother sixty-two years of age. Clyde is their only child. Thomas W. Wilcox in early life located in Northwest Iowa, in Lyons County, where he was a farmer and stockman until the early '80s. He lived in Monterey County, California, five years, operating a sawmill and manufacturing lumber on an extensive scale. He then returned to Iowa, locating at Hull in Sioux County, and was in the hardware business there for about twenty years. Since retiring from business he has come to Montana and is living at Broadview in Yellowstone County. He is an Odd Fellow, a republican, and a member of the Christian Science Church.

Clyde Wilcox attended public schools in Northwestern Iowa and also the Iowa Agricultural College at Ames. At the age of nineteen he was given a place as bookkeeper with the Frst National Bank at Doon, Iowa. Subsequently he was assistant cashier of the Bank of Alvord at Alvord, Iowa, until 1910, when he moved to Bushnell, South Dakota, and for six years served as cashier of the Farmers and Merchants Bank. Following that he spent two years traveling through the West and California. In 1914 Mr. Wilcox came to Montana and acquired a financial interest in the Merchants State Bank at Broadwater. He was president of that institution for about five years. In May, 1918, he moved his home to Great Falls and has since been vice president of the Cascade Bank, one of the strongest institutions in the financial affairs of the city.

Mr. Wilcox is affiliated with Euclid Lodge of Masons at Elkton, South Dakota, and with Great Falls Lodge of Perfection in the Scottish Rite. He is a republican voter. January 1, 1907, he married Louise M. Kastenholz, a native of Minneapolis. Their two sons are Clyde Emil and Donald William.

Thomas Burchinal Miller came to Montana in role of a school teacher, but soon left that work to take up insurance, and for the past thirty years has been state agent for the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company of California at Helena, and has one of the largest general insurance agencies in that city. Mr. Miller is a widely known Montana citizen, and has long been prominent as an official in the Masonic Order.

Mr. Miller was born at Rossville, Iowa, March 26, 1862. His people were colonial Americans, and in the different generations have exhibited the qualities of the pioneer, and have kept quite close to the advancing line of civilization in the west. The first ancestor came over at the time of Lord Baltimore, and established a home in Pennsylvania.

George R. Miller, father of Thomas B., was born in Pennsylvania January 21, 1831, was reared and married in his native state, and was about twenty-five years of age when in 1856 he located at Rossville, Allamakee County, Iowa. He was a tailor by trade, also studied law, but before getting settled down to the routine of his profession he enlisted in 1862 as a private in the Twenty-Seventh Iowa Infantry. He was rapidly promoted, becoming captain of his company, but after a year and a half of service was honorably discharged on account of disability in 1863. He then returned to Rossville, built up a good practice as a lawyer, served Allamakee County as a member of the Twelfth General Assembly of the State of Iowa, and in 1869 moved to Mason City, Iowa, where he followed his profession until his death in October, 1885. He was long prominent in the democratic party, the minority party in Iowa, and did much to maintain party strength. He was a delegate to various state and national conventions. He was one of the leading Baptists of Mason City and was affiliated with the Masons, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and for several years was grand master workman of the State of Iowa in the last named order. He was also commander of the Mason City Post of the Grand Army of the Republic and was vice commander of the State Encampment of Iowa. George R. Miller married Mary E. Burchinal, who was born at Smithfield, Pennsylvania, December 5, 1835, and died at Los Angeles, June 21, 1920.

Thomas Burchinal Miller acquired a public school education at Mason City, graduating from high school in 1881. The following eight years his work was teaching. He taught one term in Cerro Gordo County, was principal for three years of the schools of Plymouth, Iowa, and for five years principal at Clear Lake. Mr. Miller came to Montana in 1889, the year the state was admitted, and for six months was principal of schools at Dillon.

He resigned his school work to engage in the real estate and insurance business at Butte with Senator Lee Mantle and Gen. Charles S. Warren. Then, in 1890, he bought out the general agency of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company for Montana, and in August of the same year moved his home and business headquarters to Helena. While still the general agent for the Pacific Mutual Company in Montana, he has developed a large organization covering the real estate, insurance and investment fields, and is dean of the fire insurance men at Helena, having the oldest agency that has not changed hands in the city. Mr. Miller's offices are at 37 West Sixth Avenue. He also has some other interests, being secretary of the Scratch Gravel Gold Mining Company and director of the Montana Life Insurance Company. He owns a ranch of 330 acres two miles north of Helena and his city home is at 802 Benton Avenue.

From 1896 to 1903, inclusive, Mr. Miller was secretary of the Republican State Central Committee and is now a member of the Republican County Central Committee. For eight years altogether he served as assayer in charge of the United States Assay Office at Helena, his first appointment being conferred by President Roosevelt. He served through Taft's administration and eight months under President Wilson.

His affiliations as a Mason are with Helena Lodge No. 3, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Chapter No. 2, Royal Arch Masons; Helena Commandery No. 2, Knights Templar, of which he is a past commander; Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine, which he served as potentate in 1906-07, and Helena Consistory No. 3 of the Scottish Rite. He is a past grand commander of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of the state, and is a thirty-third degree honorary Scottish Rite Mason. When Helena Consistory No. 3 was organized he was deputy inspector general for all the Scottish Rite bodies in Helena. He is past sovereign of the Red Cross of Constantine and in 1918 was commander of the Council of Kadosh of the Scottish Rite bodies.

Mr. Miller is also a member of the Montana Club and the Country Club of Helena, is a former member of the Rocky Mountain Club of New York City, and of the Silver Bow Club of Butte, and is a member of the Helena Rotary Club and Commercial Club.

September 10, 1902, at Helena, he married Miss Maud Wall, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Hand) Wall. Her parents are deceased. Her father was a farmer in Dakota and lived retired for several years at Helena. Mrs. Miller is a graduate of the Helena High School. They have two children: Thomas B., born June 17, 1904, a sophomore in the Helena High School, and George Ross, born February 17, 1908.

Hypolite Bessette. Old-time residents of Northern Montana came to know a great deal of the personalities and the activities of the noted Bessette Brothers, who at one time conducted the largest and most extensive freighting business through the northern counties.

An active member of this firm and later a prominent rancher and stockman was the late Hypolite Bessette, who was born at Louvre, France, in 1851. In 1878 he crossed the ocean to Eastern Canada, and during the same year with his six brothers set out for Montana, traveling by stage. The trip from Montreal to Helena took eighteen days. They then traveled on to Fort Benton, where they purchased ox teams and entered the freighting and transportation business. Their wagons ran to all parts of the Northwest and carried goods used in many important enterprises. It is a matter of history that practically all of the material used for the original Fort Assiniboine was hauled by the Bessette Brothers.

During the winter months when transportation was at a standstill the brothers lived in a log cabin on the banks of the Marias River. This cabin and its surrounding lands afterward became the ranch of Hypolite Bessette. These headquarters, though in an exposed outpost, were seldom molested by the Indians. The Bessette brothers continued in the freighting business for five or six years. Hypolite Bessette then withdrew from the firm and returned to his native land, where he married and where he lived until drawn again by the spell of Montana to this country.

In 1897 he brought his family to Montana and from that time forward lived on the ranch which had been his winter quarters during his freighting experience. He became extensively engaged in the stock business, and lived there until his death on December 23, 1901.

Hypolite Bessette married Miss Marie Lea Carreau. They were the parents of Adelia, Corona, Eglantine, Valmord and Ademord. The daughter, Adelia, married a Mr. Green and died December 3, 1910, leaving one daughter, Corinne. The daughter, Corona, died as Mrs. Sprinkle on May 1, 1917, leaving three sons, Roger, David and Robert Sprinkle. The other three children and their widowed mother are still living. Eglantine Bessette, now Mrs. Eglantine L. Roper, is one of the best educated women in Montana and is a practicing member of the bar. She was educated in the Sacred Heart Academy at Missoula and in the University of California, and was admitted to the Montana bar in 1919. She is now engaged in practice as a land attorney at Havre. Her husband, C. C. Roper, is a farmer. They have two children, Idale and Ronald. On July 19, 1919, Mrs. Roper bought the Northern Auto Company, general garage agents for the Studebaker cars, to which she gives her personal attention.

Rev. Frederick William Thompson, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Polson, began his career as a minister on the plains of Western Canada in mission work.

He was born at Belfast, Ireland, a son of James Sinclair and Sarah J. (Stitt) Thompson. He was liberally educated in his native country, and at the age of twenty-four came to America and under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church did missionary work in Saskatchewan and Alberta. He was ordained a regular minister at Tisdale, Saskatchewan, in July, 1909, and in 1911 removed to North Dakota. For three years he was pastor of the church at Hunter and in 1915 was called to the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church at Mandan. He remained there three years and that ministry was distinguished by much constructive enterprise, including the building of a handsome new church edifice at a cost of $35,000. Mr. Thompson came to Deer Lodge, Montana, in January, 1918, as pastor of the local church, but resigned to accept the call to the First Presbyterian Church at Polson and has been an earnest worker in the church of that community since March, 1919.

In 1914 he married Miss Jeanne Elizabeth Pollock. Mrs. Thompson was born in Monaghan, Ireland, a daughter of James and Elizabeth (Cobine) Pollock. She was well educated, and during several years of service in the British postal service made herself a valuable and responsible worker. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have three children: James Sinclair, John Reginald and Dorothy Jean.

Rev. Mr. Thompson is affiliated with the Masonic Order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, both he and his wife are Rebekahs and Mrs. Thompson is a member of the Eastern Star. Politically he is a discriminating voter, but long before he acquired American citizenship was an admirer of the stalwart principles of the late Theodore Roosevelt. As a boy in school in Ireland he and his college mates enjoyed reading the books of Theodore Roosevelt and at that time he took to heart many of the fine ideas exemplified and emphasized by the great American progressive. Rev. Mr. Thompson is a faithful consecrated worker, an able speaker, his voice being raised in support of every good movement for the good of the community, and he and his good wife are making their influence count for good in Polson.

William R. Crum. This representative and honored citizen of Cascade County has been distinctively the architect of his own fortunes, has been true and loyal in all the relations of life and stands as a type of that sterling manhood which ever commands respect and honor. He is a man who would have won his way in any locality where fate might have placed him, for he has sound judgment, coupled with great energy and business tact, together with upright prin-

ciples, all of which make for success wherever and whenever they are rightly and persistently applied. By reason of these principles he has won and retained a host of friends in whatever community he is known.

William R. Crum was born in Champaign County, Illinois, on December 9, 1870, and is the son of Ryal and Cassie (O'Brian) Crum. The father, who was a native of Kentucky died in 1876, when William R. of this sketch was but six years of age. His widow, who survived him many years, dying in 1907, when sixty years of age, was born in Vermilion County, Illinois. They were the parents of four children, two sons and two daughters, the subject being the second child in order of birth.

William R. Crum is practically a self-educated man, for owing to the loss of his father when he was yet but a small child, he was compelled at an early age to make his own living. His first money was earned by loading a wagon with corn cobs, for which he received 25 cents a day. Later he was employed as a farm hand until he was sixteen years of age, and in the meantime he managed to attend winter schools to some extent. Removing to Webster City, Iowa, he rented a farm and for about three years devoted himself to its operation on his own account. In the spring of 1891 Mr. Crum came to Cascade County, Montana, and during the following eight years was employed as foreman by H. L. Mortag. In the meantime he homesteaded 160 acres and took up a desert claim of the same area and in 1895 he bought the old Fred Frost ranch at the Sullivan Divide and engaged in the buying, raising and selling of cattle and horses, which has since commanded his attention. He has been fairly successful in his operations and now has an average of 150 head of cattle and forty horses, having sold quite a number of cattle on account of the drought. He is a good business manager and is conducting his affairs in a conservative yet progressive way that guarantees success. Mr. Crum is one of the directors of the Cascade Co-operative Association, which is engaged in the general merchandise business at Cascade and which is a wonderfully successful enterprise.

Politically Mr. Crum is a stanch supporter of the republican party and his religious membership is with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

On January 4, 1912, Mr. Crum was married to Julia Lasuskey, a native of Minnesota, and they have become the parents of two children, Vivian and Wilmar.

By a straightforward and commendable course Mr. Crum has made his way from a somewhat humble environment to a respectable position in the business world, winning the hearty admiration of the people of his adopted county and earning a reputation as an enterprising, progressive man of affairs.

Lawrence K. Devlin came to Montana Territory forty years ago as an employe of the United States Army quartermaster, who was in charge of the construction of Fort Assiniboine. His interests have since remained identified with the northern section of the state. For many years Mr. Devlin was head of the Pioneer Meat Company, one of the largest firms of meat contributors in the state. He has played a notable part in public affairs, particularly at Havre. Mr. Devlin is one of the influential democrats of Montana.

He was born at East Rutland, Vermont, June 29, 1859, son of Patrick and Margaret (Kinsella) Devlin. His parents were both natives of Ireland and were brought to this country as children by their respective parents. Patrick Devlin crossed the ocean in a sailing vessel during the early '40s, and grew up in Vermont, where he was educated and where he spent his active career as a worker in marble quarries. He died in Vermont in January, 1859, at the age of twenty-eight. His widow is still living, now in her eighty-fifth year.

Lawrence K. Devlin was the youngest and is the only survivor of three children. He acquired a limited education in the public schools of Troy, New York, and most of his training has been a matter of contact with men and affairs. He earned his first money weeding onions at 30 cents a day. As an employe of the quartermaster's department, United States Army, he came to Montana in 1879 to assist in the construction of Fort Assiniboine. He made the journey from Bismarck to Coal Banks, now Virgelle, by steamer. At that time Coal Banks was the landing for Fort Assiniboine. Mr. Devlin brought eleven men, expert quarrymen, with him and was superintendent during the first work in laying the foundation walls of the old fort. He then entered the employ of C. A. Broadwater & Company, later the Broadwater McCulloh Company; became manager of the company in 1891 and closed out the business in 1894. After closing out the affairs of the business at Fort Assiniboine he located at Havre, and now, more than twenty-five years later, ranks as perhaps the oldest living citizen of that community. He acquired some interests in the Pioneer Meat Company, which was a part of the larger business of the Pt Cattle Company. He was manager of the business at Havre and afterward president of the company until June 1, 1919. The company was incorporated in 1906.

Mr. Devlin was elected and served as a member of the Board of County Commissioners of Chouteau County in 1897-98, and during that term did much to put the financial affairs of the county on a firm basis. In 1895 he was chosen a member of the Havre School Board, and was its president for nineteen years. He was also an alderman from 1902 to 1911. In 1909 Governor Norris appointed him a deputy of the State Bureau of Child and Animal Protection, a position he occupied until January 31, 1920, when he resigned to accept the position of Federal prohibition director for the State of Montana. Mr. Devlin is a Catholic and a member of the Knights of Columbus.

November 3, 1903, at Havre, he married Miss Laura Ames Lepper. Mrs. Devlin was born at Fort Benton Montana, a daughter of Frank and Luella (Ames) Lepper, both now deceased. Mrs. Devlin was the oldest of three children. Her parents were pioneers of Montana, her father being proprietor of a blacksmith establishment at Fort Benton. Mr. and Mrs. Devlin have two children: Lawrence K., Jr., born at Havre, February 2, 1905; and Margaret Mary, born February 20, 1907.

William B. Rhoades. Formerly judge of the Eighteenth Judicial District, William B. Rhoades has found his abilities well rewarded since coming to Montana. He has been prominent as a lawyer and in the public life of several communities, and for a number of years his home was at Kalispell. He is now a resident of Great Falls.

Judge Rhoades was born on his father's farm in Saline County, Missouri, April 5, 1878, son of John T. and Belle (Novell) Rhoades. His parents were also natives of Saline County, Missouri. His father was born in October, 1848, was educated in local public schools, and for many years was a leading farmer and stock raiser in Saline County one of the most progressive agricultural sections of that state. He was a breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Poland China hogs, and did an extensive business in feeding and shipping livestock. He also worked for the best interests of his home community, served on the school board many years, took an active part in democratic politics and is a member of the Baptist Church. He is now living retired at Slater in Saline County. His wife was born August 30, 1854, and died in 1907. Judge Rhoades is the second of their eight children, four of whom are still living.

Judge Rhoades attended the public schools of his native county, including the high school at Slater, where he graduated in 1895. He then entered William Jewell College at Liberty, Missouri, and graduated A. B. in 1899. He took his professional course in the Kansas City Law School, and also studied under a private preceptor. He was admitted to the Missouri bar in 1901 and in the same year came to Montana and after his admission to the bar began practice at Deer Lodge. In 1903 he removed to Kalispell and was a busy lawyer and effective citizen of the Flathead district until 1915. He not only acquired a leading position as a lawyer, but made his services and influences felt in other ways. For three years he was secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Kalispell, and in 1906-08 was city attorney. He was also a member of the Kalispell School Board. In 1915 Judge Rhoades located at Havre. He was appointed to serve two years as secretary of the Railway and Public Service Commission, and during that time his office was at Helena. Governor Stewart appointed him judge of the Eighteenth Judicial District in 1917, with chambers at Havre, and on November 5, 1918, he was regularly elected to that office. He resigned the office of District judge in 1920 to re-enter private practice with ex-Governor E. L. Norris and George E. Hurd, and located in Great Falls. In 1912 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives from Flathead County, serving one term.

Judge Rhoades is a democrat and is affiliated with Havre Lodge No. 55, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and Havre Lodge No. 1201 of the Elks.

July 18, 1905, at Everett, Washington, Judge Rhoades married Miss Josephine Force, a native of Beatrice, Nebraska. They have three children: Jane, born in 1907; Robert, born in 1910, and Ruth, born in 1911.

Mathew McLain, sheriff of Hill County, and one of the most fearless and efficient men in this office in Montana, has made his name a terror to lawbreakers, who recognize that when they come into his jurisdiction they strike a man who "means business" and will not abandon a hunt until he has captured "his man." He was born at Springfield, Illinois, July 27, 1887, a son of Hugh and Eliza (McBride) McLain, natives of County Down, Ireland, where he was born in 1865 and she in 1867. Hugh McLain came to the United States in young manhood and for some years was engaged in working for others as a stone and brick mason, but later went into business for himself, and after coming to this country lived principally in Illinois and Iowa. His death occurred at Chicago, April 20, 1894, and his wife died in 1887, they being only twenty-nine and twenty years old, respectively, at death. They left two children, namely: Ella Jane, who married C. B. Lineweaver, of Havre, Montana, and Sheriff McLain. In politics Hugh McLain was a republican.

After the death of his parents Mathew McLain was taken by his grandparents, Samuel and Mary (Jackson) McLain, and was reared in Iowa, where he attended the rural schools of his neighborhood and learned farming. In 1908 he started out traveling through North Dakota, Iowa and Minnesota, seeing the country and earning his living by work as he found it, and then in January, 1912, he located permanently in what is now Hill County, but was then Chouteau County, homesteading in the vicinity of Havre. Here he erected a house and lived until he was elected sheriff of Hill County, on November 5, 1918, which necessitated his removal to the county seat. His vigorous action with reference to the Anti-Horse Thief Association brought him before the people of his county in such a manner as to impress the law abiding element that he was the right man for the office of sheriff and he was elected by a gratifying majority.

On January 12, 1912, Mr. McLain was united in marriage with Jessie Peterson, born in Minnesota. They have three children, namely: Opal E., Orville Norman and Gladys. Mr. McLain is a man of independent means, and has made what he now possesses through his own efforts since coming to Hill County, for when he arrived here all of his earthly possessions consisted of $1.75 in money, or what he terms a "grubstake." There are few men who could rise so rapidly and steadily as he has done, and he fully deserves the confidence and respect he has won as well as his material prosperity.

John Miller Parsons. The newspaper profession in Northern Montana has an able and worthy representative in the person of John Miller Parsons, formerly one of the owners and editors of the Havre Promoter, whose success since locating there has won him a high place among his contemporaries and many admirers in the city and county for his straightforward and public-spirited policy. His influence has been for the general upbuilding of this locality in every way possible, for he evidently has unswerving faith in its future and its interests at heart.

J. Miller Parsons was born in Faribault, Minnesota, on October 7, 1878, and is the son of Frank P. and Genevieve (Shipley) Parsons, the father still living. He is a native of Connecticut and the mother was born in Iowa. Frank P. Parsons was educated in the public schools of Connecticut and Wisconsin. His first employment was in early youth with the old Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, now the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, at Madison, Wisconsin, where he learned the vocation of telegraph operator. Later he was appointed operator and station agent at Renville, Minnesota, with the same road, retaining that position for fifteen or twenty years. In 1900 he came to Montana as station agent for the Great Northern Railway at Dodson, holding the position for some time. He then engaged in farming in Old Valley, in what is now Sheridan County, Montana, to which he devoted himself until 1917, when he resumed his old vocation of telegraph operator with the Great Northern Railway at Enid, Montana, where he now remains. Politically he is a stanch republican, while fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Telegraphers' Union.

The subject of this sketch received his elemental education in the public schools of Faribault, Minnesota, supplementing this by a thorough course in Brown's Business College at Faribault. When fifteen years of age he entered the office of the Faribault Republican to learn the printing trade, and served an apprenticeship of four years, for which he received $3 a week, in addition to which he received a bounty on the completion of his apprenticeship. Then, at the age of nineteen years, he entered the employ of the Badger Herald at

Matt McLain.

Badger, Minnesota, but at the end of a year he went to Wagner, Montana. In the spring of 1899 Mr. Parsons went to Malta, Montana, and was connected with the Enterprise there for about ten years as foreman. During this period he took an active part in the organization of Phillips County, of which Malta became the county seat. He then came to Havre as night foreman of the Havre Promoter, a daily paper, and eventually became impressed with the value of that paper as a desirable newspaper property. On June 15, 1919, in association with Gail Wilson, he bought the Promoter, which they conducted until January, 1920, when Mr. Parsons disposed of his interests in the Promoter and removed with his family to Whitefish, a new railroad town in Flathead County, where he became connected with the mechanical department of the Whitefish Pilot.

On June 15, 1912, Mr. Parsons was married to Bertha Neumann, who was born in Melrose, Minnesota, the daughter of John Neumann, a retired farmer of that place. To Mr. and Mrs. Parsons has been born one son, Easton John, now four years of age.

Politically Mr. Parsons gives his support to the republican party. Fraternally he is a member of Malta Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is also a member of the Kalispell Typographical Union and is a past president of the Havre Union. He has consistently given his support at all times to every movement having for its object the advancement of the best interests of the community and is deservedly popular, enjoying the confidence and good will of the entire community.

Joseph Valentine Hawk has devoted the greater part of his active life to the service of humanity as a regularly ordained minister, but for the past few years has been the well qualified superintendent of the Montana Children's Home Society, an institution which under his guidance is doing great work in providing homes for dependent children. He is well known both at Helena, his home, and over the state at large.

Mr. Hawk was born at Garden Grove, Iowa, February 21, 1868. His paternal ancestors came from Holland in colonial times and established a home in Pennsylvania. His great-grandfather was one of the pioneer settlers of Jackson County, Ohio. His father, Valentine S. Hawk, was born in Jackson County, Ohio, in 1833, and was reared in that state. Later he moved to Galesburg, Illinois, where in 1859 he was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Cochran. He served in the Civil war, participating in many of the historic engagements of the struggle, such as Gettysburg, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. Shortly after his marriage he moved to Garden Grove, Iowa. Nine children were born to this union. In 1878 he went as a pioneer to Rooks County, Kansas, taking a homestead near Plainville. Mrs. Hawk died at Plainville in 1884. Mr. Hawk died at Codell, Kansas, in 1912.

In 1895 Joseph V. Hawk was united in marriage to Miss Emily Wallace, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Wallace of Council Bluffs, Iowa. They have two daughters, Vava and Verna, both of whom are associated with their father and mother in the work of the Children's Home Society.

Mr. Hawk is affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal Church and frequently officiates as minister in various churches over the state. He is active in Masonry, affiliated with Helena Lodge No. 3, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Helena Chapter No. 2, Royal Arch Masons; Helena Commandery No. 2, Knights Templar, and Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of Montana Lodge No. 1, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

The Montana Children's Home Society was first incorporated in 1897, and for several years it accomplished a small but valuable work for the homeless children of the state. Like all new organizations its way must be paved and a foundation laid, and this was well done. The society now covers the entire state, with district agents at Butte, Billings, Great Falls, Missoula and Havre, beside the receiving home at Helena. The society has received and placed in permanent homes 1,417 children up to April 30, 1920, besides more than double this number of children received assistance over a difficult period so as to hold them in their natural homes. The society's first thought is holding homes together, but where this is not possible then the children are cared for in the receiving home at Helena until they can be permanently placed in family homes for adoption. The society is not sectarian or political and is cared for by voluntary contributions. All persons are urged to write Mr. Hawk if they know of a child needing attention or of a home needing a child. The slogan of the Children's Home is "Homeless Children for Childless Homes."

Elizabeth D. Milliken, county superintendent of schools for Chouteau County, began teaching when a young girl in Pennsylvania, and has been a factor in the Montana system of public education for over ten years.

Miss Milliken was born at Ayr, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, daughter of James B. and Elizabeth (Drysdale) Milliken. Her father was born at Wick on the north Coast of Scotland in 1849, while her mother was born near Glasgow in 1851 and died in 1892. James B. Milliken learned the cabinet making trade and in 1880 came to the United States, followed by his family in 1881. For a number of years he was in the contracting and building business at Pittsburgh, and since 1912 has been a resident of Montana. He was a rancher at Vergelle in Chouteau County for several years, and is now retired and living in Colorado. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, joined the Masonic fraternity in Scotland and all his three sons are Masons, while Miss Milliken is a past matron of Bethany Chapter No. 42 of the Eastern Star at Fort Benton.

Elizabeth D. Milliken was the third in a family of four sons and three daughters. She was educated in Bellevue, a suburb of Pittsburgh, and did her first work in the rural schools of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. She was a teacher there about seven years before she came west to Montana in 1909. For two years she taught at Hamilton, one year at Belt, and for four years was connected with the schools of Fort Benton. Miss Milliken was elected superintendent in November, 1916, and was reelected for a second term in 1918. She has made her office a real factor in the improvement of school facilities throughout Chouteau County, is a hard and constant worker, and has done much to infuse a new spirit into the educational affairs in her jurisdiction. Miss Milliken is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Isaac N. Fleenor was one of the early settlers in Chouteau County, for many years was successfully identified with ranching, building up an important industry in high grade cattle and horses, but is now enjoying a well deserved retirement and comfort in his home at Big Sandy.

Mr. Fleenor was born on his father's farm in Des Moines County, Iowa, September 17, 1855, son of Hiram and Dicy (Linder) Fleenor. His father, who was born in Virginia October 26, 1818, went with his parents to Iowa Territory in 1836. At that time what is now the great State of Iowa had only a small fringe of settlers along the Mississippi River, and the real history of development had scarcely begun. The Fleenor family located in Des Moines County, where they put some of the virgin soil into cultivation. Hiram Fleenor was eighteen years of age when he went to Iowa, had been educated in his native State of Virginia, and he spent a long and active life as an Iowa farmer. He was, like many Virginians, a devoted lover of fine horses, and always kept good horses and other stock on the farm. He was an influential member of his community, served many years on the school board, was a whig and later a republican, and was affiliated with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He died January 21, 1890. His wife, Dicy Linder, was born in Iowa, where her people were also among the pioneers. Her father, George Linder, and her brother, Jasper Linder, also became connected with the early history of Montana. Leaving Iowa with an equipment of wagons and ox teams, they came overland to Alder Gulch, now Helena, during the gold excitement of 1864. The Linders subsequently became prominent cattlemen and ranchers in Beaverhead County, the Linder ranch being located between Dillon and Twin Bridges.

Isaac N. Fleenor, who was the second in a family of five daughters and four sons, six of whom are still living, acquired his education in the public schools of Iowa and spent his early youth attending school in winter and working in the fields in summer. He recalls the first money he ever earned, covering corn at 25 cents a day. He was then nine years of age. Mr. Fleenor came to Montana in 1889, the year the territory was admitted to the Union, and for a few months leased a ranch near Sheridan in Madison County. He began his career as a farmer and stock raiser there, but in the fall of the same year located a homestead in Chouteau County. Thereafter for nearly thirty years he was a factor in the development of the land and in promoting the livestock industry. His own holdings grew to eleven hundred acres, and his ranch became the home of much fine stock, including Hereford cattle and French Percheron horses. Every year he handled between 100 and 300 head of cattle and kept from twenty-five to forty head of horses. Mr. Fleenor sold out his ranch interests in 1917 and after a visit to his old home in Iowa, he returned in April, 1918, and built the fine home at Big Sandy, where he now takes life at ease. Mr. Fleenor is not a partisan in politics; casting his vote for the best man.

September 13, 1883, he married Alice Leavell. She was born in Lucas County, Iowa, oldest of the three children of Thomas and Mary D. Leavell. Her parents were also natives of Iowa.

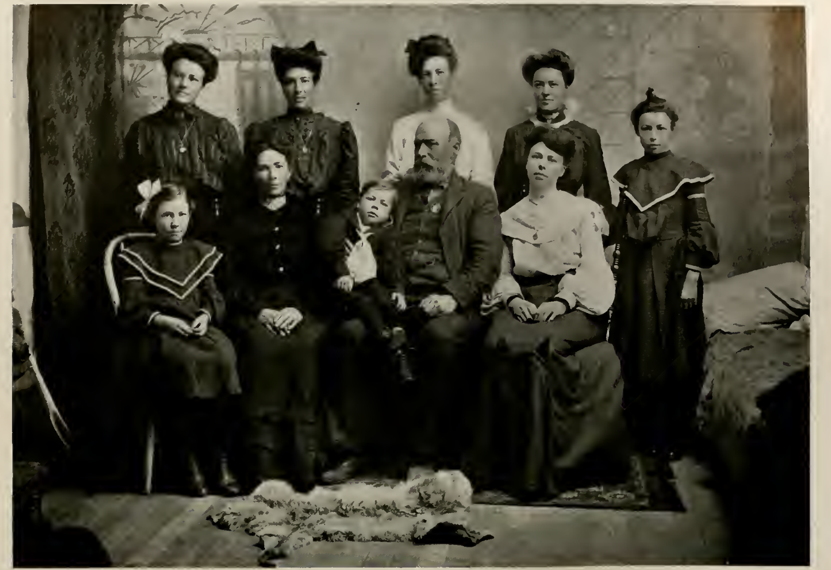
Peter Gowrie. Change is constant and general, generations rise and pass unmarked away, and it is the duty of posterity as well as a present gratification to place upon the printed page a true record of the lives of those who have preceded us on the stage of action and left to their descendants the memory of their struggles and achievements. The years of the honored subject of this memoir are a part of the indissoluble chain which links the annals of the past to those of the latter-day progress and prosperity, and the history of Northern Montana would not be complete without due reference to the long, useful and honorable life Mr. Gowrie lived and the success he achieved as an earnest, courageous laborer in one of the most important fields of endeavor.

Peter Gowrie was born in Dundee, Scotland, on October 31, 1849, and his death occurred at Havre, Montana, on May 5, 1905, in the fifty-sixth year of his age. He was the son of John and Elizabeth Gowrie, of whose eight children he was the second in order of birth. He was educated in the public schools of his native land and learned the trade of a tailor. When nineteen years of age he immigrated to America, locating in Windsor, Canada, where he was married. They remained in Canada until they moved to Marquette, Michigan, some years later. On October 13, 1890, Mr. and Mrs. Gowrie came to Havre, Montana, that being in the embryo period of this place, at a time when living accommodations were almost unknown. At the time of their arrival here there was not a house which they could occupy and so Mr. Gowrie sent to Fort Benton for a tent, in which they lived for about a year. He then built a house of one room, covered with tar paper, which was their home until in the course of time they were able to erect the substantial and comfortable home at 608 First Street, where Mrs. Gowrie now lives.

Mr. Gowrie's first employment here was with the Great Northern Railroad as a fireman, then as a brakeman, later as yard master, and finally as conductor of freight trains. He then left the employ of the railroad and engaged in the tailoring business in Havre, which occupied his attention up to the time of his death. Mr. Gowrie was a faithful workman at everything to which he applied himself, so that when he engaged in business on his own account he gave to the work which he performed for others the same careful attention that he gave to the work he performed while a railroad employe. This careful and faithful attention to everything he did was one of his characteristics and was the main secret of his success. It not only meant material success, but what was of far more importance, it gained for him the confidence and esteem of the people with whom he mingled and was associated. For a number of years Mr. Gowrie rendered the city appreciated service as city marshal

On June 19, 1878, Mr. Gowrie was married to Elizabeth Foster, who was the second child in order of birth of the four children born to William and Mary (Fisher) Foster, her birth occurring in Glasgow, Scotland. When she was twelve years of age she was brought by her parents to Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, where she lived until her marriage to Mr. Gowrie. To them were born ten children, as follows: Mary Elizabeth is the wife of Alexander Miller; Gertrude died on May 25, 1906; Marjorie died on May 24, 1906; Isabel is the wife of Henry Snortoin, and they have a son; Barbara is the wife of Charles Luding, and they are the parents of four children; Ruth, who was the first white child born in Havre, is the wife of Earl Bemis, and they have two children; Pryyde became the wife of Alexander Skinner, who enlisted in the United States service during the recent World war and died while in the service in France on November 26, 1918; Minnella died in infancy; Stanley is living at home and John died in infancy.

Politically Mr. Gowrie was a stanch supporter of the democratic party and in religion the family are identified with the Presbyterian Church. Fraternally he was a member of the American Order of Foresters, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, of which he was secretary at the time of his death, and of the Order of Railway Conductors, of which he was secretary for about ten years.



PETE GOWRIE AND FAMILY

Mrs. Gowrie relates many interesting reminiscences of the early days in Havre, for she has been a witness of practically the entire growth and development of this place. When she came here there were only two houses here, besides three rude log cabins, and there was but one other white woman here before her. She has not only been a witness of the growth of the city, but in a large measure Mr. and Mrs. Gowrie helped to make stable the body politic in the first days, when it was necessary that the law abiding people should hold things with a firm hand. Every movement for the advancement of the best interests of the people received their hearty endorsement and support and they were always arrayed in support of law and order and morality. Mr. Gowrie's personal relations with his fellow men were ever mutually pleasant and agreeable, and he was highly regarded by all, having been easily approached, obliging and straightforward in all the relations of life.

George Denison Prentice has been a Montana resident for about thirty years, has had an extensive business experience in Butte and Great Falls, and is now proprietor of the Prentice Automobile Company in the latter city.

He was born at Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, April 21, 1877, son of Charles Mortimer and Cecilia A. (Bare) Prentice, the former born in Mystic, Connecticut, in 1846, and the latter in Pennsylvania in 1847. They were married in Wisconsin and are now living retired at San Diego, California. Of their three children one died in infancy, and the other two are George and Lulu May. Charles Mortimer Prentice acquired his education in the schools of Connecticut, and as a young man went to Wisconsin. He developed a high degree of skill as an architect and builder and followed that profession for a number of years at Chippewa Falls. In 1884 he went to Texas, moved to Arkansas in 1887, and in 1890 brought his family to Montana, locating at Butte. He was in the building and contracting business at Butte for over twenty years, and handled a number of important contracts both in that city and in Great Falls and other points in the state. Since 1912 he has been a resident of San Diego, and he also continued his business on the Pacific Coast, some of his substantial work being found in San Francisco and Los Angeles. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and is a republican voter.

George Denison Prentice acquired a public school education. The spirit of enterprise and self-reliance was early awakened in him. He recalls the fact that the first money he ever earned was made by picking up and selling old bottles and tin cans. For beer bottles he obtained 15 cents a dozen, whiskey flasks brought 2½ cents each, and demijohns 25 cents apiece. While in school he also ran a newspaper route, getting up in the morning at 4:30 to deliver papers. He was about thirteen when his parents located at Butte, and at the age of sixteen he took his place as a wage earner in a planing mill. Later he was running pumps and hoists in the mines at Butte and vicinity. Mr. Prentice came to Great Falls in 1906, and on Christmas Day of that year married Selma Adele Jensen. After his marriage he returned to Butte, but a year later located permanently at Great Falls and for about four years served as chief engineer at the Montana Brewing Company. While there he put his inventive genius to work and patented an automatic keg-washing machine for washing beer kegs. He went east and developed his machinery and for several years received considerable sums in royalties on their sale.

Mr. Prentice engaged in the automobile business in 1913 and has a large and well equipped garage, service station and salesrooms at 113-119 Second Avenue, North, conducted as the Prentice Automobile Company. Mr. Prentice is an independent voter, and is affiliated with Great Falls Lodge No. 214, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Woodmen of the World and United Commercial Travelers. He and his wife have five children: Elizabeth, George, Dorothy, Harold and Jane.

The father of Mrs. Prentice is Stuard R. Jensen, a pioneer business man of Great Falls, now living at San Diego, California. Stuard R. Jensen was born in Denmark, August 25, 1851, was educated by his father, a school teacher, and at the age of twelve came with an uncle to America and located in Wisconsin, where he worked as a farm hand. Going to Minnesota, he learned the cooper's trade, and for a time also conducted a grocery store in that state. He arrived at Great Falls, Montana, in the spring of 1887, and homesteaded a claim north of the city in Cascade County. On August 29, 1875, he had married Miss Selma Johnson. Soon after coming to Great Falls Mr. Jensen wrote back to his wife's brother, Fred G. Johnson, urging him to join him, and in 1887, as partners, they opened the first steam laundry, known as the Cascade Laundry, at Great Falls. They gave to this business an enterprise which made it grow as rapidly as the young city itself, and soon had one of the largest establishments of its kind in the state. It is said that their plant was the second in the country to use electricity to heat the rolls and flatirons. In 1893 they bought a share in the Montana Brewing Company, and later sold the laundry business and gave all their attention to the brewing business. The first also became extensively interested in lands, ranching and other enterprises at Great Falls, and Mr. Jensen continued his active and public spirited career there until 1919, when he retired and moved to California. He now enjoys the comforts of a beautiful home on the Mission Hills. He served as city alderman of Great Falls and represented Cascade County in the Legislature two terms. He is affiliated with Great Falls Lodge No. 214 of the Elks. Mr. Jensen was a stanch friend of Paris Gibson and helped make Mr. Gibson a United States Senator. Mr. and Mrs. Jensen had two children, Mrs. Prentice and Walter H.

Vernon E. Lewis. The true measure of individual success is determined by what one has accomplished. An enumeration of the men who are successful in their special vocations and professions in Montana, and at the same time are making a lasting imprint of their personalities upon the community; men who have won honor and public recognition for themselves and at the same time have conferred honor on the locality in which they reside, would be incomplete were there failure to make specific mention of the gentleman whose name initiates this paragraph. The splendid success which has come to him is the direct result of the salient points in his character. With a mind capable of laying judicious plans and a will strong enough to bring them into execution at the proper moment, his energy, foresight and perseverance have enabled him to achieve definite and far-reaching results. Professionally his record is one of which he has justifiable reason to be proud, for he has been successfully connected with much of the more important business in the courts of this and adjoining counties. His is the record of a well balanced mental and moral constitution, strongly influenced by those traits of character which are ever of especial value in a progressive state of society.

Vernon E. Lewis was born on the 19th day of September, 1886, and is the fourth child in order of birth of the five children who blessed the union of George F. and Clara F. (King) Lewis. These parents were born, respectively, in Kankakee, Illinois, and Iowa, the former on February 22, 1851, and the latter on April 21, 1857. They were married in Kansas and their children were, besides the subject of this sketch, Henry, Arthur, Lillie, wife of Rev. J. A. Martin of Great Falls, and Velma. George F. Lewis was educated in public and private schools and was reared on the paternal farmstead. When twenty years of age he removed to Kansas and with his father and brothers located a homestead, where they engaged in farming and stock raising. In 1890 he sold his interest in the farm and came to Fort Benton, Montana, where he was engaged in the livery and feed business until 1906, when he located on a farm about twenty miles southwest of Fort Benton, and there he has since been successfully engaged in cattle and horse raising. He has taken an active interest in public affairs, and for twelve years he served as a member of the Board of County Commissioners of Chouteau County, a part of that period as chairman of the board. Politically he is a supporter of the republican party, while his religious affiliation is with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Vernon E. Lewis was brought to Montana in early childhood and has therefore been practically a lifelong resident of the Treasure State. He received his elementary education in the public schools of Fort Benton, graduating from the high school with the class of 1904. He then entered Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois, where he spent seven years, specializing in literature and graduating with the class of 1910. Then, having determined to make the practice of law his life work, he entered the law department of that institution, graduating with the class of 1912. In December of that year he was admitted to the bar of Montana and at once entered upon the active practice of his profession at Great Falls. A year later, however, he moved to Fort Benton, where he has since remained and where he has achieved a notable success in the practice. And in all the important litigation with which he has been connected no one has ever charged him with anything calculated to bring discredit upon himself or cast a reflection upon his profession. He has taken an active interest in everything concerning the welfare of the community with which he has been identified and has been a forceful factor in many moves for the material, moral and educational advancement of his community. He was one of the organizers of the Chouteau County Bar Association, and was elected secretary of the association in 1918.

A republican in his political views, Mr. Lewis has long taken a live interest in public affairs and his abilities have not been without recognition by his fellow citizens. In November, 1916, he was elected a member of the Lower House of the State Legislature, serving one term, during which time he secured the passage of the well-known "Abatement Law." In November, 1918, he was elected to the State Senate. He was made chairman of the committee on labor and capital, and a member of the judiciary and highway committees. He introduced and secured the passage of an amendment to the State Hail Insurance Law, in which the intention is to put the department on a self-sustaining basis. In the special session of July, 1919, he introduced and secured passage of a bill known as the Closed Primary Law, cutting down the expenses of primary elections and otherwise simplifying the old law and forbidding a candidate from running on a ticket unless he is a member of the party on whose ticket he appears.

On November 27, 1913, Mr. Lewis was married to Eve Russell, who was born in Fargo, North Dakota, the daughter of E. R. and Hattie (Coon) Russell, both of whom are living at Fort Benton, where Mr. Russell has been serving as court reporter since 1901. They are the parents of six children, all of whom are living. To Mr. and Mrs. Lewis have been born two children, Verneva and Myrna. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Lewis has been especially active in work among young people, being a leader in the Epworth League organization of that church, and at the state convention of the league, held at Billings on July 19, 1919, he was elected president of the state organization. He possesses a social nature, and by his genial and kindly attitude to those with whom he comes in contact he has won the confidence and respect of all.

John Hunsberger was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in 1840, and his death occurred in 1899, in the fifty-ninth year of his age. His wife, who was born in Sioux City, Iowa, in 1840, is now living in Fort Benton. John Hunsberger was reared and educated in his boyhood home. At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in the Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until the close of the war, having taken part in many of the most important battles of that great conflict. After the conclusion of his military service he came West, locating at Fort Benton, Montana, where he entered the employ of the American Fur Company in a clerical capacity. He was later elected treasurer of Chouteau County and was several times re-elected to the office. He was a pioneer of that locality in the early '70s and bore his full share of the burdens of the new community. After leaving the office of county treasurer he became proprietor of the old Overland Hotel, which he conducted up to 1880, when he bought the Grand Union Hotel, which he ran for a number of years. For several years he was engaged in the saloon business at Great Falls and, later on, at Blackfoot, being also engaged in the hotel business at the latter place, where his death occurred. Politically he was a democrat.

Harry A. Schoening. While a man of youthful years, just in the full tide of a successful law practice, Harry A. Schoening is the oldest practicing lawyer of Wolf Point, coming to the town not long after it took on new life as a railroad point seven years ago.

Mr. Schoening was born in Renville County, Minnesota, October 29, 1883, and is one of many native Minnesotans who have contributed their citizenship to Montana. His father, Emil A. Schoening, was born in the city of Berlin, Germany, came to the United States as a young man, and has spent his active life in Minnesota. From work as a farm hand he homesteaded in Renville County, and has made a substantial farm out of his claim and still owns it, though now a resident of Olivia. He is a stanch American citizen and has been identified with the republican party. Emil Schoening married Emily Dosdall, who was born in the Province of Brandenburg, Germany, and came to the United States as a girl. They have the following children: Max and Emil, of Appleton, Minnesota; Edward, a farmer in Renville County; Louis, of Rider, North Dakota; Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, of Minot, North Dakota; Miss Olga, of Olivia; Harry A.; and Benjamin, of Minneapolis.

Harry A. Schoening grew up in the country and his early experiences were those of a farm. From the district schools he entered high school at Olivia, Minnesota, graduating at the age of twenty. In 1911 he received the degree Bachelor of Philosophy from Hamline University, and took his law at the St. Paul College of Law, graduating in 1913.

In casting about for a field for his professional work Mr. Schoening came to Montana, was admitted to the bar before the Montana Supreme Court on motion October 27, 1913, and at once established his office at Wolf Point, having selected that village as his home in the preceding August. The new town of Wolf Point then had about 100 people. His first case at law was a civil suit involving a few hundred dollars, and was finally settled in the District Court, in favor of his client. During the past seven years he has been engaged in a general practice, and the majority of his cases have been settled in the local courts. Mr. Schoening has been city attorney of Wolf Point since its incorporation, is attorney for the First National Bank, and handled the legal matters connected with its incorporation as well as for several other business corporations of the town. He has an interest in the Wolf Point Oil & Gas Company, is a stockholder and president of the Herald Publishing Company, and has stock in the Eastern Montana Security Company.

Mr. Schoening was a local leader in war work at Wolf Point, was a four-minute man, was active in the several loan drives, and also in the Red Cross. Mrs. Schoening was identified with the local chapter of the Red Cross, is a member of the Eastern Star and is secretary of the Women's Civic League of Wolf Point. The family are church members, identified with the Methodist organization at Wolf Point. Mr. Schoening is a republican in national affairs, though he supported the opposing candidate in 1916. He is affiliated with Loyalty Lodge No. 121, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Wolf Point. The Schoening home is a nine-room comfortable house on Dawson Street.

At Wolf Point December 19, 1917, Mr. Schoening married Miss Elsie M. Hagen. She was born at Wolcott, North Dakota, August 14, 1891, one of the two daughters and three sons of Knute Hagen, who was a native of Norway. Mrs. Schoening was educated in the high school at Williston, North Dakota, and in the Normal School at Valley City, and for several years was a primary teacher. She was teaching at Wolf Point when she met her husband. Mr. and Mrs. Schoening have one daughter, Elizabeth Lucile.

Ole C. Johnson. Through practically the entire history of the new community of Wolf Point Ole C. Johnson has been one of the most important figures as a merchant, promoter of business enterprise, leader in public movements, and a man whose public spirit can always be relied upon as a source of benefit to the community.

Mr. Johnson was born in Chippewa County, Minnesota, April 26, 1883. His father, Knute Johnson, who was born near Christiania, Norway, immigrated alone to the United States at the age of seventeen, and first located in Goodhue County, Minnesota. His capital was his labor. He was an expert timber man, could swing an axe better and shove a saw livelier than most of his fellows, and for a number of years that skill gave him steady employment in the Minnesota woods. From his labor he accumulated the capital which enabled him to take up an eighty-acre homestead in Chippewa County. He was one of the early settlers there, made a home and farm, and still lives on his farm, now comprising 240 acres, substantially improved and profitably managed. As soon as possible he became an American citizen, has always been devoted to American principles and ideals, and is a democratic voter. His community has frequently honored him with such offices as road supervisor and school director. He was reared a Lutheran, and both he and his wife were factors in the building of a community church. In Minnesota Knute Johnson married Anna Kvan. She was born near Bergen, Norway, daughter of Jens H. Kvan, and came to the United States with her parents at the age of ten years. Her father was an early settler in Goodhue County, where she grew to womanhood. Knute Johnson and wife had the following children: James H., a merchant of Hitterdal, Minnesota; John K., a merchant of Hammer, South Dakota; Hannah, wife of David Bearbower, of Davenport, Iowa; Anna, wife of Albert Gjerset, of Fergus Falls, Minnesota; Caroline, who became the wife of O. H. Sconsing, of Paynesville, Minnesota; Ole C.; Amandus, with his brother at Wolf Point; Levi, a merchant at LeMars, North Dakota; Carolis, who farms at the old homestead; and Naomi, also at home.

Ole C. Johnson grew up in a rural district and supplemented his advantages in district schools with a course in Windom College at Montevideo. Before he became a merchant Mr. Johnson was a successful school teacher, and has carried his interest in education to his Montana community. For seven years he taught in Minnesota and North Dakota, going to the latter state in the summer of 1905. His last school work was done early in 1910, and in the summer of that year he found a place as clerk in a store at Ray, and after a year used his modest capital to open a small variety store.

In the spring of 1912 Mr. Johnson came to Montana and to Wolf Point, shipping his stock of goods and fixtures from Ray. His former partner and associate, A. J. Isachsen, came with him, and in May the firm of Johnson & Isachsen opened the first general merchandise store in the new town. Their store was on the site now occupied by the Champlin Implement Company. Their stock consisted of groceries, shoes and a few pieces of dry goods. In the spring of 1915 they moved to the McBurney Building, and with increased stock and increasing prestige as good business men they continued there until the fall of 1919, when they sold their stock and business to the Buttery-Swift Company.

In the meantime, in 1918, the men's clothing portion of the stock had been separated and an exclusive clothing and furnishing business for men was established, called "The Fad," of which O. C. Johnson, A. J. Isachsen and Amandus Johnson are owners and active managers today.

Mr. Johnson has been liberal of his time and means in promoting other business enterprises. He was one of the founders, stockholders and a director of the First National Bank, is a stockholder and president of the Wolf Point Electric Light & Power Company, a stockholder and director in the Wolf Point Herald Company, and was a member and president of the first council of Wolf Point. For three years he was a working member of the city government, and he also helped organize the Wolf Point Fire Department. During the World war he was a member of different committees to raise funds. Mr. Johnson voted in the first national election in 1904, supporting Colonel Roosevelt, and has been a republican in national elections except in 1916. He is affiliated with Loyalty Lodge No. 121, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, while Mrs. Johnson is a member of the Eastern Star.

Mr. Johnson has contributed two residences to

Wolf Point. His present home is a house of eight rooms, with basement and hot water heat, and modern in all respects. Mr. Johnson married Miss Edith Worthy at Nashlin, Canada, July 16, 1918. She was born at Eureka, South Dakota, August 5, 1889, one of the family of three daughters and two sons of Joseph and Martha G. (Bonner) Worthy. Her father was a native of England and her mother of Stewartsville, Minnesota. She spent part of her girlhood at her native town and also at Ashley, North Dakota, was well educated, and deserves some credit for the part she took in the early school or educational history of Wolf Point. She was a teacher in the Indian Mission at the old town and later in the public schools of the new town. Mrs. Johnson is chairman of the Relief Committee of the Red Cross Chapter, being one of the leaders of that organization during the war, and is also active in the Presbyterian Church and Sunday School. Mr. Johnson has by a former marriage a son, Vincent Marion Johnson, who is now an important factor in the home of his grandmother, Mrs. Joseph Hickel, at Ray, North Dakota. A son, Donald Worth, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Johnson August 2, 1920.

JOHN MATHEW KAY, coroner of Hill County, and one of the solid citizens of Havre, is engaged in the undertaking and art goods business. He was born in a tent on the trail southwest of Dillon, May 21, 1867, a son of James and Mary (Hope) Kay. James Kay was born in the south of Scotland and died in December, 1913, at the age of eighty-six years, while his wife, a native of England, died in 1909, aged seventy-nine years. They were married in England and after the birth of three children decided to come to the United States, so took passage on a sailing vessel. The six-weeks' voyage was a tragedy for them, as during it their dear little son and daughters died of scarlet fever and had to be buried at sea. The heart-broken parents landed at New York City and for a time lived at Schuylkill, Pennsylvania, where James Kay found plenty of employment, for he was a skilled carpenter and joiner and cabinetmaker. He preferred the West, however, and left Pennsylvania for Missouri, and formed connections with a bridge building company in the vicinity of St. Louis. During the war between the North and South James Kay served in a company of militia to protect Missouri. With the opening up of Western land through the exploration of Pike's Peak, the Kays traveled overland to Colorado and later to Utah. For some time he was engaged in teaming at Highland, near Red Mountains, eighteen miles southwest of Butte, and then James Kay went to the Gallatin Valley, where he took up a homestead, but later he went to Bozeman, Montana, and was engaged in the furniture and undertaking business, which he continued until his death. He was a Knight of Pythias fraternally and in politics a democrat. He and his wife had twelve children, three of whom are now living, namely: Joseph H., John Mathew, who is the seventh son of the seventh son, and Mary, who is the wife of James M. Robertson, of Bozeman, Montana. Mrs. Robertson was connected with the State Agricultural College in that city, being the college librarian for seventeen years.

John Mathew Kay has been carefully educated, as he was graduated from the Bozeman High School, also attended the Montana State Agricultural College, the Helena Business College and the Highland Park College at Des Moines, Iowa, from which he was graduated in 1902. He learned the Eckels system of undertaking with his father, and uses it in his own business, which he established in Havre in 1913. However, Mr. Kay's chief work has been of an educational nature, he beginning his career as a school teacher when only seventeen years of age. After teaching in rural schools for some years he became principal of the East Side schools at Bozeman, which position he held for four years. Dur- eight years he was superintendent of the city schools of Red Lodge and in 1904 ran for the office of state ing 1892 and 1893 he served as superintendent of schools of Gallatin County. For the subsequent superintendent of schools on the democratic ticket, but was defeated, and accepted the principalship of the Broadwater County High School, and held it for eight years, thus giving twenty-eight years of the best part of his life to training the minds of the rising generation.

He was considered one of the leaders in educational thought in Montana. He was a member of the executive committee of the State Teachers' Association for a number of years and was honored by being elected president of the association. The subject for his annual address was "Educational Reminiscences of Montana." So important from an historical standpoint was this lecture considered that the association had one thousand copies printed. For a number of years he was the secretary-treasurer of the Montana State Athletic Association and also served as its president for one year. He did much to advance clean high school athletics in this state.

During the second session of the Montana State Assembly Mr. Kay was engrossing clerk, and he was assistant enrolling and engrossing clerk of the Constitutional Convention of Montana. In 1918 Mr. Kay was elected coroner of Hill County by a gratifying majority. He is a member of Havre Lodge No. 55, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Zona Chapter No. 12, Royal Arch Masons, of Bozeman, and De Molny Commandery, of Havre; Havre Lodge No. 56, Independent Order of Foresters; and Havre Lodge No. 1201, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On July 26, 1891, Mr. Kay was married to Clara Lelia Murray, born in Missouri, when her parents were visiting the old home, a daughter of C. P. and Elizabeth (Ridgway) Murray, who had three children, two daughters and one son, of whom Mrs. Kay is the eldest. The Murrays were pioneers in Montana, coming here overland in 1864, and stopping first at old Diamond City, but later going to Hunter's Hot Springs. Mr. Murray was one of the pioneer ranchmen of the Yellowstone Valley and a prosperous man. The family is traced back to the colonial period of this country's history.

Mr. and Mrs. Kay became the parents of six children, as follows: Edna, who is the wife of Merle E. Smith; Vevah, who is the second in order of birth; John M., who is mentioned below; Perry M., who is mentioned below, and Kenneth L. and Dorothy L., both of whom are at home.

The service flag in the window of the Kay home during the great war bore two stars, for John M. and Perry M., were among the brave young men of this generation who voluntarily enlisted in defense of their country. John M. Kay volunteered January 28, 1918, at Havre in the Twenty-Sixth United States Engineers, and was sent to Fort Wright and thence to Camp Dix, New Jersey, being in training from February 17 to August 17, 1918, when he was sent overseas to France, where he arrived September 2, 1918, and was in the engagement at Saint Mihiel, the Argonne drive and continued at the front with the American forces until the signing of the armistice. He was severely gassed twice. He received his honorable discharge at Fort D. A. Russell on April 5, 1919.

John McKay

Perry M. Kay volunteered at Great Falls, Montana, in March, 1918, in the quartermaster's department, and after being at Fort Wright was sent to Camp Joseph E. Johnston at Jacksonville, Florida, where he was assigned to the remount station, and suffered an injury from a horse. After his recovery he was sent to Newport News, Virginia, and started from there overseas, but when two days out was ordered back on account of the influenza. Later he was transferred to the hospital at Washington, District of Columbia, and was subsequently sent home on account of disability. He received his honorable discharge in April, 1919.

James L. Champlin, of Wolf Point, is one of the few surviving of the old plainsmen. For years he was a stage driver in some of the most hostile and dangerous sections of the Northwest. The deepest passion of his life has been the love of horses, and he is still in the business today at Wolf Point as a liveryman. Oddly enough, the title by which he is best known among his old associates is that of "Farmer Jim" Champlin.

Farmer Jim was born at Elmira, New York, July 4, 1853. His grandfather, Oliver Champlin, was for fifteen years captain of a whaling vessel, but left the sea and came inland and died at Berlin, Wisconsin, in 1867, when about sixty-six years of age. He married Elizabeth Wright, and their children included John, Henry, Ira, Carl, James O., and Mary who became the wife of Henry Clark. The son John died while the family was living in Kansas and is buried near Topeka.

James O. Champlin, father of Farmer Jim, moved out to Wisconsin with his family when his son James was four years of age. Soon afterward the Champlins were part of a colony that migrated from Berlin, Wisconsin, to Kansas. They spent two seasons in the territory, one at Topeka and the other at Fort Scott. Ague and fever, bad Indians and the border warfare were the discouragements that sent the Champlins back to Wisconsin. While on the Kansas frontier the Champlins came to know two conspicuous characters, John Brown and "Wild Bill," and the family were glad to regard both as their protectors. "Farmer Jim" has an indelible memory of John Brown, because the latter killed a little dog that was the chief companion and favorite of the boy. Wild Bill was a close friend of the family by reason of his brother marrying Harriet Baker, an aunt of James L. Champlin. James O. Champlin after his return to Wisconsin became a Union soldier in Company A of the 16th Wisconsin Infantry, and lost his life in the battle of Corinth, Mississippi, early in the war. He married Fanny Baker, a daughter of Benjamin B. Baker, who went to Wisconsin from Pennsylvania, and died in the former state as a farmer. Mrs. James O. Champlin died in 1859. Her children were: James L.; Florence L., wife of Eugene Metcalf, of Kerman, California; Orlando Morton, of Berkeley, California; and Frank, who died in Buffalo, New York, leaving two children.

James L. Champlin was ten years old when his father was killed, and he shifted around "from pillar to post" and got his education in the country, doing chores for his board and frequently walking as far as three miles to school. Most of his schooling was obtained at Berlin.

At the age of sixteen circumstances and his own desire made him master of his destiny and willing to take a man's part in life. Crossing the Mississippi, he started for the great West in the summer of 1869. For a time he was in the transfer and livery business at Faribault, Minnesota, and also was interested in race horses, following the circuit of country fairs and races during the season. In 1874 he moved to Fergus Falls, which was his headquarters for a number of years, while in the stage and plains service. For six years he was connected with the Minnesota Stage Company. From 1874 to 1877 he was in the Red River Valley, and drove the first stage coach into Crookston, Minnesota, when the only trail was a cowpath. He was a stage driver on the line between Moorhead and Winnipeg for 3½ years. As he drove the stage only here and there was a sign of civilization found in a cabin home and in a few stock owned by a Scandinavian or half-breed. In March, 1877, he moved to Bismarck and became driver of the stage line from there to Deadwood. He crossed the Missouri River on his first trip April 1st of that year, and for more than three years was stationed at different points along the way. Indians were then on the warpath, striving to oppose the entry of the white men into the coveted region of the Black Hills. Several times he was attacked, but never lost his scalp. On one occasion he was sent as driver of a coach containing Colonel Crooke and General Rosser from old Fort Lincoln to the crossing of the Big Heart River, where the general was making an inspection of the ground for a bridge for the Great Northern Railway. As soon as the two officers left Fort Lincoln the Indians broke out and killed the guards of the Government horses and ran the latter off and also threatened the safety of the distinguished party being driven by Mr. Champlin. Couriers and additional guards were hurried out to them, and they reached headquarters without encountering danger, although Mr. Champlin was practically exhausted by the responsibility of driving new horses in company with clanking of sabres and hurry and confusion incident to a cavalry party when danger is imminent.

After leaving the stage service Mr. Champlin engaged in the livery and transfer business for ten years at Fergus Falls and fifteen years at Osakis in the same state. Selling out in 1905, he began buying and shipping horses to the Minot market, handling both fancy drivers and work horses. For several years he was also a roadman for machinery companies, including the International Harvester Company.

After leaving the road Mr. Champlin came to Wolf Point in July, 1916, and built a mammoth barn and resumed his old business, livery, transfer and feed.

While this was the beginning of his permanent residence in Montana, Mr. Champlin knew the old territory as early as 1878. In that year a stage company employed him as a scout to search out some horses and mules that had been run away by the Indians in Dakota. He crossed the Yellowstone River where Glendive is now, and with a saddle horse and pack horse traveled alone through the region as far west as Fort Benton. Most of the journey was made under cover of night to escape the watchful Indians. He found his animals twenty miles south of Fort Benton, and took them back and delivered them safely at Fort Lincoln, now Bismarck, after an absence of seventeen days. In later years he made other incursions into the state as a stock shipper to Great Falls, and has known Montana and its people for a number of years.

It would not be possible in a brief sketch to describe all the interesting points of such a varied career and wide experience as that of Farmer Jim Champlin. For some years in his middle life he was a deputy United States marshal. In that capacity he came into contact with some important offenders and made them feel the weight of the law. He shook hands with many noted people visiting the West while he was driving stage to Deadwood. He knew "Calamity Jane" and other freaks in our national life. All the old timers knew his deadly accuracy with a firearm, and when he was in the enemy country his best friends on the box of the stage coach were his rifle and two big pistols. Time has drifted him far away from the rough scenes of the frontier of the '70s. He lives over the incidents of those days practically alone, since his pals have nearly all hit the long trail.

At Fergus Falls, Minnesota, November 25, 1880, Mr. Champlin married Miss Carrie E. Cooper, who was born at Winnebago City, Minnesota, in April, 1862, daughter of Joseph and Maria Cooper. Her father was a farmer in early life and later was a partner with Mr. Champlin at Fergus Falls. He died there in 1916, and the mother is now living in the Champlin home at Wolf Point. Mrs. Champlin is the younger of two children, her brother being Bert Cooper, of Halbright, Saskatchewan. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Champlin are: Earl, who married Catherine Daley and has a daughter, Aleen; Belle, wife of Ross E. Shaver, of Livingston, Montana; Myrtle, wife of Clifford Hoxie, steward of the Deaf and Dumb Hospital at Faribault, Minnesota; and Frank, assistant cashier of the First National Bank at Fairview, Montana. Earl Champlin is one of the live business men of Wolf Point, selling implements, is a member of the Wolf Point Council and also on the school board of the town.

John H. Coffey, of Wolf Point, is one of those rare business men with administrative faculties enabling them to touch and handle successfully many affairs. He was the first merchant of the new town of Wolf Point, and while looking after his individual business has aided in promoting and establishing many other factors that give Wolf Point character as a town of business and homes.

Mr. Coffey developed his business talents largely through experience, and even when he came to Montana possessed only such capital as he had been able to earn by a trade. He was born at Bay State, Massachusetts, March 31, 1879, son of John and Mary (Powers) Coffey, the former a native of County Waterford and the latter of County Tipperary, Ireland. The family lived in Massachusetts until April, 1892, when they moved to Grahamville, Iowa, and both parents died there a few months later. Their children were: Sister Mary Justitia, in St. Mary's Academy at Chicago; Simon, who died as a young man in Iowa; and John H.

John H. Coffey acquired his early education in the public schools of Bay State and from the age of thirteen grew to manhood in Iowa. He worked as a farm hand there, also clerked in a store at Granville, and learned the tinner's trade. He worked as a tinsmith at Eldorado, Kansas, and at Berthold, North Dakota, where he spent three years with J. W. Callan, a local hardware merchant. He possessed sound mechanical sense, probably inherited from his father, who had been a maker of cutlery in Massachusetts.

From North Dakota Mr. Coffey came to Montana and located at the new town of Wolf Point September 26, 1911. He brought in a stock of hardware, representing an investment of $600, all of which he had earned and saved from his work as a tinner and clerk. This stock he established in the first store at Wolf Point, in a house 24 by 50 feet, located near the site of the Sherman Hotel. His stock comprised shelf hardware, furniture and machinery. The winter of 1913 was an open one and in January he erected his second business house, but had occupied it only a few months when it was destroyed by fire July 3, 1913. He then replaced it with the building now known as the Coffey Block. Here he continued to expand his work as a merchant until August 1, 1919, when he sold his stock to the Wolf Point Cooperative Association, and since then has been occupied with his collections and the gathering up of the loose ends of his old business. When he sold out in 1919 his stock was valued at $15,000, showing the rapid progress he had made in his business career in less than ten years.

Mr. Coffey was a partner in the Traders Store at Wolf Point, built the first moving picture house in the town, was interested in a local meat market, in the automobile business, and was one of the original stockholders of the First State Bank and of the Sherman Hotel Company. He is also interested in a heating and plumbing business at Wolf Point, and in a meat market at Glasgow and is a stockholder in the Northwestern Hardware and Steel Company of Great Falls. All of these facts indicate the constructive character of his citizenship, and the sale of his mercantile business has released him from detailed responsibilities and afforded him leisure for other large affairs.

His service having been rendered as a business man, he has never aspired to official honors, though he has served as president of the Wolf Point Commercial Club. His father became a democrat, and the son has cast his ballot likewise. Mr. Coffey's parents were devout Catholics. Mr. Coffey is acquainted with Montana leaders of his party and gave his personal aid to the aspirations of Tom Stout for Congress in 1912 and for Senator Walsh more recently. He is affiliated with the Elks Lodge at Williston, North Dakota, and the Knights of Columbus.

He was one of the most generous of local citizens with his personal resources and with his influence toward the effective carrying on of the war. He was chairman of several of the committees for promoting bond sales and other war auxiliary drives, and personally he bought the limit in War Savings Stamps, and invested $1,000 in the Fourth Liberty Loan. He was on the Community Council of Defense.

One of his important contributions to Wolf Point is his modern home, an eight-room stucco bungalow, full basement and hot water heat. At Minot, North Dakota, May 11, 1909, Mr. Coffey married Miss Christine Driese, who was born at Granville, Iowa, in February, 1881, the youngest of the nine children of John Driese. Her father was a native of Germany and an Iowa farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Coffey have three children, Evelyn, Melbourne and Robert Emmet. Evelyn has the distinction of being the first white child born at Wolf Point.

Clarence J. Severson. On the third day of July, 1915, a new face appeared on the streets of Wolf Point, and it was soon understood that the old Glacier Theater was to be operated under a new management through the newcomer, Mr. Clarence J. Severson. Wolf Point people feel a great debt of gratitude to Mr. Severson for what he has done in building up the entertainment interests of the town, giving them one of the highest class movie picture houses in the state.

Mr. Severson was born at Lisbon, North Dakota, December 31, 1889. His father, Andrew J. Severson, was born at Trondhjem, Norway, in 1860, and came to the United States with his father at the age of seventeen. For a time he worked in the lumber mills around Menominee, Wisconsin, and going west entered a homestead near Kathryn, North

Dakota, where he has spent a very active and effective career as a grain and stock raiser. Through the prosperity acquired he has also become interested in merchandising at Kathryn and the bank at that point. He is now living practically retired. Andrew J. Severson married Louise Liverson, who was born at Menominee, Wisconsin, in 1865. She died at Kathryn, North Dakota, in 1913, and Clarence is their only child.

Clarence J. Severson, while reared on a farm, had instincts toward a commercial career and after completing his education in a business college at Fargo was given practical duties and opportunities to acquire experience in the Scandinavian-American Bank. He remained with that institution six years, being assistant cashier when he left. At Fargo Mr. Severson formed the acquaintance of George L. Onstad, and they have been partners in their theatrical ventures in Montana.

Mr. Severson during the past five years has directed the expenditure of much capital in the creation of a picture show and theater building at Wolf Point. The modern home of their theater is a story and a half fireproof building 50x140 feet, with amphitheater accommodation of 615 chairs. The electrical equipment is the latest to be had, and was installed at a cost of $3,000. The house has other modern appointments, including hot and cold water, and the total investment represents an outlay of $52,000.

Mr. Severson also has a half interest in the Tri-State Land & Loan Company at Westby, Montana. He and his father have always been republicans in politics, and the son cast his first presidential ballot for Mr. Taft in 1912 and supported Mr. Hughes in 1916. He took his early degrees in Masonry at Plentywood, Montana, is affiliated with Loyalty Lodge No. 121, at Wolf Point, and is affiliated with the Scottish Rite Consistory and Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Helena.

At Grand Forks, North Dakota, January 15, 1917, Mr. Severson married Miss Hattie Grace Maltby. She was born at Park Rapids, Minnesota, February 25, 1895, fourth of the five children and only daughter of M. S. and Hattie (Smith) Maltby. She was educated in the Park Rapids School, in a business college at Seattle, and was a stenographer and office worker at Wolf Point when Mr. Severson met her. Mr. and Mrs. Severson have a daughter, Harriet Louise, born June 28, 1919.

Clyde Patton was an army man during the Philippine war, came to Montana a few years later, was an employe of the Government Indian Bureau, and for over ten years has been an active citizen and business man of Wolf Point, where he is proprietor of the Clyde Patton Independent Elevator.

Mr. Patton was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, June 2, 1881, only child of Charles and Susie (Johnson) Patton. His parents were natives of Ohio, and both died in Jackson County, Indiana. His father was a railroad engineer.

Clyde Patton from the age of four years lived in Jackson County, Indiana, and acquired most of his education in the public schools of Seymour. He was about seventeen years of age when the Spanish-American war broke out. At Louisville, Kentucky, he enlisted in the Twelfth Cavalry, a volunteer regiment, which was inducted into the service of the United States. He was a member of L troop, being its butcher, a trade he had picked up in earlier years. When the command left for the Orient it made the passage on a cattle boat from New York, going by way of England, through the Mediterranean Sea, stopped at Port Said on the Suez Canal, crossed the Indian Ocean, coaled at Hong Kong, and reached Manila after an uneventful voyage of several weeks. Mr. Patton had charge of the army butcher shop in Manila during the "embalmed beef" outcry, and remained there until the Filipino insurrection was ended. He returned home on the freight boat Kentucky, landed at San Francisco, proceeded to San Antonio, Texas, and was discharged at Fort Clark February 5, 1903. After a few months in Indiana Mr. Patton came out to Montana, reaching this state July 25, 1904. At Lame Deer he became agency butcher under Maj. J. C. Clifford, and was thus employed for about four years, and while on duty he married. On April 19, 1909, he and his wife established themselves on the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, at first at Poplar, where he was additional farmer under Maj. C. B. Lohmiller. A year later he was promoted to charge of the sub-agency at Wolf Point, and continued in the government service in that capacity until September 1, 1915. He then resigned to take up business for himself, buying the John Listerud elevator at Wolf Point. During the greater part of the year he has had a busy time buying and shipping grain and handling flour and feed. The elevator has a capacity of 30,000 bushels. In the season of 1916 he shipped out 165,000 bushels of grain and seed, comprising 110 carloads. In each of the five seasons he has sent out a large part of the local production of the farms to market, though for the year 1919, as a result of the terrible drought, only 60,000 bushels went from his plant.

Mr. Patton took stock in the First State Bank when it was organized, and after selling it became a stockholder in the First National Bank and one of its directors. He has no banking interests at the present time.

Mr. Patton performed a notable service in this community as a county official. He served as deputy sheriff under Sheriff Bennett when Wolf Point was still a part of Sheridan County. The town at that time was infested with a bunch of gamblers, women of ill repute, and vice was generally rampant. It devolved upon Mr. Patton in his official capacity to "cleanup" the town. How well he did this is remembered by those who were present in the community. Arrests were made, trials and convictions followed, and the resolute qualities of Mr. Patton soon became apparent and the backbone of the situation was broken. He continued his vigilence against an occasional offender who returned with the hope that the ban had lifted, and for several years past Wolf Point has been a town in which citizens have been proud to live and rear their families. The "punch boards" suffered the same fate as other law violations, and were hidden away and finally disappeared. Mr. Patton served from January, 1917, and went out of office in March, 1919, when the new County of Roosevelt was created. That period of service also covered the time of the World war, and in his official capacity he also helped round up slackers and otherwise assumed responsibility for local patriotism. Mrs. Patton was also an active worker as chairman of the local Red Cross Chapter.

Mr. Patton married Miss Elsie Spencer on March 19, 1905, at Busby, the Northern Cheyenne Agency, where she was a government teacher. She was born in Adair County, Iowa, January 2, 1876, daughter of Orson R. and Susan (McConnell) Spencer. Her mother was a daughter of Thomas and Catherine (Buck) McConnell, of Lycoming County, Pennsylvania. Orson R. Spencer when Mrs. Patton was six years of age moved out to Dakota Territory, bought land at $3.00 an acre at Elk Point, now South Dakota, but after ten years took his family to Southern Illinois, and he and his wife are now living at

Richview in that state. Their children were: Mrs. Mary A. George, of Centralia, Illinois; Mrs. Patton; Mrs. O. W. Wright, of Washington, District of Columbia; John, of Richview; and Mrs. A. D. Thompson, of Holder, Illinois. Mrs. Patton was educated in the public schools of Elk Point, South Dakota, and at Richview, Illinois, and completed her education in the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso. For eight years she was a teacher in the public schools at Richview, Illinois, and went from there into the Indian school service in Montana.

Winfield S. Young. From every state of the Union have come vigorous, enterprising men to lend a hand in developing Montana's many industries. Among the substantial ranchmen of Blaine County may be found rather notable examples, and some whose selection of this section as a home came after travel and thorough investigation in many others. One who may be cited is Winfield S. Young, who is widely known and for thirty years has been in the cattle business in this part of the state.

Winfield S. Young was born on his father's farm in Morris County, New Jersey, September 23, 1854, the fourth in a family of six children born to Thomas and Lydia (Lawrence) Young, both parents being natives of Morris County. The father was born March 30, 1816, and lived to be eighty-one years old. The mother, born October 26, 1822, survived until 1906. The father was a farmer in Morris County in the neighborhood of Schooley Mountain, his farm adjoining Budd Lake, and for many seasons he conducted a summer resort there. He was a man of consequence in that section, for many years was a school trustee and held other offices with public efficiency. During early political life he was a whig, but later united with the republican party

After completing the public school course in Morris County Winfield S. Young assisted his father in his various enterprises until he was twenty-two years of age, at which time he started out for himself. He came as far west as Princeton, Illinois, in which neighborhood he worked for two years as a farm hand. In the spring of 1878 he reached Denver, Colorado, and remained two years in that locality engaged in mining and prospecting.

In the interval between his mining and prospecting life in Colorado and his settlement as a citizen of Blaine County, Mr. Young had experiences that probably thoroughly satisfied his adventurous spirit. He was more or less successful in a financial way, but the time came when a quiet, well ordered home appealed to him, with its regular, everyday responsibilities, and a happy domestic circle where family affection would abide. Thus, on January 2, 1900, Mr. Young was united in marriage to Mrs. Emma Jane (Perrett) Whittier, who was born in West Meath, Ontario, Canada. She had two children, Gordon and Genevieve Whittier, both of whom are regarded as his own by Mr. Young.

In 1880 Mr. Young left Colorado and for two years was a miner and prospector in the Black Mountains in New Mexico. In the meantime he had chosen from his mining friends one who proved a congenial partner, a young man named Jack Rouse, who had come west from Columbus, Ohio. Up to this time they had owned horses and pack burros, but the animals, with the exception of one Texas burro, were stolen from them, and therefore when the partner prospectors decided to try their fortunes in the new mining field at Durango, La Plata County, Colorado, they had no choice but to walk the 400 miles. They spent about one year at Durango, then went to Salt Lake City, Utah, where Mr. Young remained during the winter of 1886. In the spring of 1887 he traveled over the country again prospecting and thus reached Butte, Montana. One year later he moved on to Dillon and during the next year worked on a cattle ranch in Beaver Head County. It was then he determined to locate permanentlty and go into the cattle business, and in pursuance of this plan drove his fine team to Bear Paw Mountain, Chouteau County, now Blaine, where he acquired squatter right land. To his original tract he has added and now has at least 1,600 acres. He immediately went into the cattle business and has prospered greatly. For six years he also handled sheep, but sold out in 1916.

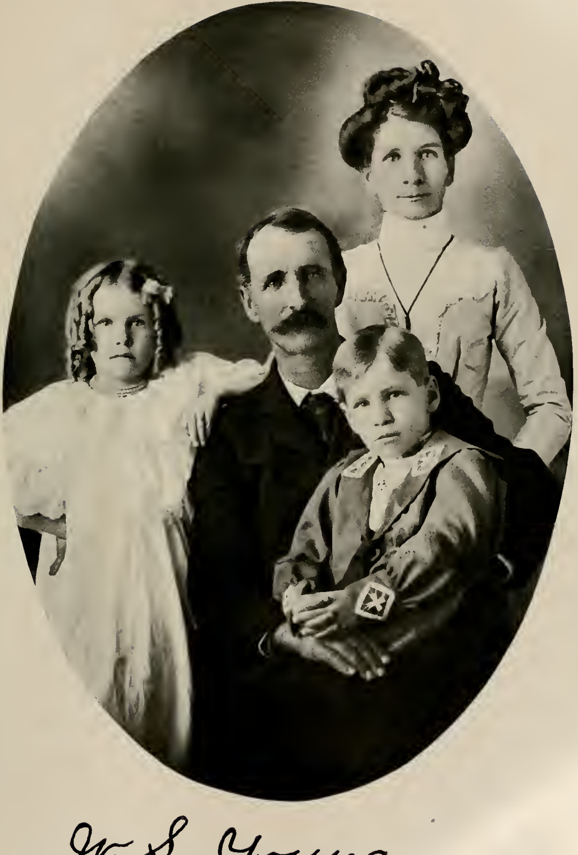
Mr. Young is a most entertaining talker, having first hand knowledge of much that belongs to the history of this great state. He is a republican in his political views and occasionally has accepted a public office from a sense of duty to his neighborhood, having served on the local school board ever since his school district was organized. Away back in 1877 he was made a member of the Fraternal Order of Odd Fellows, at Victoria, Illinois, and has never failed to live up to the obligations he then assumed. He and family are well known at Havre, and their friends are often hospitably welcomed to their beautiful ranch located thirty-two miles south of that city.

John B. Randall, who is United States commissioner of Wolf Point, has been in Montana throughout the period of statehood, coming here as a cowboy, followed the range for a number of years, developed a modest business of his own, and for a number of years has been doing the work of a livestock man and farmer in the Wolf Point vicinity.

Mr. Randall was born at Farmington, Maine, May 26, 1867, son of Dr. William and Elizabeth (Morrison) Randall. His parents were also natives of Maine. His mother's people were farmers, while his father was a graduate of the Massachusetts Medical School and spent his life in professional work at Farmington where he died in 1889, at the age of sixty-seven. His widow survived until 1913, dying at the age of seventy-two. Their children were: William M., a commercial salesman at Belfast, Maine, and John B. Mr. Randall by a previous wife had three daughters: Mrs. Jane Blethen, who died at Newark, New Jersey; Katie B., who became the wife of Samuel O. Tarbox, of Farmington; and Eunice H., Mrs. Fred P. Wilson, of Brockton, Massachusetts.

John B. Randall left his studies in the Farmington High School to join in the experiences and adventures of the southwestern country, leaving home in company with Carson M. Jacobs for the old Indian Territory. In what is now Oklahoma young Randall became an employe of the Comanche Pool Cattle Company, and there learned the business of riding the range and doing the other arduous work of a cowboy. From Oklahoma he crossed over into the Texas Panhandle with a herd, and there became an employe of the Phillips Cattle Company, known as the "LUBar" outfit. This company had established a Montana ranch in 1886, and in July, 1889, Mr. Randall helped bring 4,500 head of cattle up from the Panhandle country to the Montana headquarters. The cattle were shipped from Amarillo to Windover, Wyoming, and after being unloaded from the cars were driven overland a distance of 700 or 800 miles to the LUBar ranch on the Little Dry, between the Yellowstone and Missouri rivers.

In the spring of 1890 Mr. Randall came north to the Prairie Elk, joining the Home Land & Cattle Company, known as the "Nbar N" outfit. This



W. S. Young.
and family

was the largest cattle company in the state at the time, handling about eighty thousand head through the year. The owners were the Niederinghous brothers of St. Louis. Mr. Randall remained in their service for seven years as a range man and part of the time as commissary manager. Another period of seven years he was foreman for S. T. Cogswell's outfit. This employment brought him into the region of his present residence. The Cogswell ranch was just across the Missouri River from Wolf Point. It was one of the smaller ranch concerns, with about 200 or 300 head of horses and 5,000 head of sheep. The market during Mr. Randall's management was Chicago and the shipping point Oswego.

When he left Mr. Cogswell Mr. Randall took up a homestead south of the Missouri River, and in contrast to many of the early settlers not only occupied it during the period of proving up but has made it a permanent home. The substantial and commodious log house of eleven rooms which he built there is still doing duty as a place of comfort for his numerous family. Mr. Randall handles horses and cattle in sufficient number to utilize the resources of his land, and has also had a profitable experience with alfalfa, a crop that has proven its adaptability to the soil and climate. In seasonable years it cuts three crops. His is a valley farm four miles southeast of Wolf Point. The surrounding community is still undeveloped with such modern conveniences as telephones, railroad delivery and the like. Largely through his influence the Randall School District has been established, first in what is now McCone County, and he was district trustee for ten years.

He was appointed United States commissioner in 1904, being the first officer to represent the Federal Government in the district. He instituted the office before land entries had begun in earnest, and has performed the court work for the proving of title to nearly all the lands entered here. His office also makes him the local court to try violators of the liquor law of the United States, and numerous cases have already passed in review before him.

Mr. Randall has always been a republican in political sympathies. In early years he was out on the frontier and out of touch with election campaigns, but has voted in practically all the presidential elections since Montana became a state. He joined the Masonic fraternity at Wolf Point, being affiliated with Loyalty Lodge No. 121, and his son John is also a member of that order.

At Glasgow, Montana, October 3, 1896, Mr. Randall married Miss Margaret Clark. Her father was George Clark, who died at Ogalalla, Nebraska, as a farmer. The Clarks were pioneers in Kansas, where Mrs. Randall was born in 1870. Three of her brothers are living in Montana, George, Claud and Warren, all in McCone County. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Randall are John C., William, Elizabeth, Kate, Donald, Bruce, Margaret and Una. John during the war was attached to the Medical Corps of the United States Cavalry, in training at Fort Wright, Monterey, California, where he received his honorable discharge. He is now a member of the American Legion Post at Wolf Point.

Samuel S. Stewart is well known as an early settler of Tailor Creek, a tributary of Otter Creek, and is a resident of Powder River County, having dated the month of his coming March, 1880, and spending his first residence in the locality of Deer Lodge as a hand. April of the next year saw him at Miles City viewing the metropolis of Eastern Montana for the first time. However, he remained there but a short period and then went up the Tongue River to cut cordwood that summer, above the mouth of Otter Creek, following which he went to work for the old ranchman, Captain Howes, at the mouth of Tailor Creek. Mr. Stewart spent three years with the Captain as a hand and at the end of that time selected his homestead where he is now located, entering a quarter section of land and erecting upon it his first home in Montana. This was a log cabin of one room, covered with dirt, and was occupied as a home by its bachelor tenant and owner for fifteen years, being then succeeded by Mr. Stewart's new combined log and weatherboard home of three rooms. Other and numerous buildings have risen by his hand to make the farm conveniently improved and substantially as well, and he has continued permanently to make his residence here.

Speaking of his financial condition, when Mr. Stewart began working for Captain Howes he had but 10 cents in his pocket and was $60 in debt. He had accumulated personal property to the extent of fourteen head of mares, and when he left the Captain's employ began the stock business with horses and ran them for twenty years. He experienced, finally, a gradual decline in prices, and eventually closed out his horses in the spring of 1898 and entered the cattle business, in which he has continued to be engaged to the present time. His recorded horse brand was the "SS" (the Lazy S and the Standing S), but his cow brand is the "Y-Bar-K" on the left side. His are stock cattle for food purposes and he finds his market for them as a shipper to Omaha, loading at Kendrick and Arvada, Wyoming. Samuel Stewart's place is remembered as the site of his sawmill for several years, and the lumber he cut there went to the settlers who came in and improved the locality by the building of homes.

Mr. Stewart came into Montana from Utah, where at Ogden he had been working in the coal mines for a few months, and his journey was completed by stage from the end of the narrow-gauge railroad running from Ogden to Butte. He spent several years in different states of the West before coming to Montana, doing any kind of labor that he could find that was honorable. He is a native of Ireland and was but ten months old when his parents immigrated to America, settling and making their first home in West Virginia. Ten years later they removed to Pennsylvania, and at Noblestown, that state, Samuel Stewart grew up. His father, Samuel Stewart, Sr., was a laboring man and died at Noblestown when past ninety years of age, while Mrs. Stewart passed away during the infancy of her son Samuel, to whom her maiden name is unknown. Of her six children to grow up Samuel is the only survivor. A brother, Robert Stewart, died at Chicago, leaving twelve children, two of whom, Robert and Hugh, are with their uncle Samuel, their mother having been Mary A. (Hoskins) Stewart. Hugh worked in the shipyard at San Francisco during the World war. Samuel Stewart's brother John, an engineer on the "Panhandle" Railway, left a daughter, Ellen, of Columbus, Ohio, at which city he died; and Sarah Stewart, a sister of Samuel, married Hugh Wilson and died in Pennsylvania, leaving a daughter, Mrs. Mary Barzee, of McDonald, that state. The above named constitute the posterity of Samuel Stewart, Sr.

Samuel Stewart was born in July, 1854, and has never married. His schooling was somewhat limited, being confined to the ability of reading and writing, and whatever other knowledge he possesses has been acquired through his own efforts. All of his life has been given to toil with his hands, the monument to which is found in his valuable and attractive ranch on Tailor Creek.

Odin T. Stennes was one of the early merchants at Wolf Point, has been one of the substantial business men and equally substantial citizens of that locality for six years, and his record is one of commendable exertions both in his own behalf and in behalf of enterprises in which the entire community is interested.

Mr. Stennes was born at Halstead, Minnesota, November 19, 1883. His father, Theodore Stennes, was a native of Norway, came to the United States when a young man, and in Minnesota married Miss Anna Serum. Their children were: Ed T., who is farming the land near Halstead which his father homesteaded; Clara, a milliner at Halstead; Odin T.; and Theodore, associated with his brother at Wolf Point.

Odin T. Stennes was a boy when he lost his parents. He grew up in the country, in the home of his stepmother and brother to the age of nineteen. Beyond the industrious habits acquired on the farm he had only the opportunities of country schools. After leaving home he was a student for two terms at Concordia College, Moorhead, Minnesota, and subsequently prepared for a business career by studying stenography and bookkeeping at Minneapolis. On leaving the commercial school he served the firm of Wyman, Patridge & Company at Minneapolis as bill clerk for six months, at a dollar a day wage. The following year he was an office man with the Landing-Ronning Company at Minneapolis. His first experience as an all around merchant and office man was gained during the next year, which he spent in the St. Paul office of Fairbanks, Morse & Company.

This house then sent him on the road as a commercial salesman, and he sold the products of that great concern over northwestern territory for eight years. During that time his headquarters were at Minot, North Dakota. On leaving the road Mr. Stennes came to Montana, locating at Mondak in 1911, and for three years was engaged in the hardware and lumber business. From Mondak he came to Wolf Point, reaching the townsite May 13, 1914. Here he opened a new business as a hardware merchant, and the Stennes-McConnon Company has been the chief concern selling hardware and furniture retail in this locality.

Mr. Stennes was in Wolf Point before its incorporation and had something to do with the movement to make it a municipality. He was elected an alderman of the first city government, beginning in September, 1915, was reelected for another term, and then, in June, 1919, was appointed mayor to succeed John Listerud, resigned. When the first city administration took hold of Wolf Point the townsite was little more than an open prairie. Mr. Stennes gave his counsel and study to the various problems presented not only for immediate settlement but involved in the future of the growing town. Street grades were established, streets were graded, more than seven miles of sidewalks were constructed, a water system and sewers installed, and Mr. Stennes has been associated with all this work. He was also on the school board in the primitive days of public education in West Point.

Mr. Stennes has always been affiliated as a republican in politics, casting his first presidential vote for Mr. Taft in 1908. He is a charter member of Loyalty Lodge No. 121, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Wolf Point, and is affiliated with the Helena Consistory and Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Elks Lodge at Minot.

During the war he was a local committeeman in the various campaigns for raising war funds, while Mrs. Stennes was a member of the Red Cross Chapter. Their home is of their own planning and construction, a comfortable four-room cottage with furnace heat.

The business house of the Stennes-McConnon Company is another contribution by Mr. Stennes to the substantial upbuilding of Wolf Point, and through his capital and enterprise a number of homes have been constructed for working people.

At Minot, North Dakota, October 23, 1911, Mr. Stennes married Miss Alice Bergen. She was born in Norway February 23, 1887, and the following year her parents, Peter and Mary Bergen, came to the United States. Her father was a farmer at Churches Ferry in North Dakota for a number of years, also lived for a time in Saskatchewan, and spent his last days at Fergus Falls, Minnesota. Mrs. Bergen now lives at Wolf Point. Mrs. Stennes was educated in public schools, is one of a family of two sons and five daughters, and all the others are in Saskatchewan, Canada. Mr. and Mrs. Stennes have a son, Leo Odin, born in April, 1918.

Alfred W. Huxsol, who came to Montana thirteen years ago with qualifications as a pharmacist and with practically no capital, has made a splendid use of his time and opportunities, has had several independent business enterprises, and has achieved prosperity and prominence. For the past several years his home and business interests have been at Wolf Point.

Mr. Huxsol was born in Floyd County, Iowa, November 11, 1881. His father, August Huxsol, is a native of Germany, came to the United States when a young man, and began his career as a laborer in Floyd County, Iowa. Eventually he bought a farm, and he is still living in the country, though practically retired from the responsibilities of farming. He is about seventy years of age, and his life has been one of prolonged industry. He is a republican voter, and his household is identified with the Methodist Church. August Huxsol married Elizabeth Keller, who was born in Ohio about 1852, daughter of Jacob Keller, a native of Germany and a farmer. The children of August Huxsol and wife are: Hertha, wife of August Rantz, of LaPorte, Indiana; Miss Emma, of Charles City, Iowa; Alfred W.; Amelia, wife of Gordon Newcity, of California; Ida, wife of Horace Clayton, of Phoenix, Arizona; Eddie, of Floyd County, Iowa; Miss Lucy, with her brother at Wolf Point; Miss Viola, employed in the First National Bank of Wolf Point; Julius, a Floyd County farmer; Miss Nellie, a teacher in the schools of Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Elmer, a farmer in his home state; and Emil, a drug clerk at Charles City.

Alfred W. Huxsol was a farmer's son, grew up and acquired a country school education, and also graduated in a commercial course at Charles City, Iowa. When he left the home farm he gained his first business experience as delivery boy in a grocery store at Rockford, Iowa. He next went into a drug store at Charles City, where he gained a practical knowledge of pharmacy. He completed his education as a pharmacist in Northwestern University at Chicago. He passed the examination before the Iowa Board for a license, and soon afterward went with a drug firm in Cedar Rapids. It was while there that he established connection with a new opportunity in Montana, and in September, 1907, came out to Culbertson.

At Culbertson he began with the Valley Drug

Joseph Gussenhoven
and Family

Company as their pharmacist, subsequently became a half owner in the business with C. S. Stafford, and in 1909 became sole proprietor. He managed the business successfully and in time was able to branch out and extend his affairs to other points. In his store at Culbertson a jeweler, Clint J. Poe, occupied a small space in the drug store for his jewelry stock, and frequently relieved Mr. Huxsol at noon and other times, thereby gaining a thorough familiarity with the drug stock as well as his own establishment. They became good friends and thoroughly in each other's confidence. Eventually they formed a partnership and opened a new business at Medicine Lake in 1910, with Mr. Poe as manager and half owner and Mr. Huxsol as a partner. In 1915 Mr. Huxsol sold his interest in the Medicine Lake enterprise to Mr. Poe, and in the same year bought the interest of the late Doctor Johnston in his drug business at Poplar. Thus he became a partner with Maj. C. B. Lohmiller. Mr. Huxsol sold out his business at Poplar in 1918 to R. E. Patch. He had already established himself as a druggist at Wolf Point, and after disposing of his Poplar interests and his business at Culbertson a year later concentrated all his affairs at Wolf Point. He is a member of the Montana State Pharmaceutical Association.

Some other substantial affairs have gained his participation at Wolf Point. He was one of the promoters of the Citizens National Bank, associated with H. B. Tyson, O. C. Johnson, Ole Erickson and A. J. Isaacson. They chartered a bank in 1917 and opened it with a capital of $25,000, with Mr. Huxsol as president, H. B. Tyson, vice president, and F. W. Bleck, cashier. The institution merged in 1919 with the First National Bank, under the latter title, and at that time the capital was increased to $50,000. Of the consolidated bank Mr. Huxsol is president, H. B. Tyson, vice president, C. L. Cleave, vice president, F. W. Bleck, cashier, and other directors are M. J. Winton, of Minneapolis, Mr. Keith, of North Dakota, Ole Erickson, O. C. Johnson and W. H. Hogan.

Mr. Huxsol is affiliated with the Masonic Lodge at Culbertson, where he took his first degrees, and is a member of the Scottish Rite Consistory at Helena and Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine. At Red Wing, Minnesota, November 25, 1908, he married Miss Elizabeth Matthews, who was born in Floyd County, Iowa, May 25, 1880. Her parents, Christ and Elizabeth (Jung) Matthews, are natives of Germany, and Mrs. Huxsol was one of their six children, four of whom are daughters. Mr. Huxsol had the misfortune to lose his wife by death at Culbertson November 10, 1918. She is survived by two sons, Russell and Robert.

Joseph Gussenhoven. It sometimes comes to pass that a certain individual through his business enterprise and high character is able to impress his personality on almost everything of importance in the upbuilding of a community. His talents, in a business way come close to genius. Such a man is Joseph Gussenhoven, who for about thirty years has been a vital factor in the business affairs of Havre, Montana, one whose association with any enterprise has been beneficial.

Joseph Gussenhoven was born at Steven's Point, Wisconsin, May 10, 1869. His parents were Walter J. and Alyda Mary (Doormoolen) Gussenhoven. Both parents were born near the River Rhine in Holland, in 1840, and were reared, educated and married there. They became parents of ten children, two of whom were born in Holland, six survive, and Joseph was the third in order of birth. The father was a man of talent and education, a civil engineer by profession and conversant with seven different languages. In the late '60s, because of better business opportunities in the United States, he came to America. The first family home was in the City of Steven's Point, Wisconsin, where Walter J. Gussenhoven was a very acceptable school teacher for some time. He removed afterward to Green Bay and engaged in the manufacture of brick until 1872, when he went to Omaha, Nebraska, where he was employed in the engineering department of the government in making surveys for the building of the Union Pacific Railroad. Still later he was in the service of the government as guide and scout, with headquarters at Fort Saunders, Wyoming, during the Indian outbreaks. It was in this way he became acquainted with the western country and in 1873 he became interested in the cattle business not far from Laramie City, Wyoming, remaining in the territory until 1880, when he sold out.

In large measure by this time Mr. Gussenhoven had learned to highly estimate his adopted home, but not to the extent of feeling justified in educating his children in any other country than Holland. Therefore he accompanied his family back to his native land and settled them comfortably there with the children in school. He came back to the United States alone and soon afterward embarked in the crockery business in New York and New Jersey, where the family later joined him, but in 1885 return was made to Holland and the children continued their studies there. During these years the solicitous father often visited them, but continued his business in New York City for a number of years. Finally, however, his love of his native land led him back to make his permanent home in Holland and he died there in 1914. The mother of Mr. Gussenhoven still survives, a devoted member of the Roman Catholic Church, as was his father.

Joseph Gussenhoven attended the public schools of Laramie, Wyoming. Environment had, as usual, much to do with his boyhood amuesments and tasks and he remembers when he herded cows and sheep in the City of Laramie. He then sold soda water to the soldiers of Fort Saunders, Wyoming, and later engaged in freighting from Laramie to North Park. When he was only twelve years old he took 1,200 head of sheep on shares to Shallow Basin, near Medicine Bow, Wyoming, running the sheep alone, and saved 90 per cent of the lambs. This undertaking has subjected him to much exposure, however, from which illness resulted, and his father sold his western interests and took the family to Holland, where Joseph came under the care of a noted physician at Almalon. After rcovering his health he attended a business college and also was instructed by private tutors.

In 1883 Mr. Gussenhoven returned to the United States and embarked in an express and commission business at Hackensack, New Jersey, which he continued until 1886, returning then to Holland, where he completed his education. In 1889 he once more found himself in the United States, his destination being Minot, North Dakota, where he became bookkeeper in the First National Bank and later cashier in the Bank of Minot. In the banking field he proved thoroughly efficient and later became identified in the same field of activity on a larger scale.

In the spring of 1891 Mr. Gussenhoven came to Havre, Montana, and entered into the general mercantile business, which he continued until 1904, in the meanwhile becoming interested in numerous other important business enterprises. In 1893 he was the leader in the movement for open drilled wells. In 1897 he established the first steam laundry at Havre which later was burned. In 1902, in addition to his other business interests, he engaged in dealing in lumber and brick, continuing this line together until 1910, when he disposed of the brick feature, but continues his lumber business. Since away back in 1892 he has given attention to the development of coal, being the first man in this locality to foresee the coal wealth here. His mines are situated just outside the City of Havre, on the south bank of the Milk River, and the industry is one of vast importance. Mr. Gussenhoven also established a sawmill in what is now Lincoln County and operated it from 1904 to 1907. In 1912 he bought the Citizens National Bank of Havre, and served as its president until the press of business caused him to sell in 1913. Journalism has also claimed his attention and interest, and in 1914 he became the owner and publisher of the Hill County Beacon, the leading weekly newspaper of this section.

Mr. Gussenhoven was also one of the pioneers in the natural gas development of Havre, having been instrumental in putting down two wells. He secured a franchise from the City of Havre and piped the city at his personal expense.

On January 30, 1893, Mr. Gussenhoven was united in marriage to Miss Susan Munger, who was born at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. They have had the following children: Joseph J., Lloyd L., John A., Susan Pauline, Charles H., Adolph and Marguerite, twins, Marguerite, Helena and Eugene William. All survive with the exception of Marguerite (1) and Helena, both of whom died in infancy. The eldest son, Joseph J., married Ella Nelson. Lloyd L., who went to France as a member of the Eighty-Ninth Division Signal Corps, enlisting in the spring of 1918 with the American Expeditionary Force, was honorably discharged at Fort Douglas, Utah, after his return, but is still suffering from shell shock and gas exposure; a brave and gallant soldier who responded wherever duty called. John A., the second soldier son of Mr. Gussenhoven, entered the National Army at Havre, Montana, in the Coast Artillery service, was sent from Camp Lewis to Fort Stevens, then to Camp Houston and from there to Camp Dodge, Iowa, where, the armistice having been signed, he received his honorable discharge, with the rank of corporal. Susan Pauline, the oldest daughter, attended school at Havre until the age of fifteen years, then went to Holland and became a student in the Jerusalem Convent at Venray, five years later being graduated in the class of 1918. She is a young lady of solid education as well as many accomplishments, speaking four languages. She is bookkeeper and stenographer for her father. Charles H., the fourth son, attended school at Havre and from there went to Holland and spent five years in a famous school at Duivan, the Genbbels Institute, where he was graduated in 1918. He speaks four languages and is now a law student at Gonzaga University, Spokane, Washington. Adolph, the fifth son, was also a student in the above institution of learning in Holland. He speaks four languages. After five years of study he is now a student in Saint Anthony's Seminary at Santa Barbara, California, preparing for the priesthood. Marguerite, the second surviving daughter, attended school at Havre, then spent five years in the Jerusalem Convent at Venray, Holland, reaching home in August, 1918. She speaks four languages. Joseph J. Gussenhoven, Lloyd L. Gussenhoven and John Gussenhoven attended St. Joseph Academy at Cascade, Montana, and Lloyd L. also went to Columbia University, Portland, Oregon, for two years. Mr. Gussenhoven and his family are faithful Catholics and largely through his efforts the Jesuits succeeded in retaining the Havre diocese. In his political affiliation Mr. Gussenhoven has always been a democrat, as was his honored father. Fraternally he is identified with Havre Lodge No. 1201, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Catholic Order of Foresters and the Knights of Columbus. For over a quarter of a century Mr. Gussenhoven has been foremost in championing movements for the general welfare and has materially aided in the advancement of social, educational and moral interests.

Mr. Gussenhoven was also one of the pioneers in the natural gas development of Hovne, having been instrumental in putting down two wells. He secured a franchise from the City of Hovne and piped the city at his personal expense.

Howard M. Cosier. In 1881 a young man of twenty, with about a year's experience in a country store back in New Jersey, arrived at the "Poplar Creek Agency" of Fort Peck Indian Reservation and began work at the trading post. It was a complete transition from the settled and humdrum routine of the Atlantic coast to the typical Far West pictured in romance and story, among Indians more or less wild, in a rude community where soldiers and Government employes were practically the only white men.

Of the white men who were in that locality in that year Howard M. Cosier is one of the few left, and might assert a strong claim to being one of the oldest residents. He is certainly a pioneer citizen of Poplar, and through all the years has been one of its most active citizens in business and civic affairs.

Mr. Cosier was born in Cumberland County, New Jersey, March 21, 1861. His great-grandfather, Benjamin Cosier, came from England and founded his family in New Jersey, and later was in the American army during the Revolutionary war. He was a gunsmith and blacksmith and died in Down Township at the age of 106. His sons were Jonathan and Benjamin. Jonathan Cosier, grandfather of the Poplar business man, was born in New Jersey and spent his life there as a farmer and blacksmith. He married Mary Cantrell. Their children to reach mature years were: Valentine, Phenix, William, Mary, who became the wife of Thomas Bell, and George. George was a Union soldier in the Civil war and was made first corporal of his company because he was the tallest man of the company.

Phenix Cosier, father of Howard M., was born in New Jersey, was a carpenter by trade, and served for some years as a freeholder in Cumberland County. He was affiliated with the Odd Fellows and was a member of the Presbyterian Church. He died in August, 1912. He married in Cumberland County Phebe Gandy, who was born at Philadelphia March 11, 1835, and is still living at Cedarville, New Jersey, at the age of eighty-five. She was one of the ten children of her parents, Enos S. and Abigail (Ogden) Gandy, both of old families of the Atlantic Coast states. She attended school in Philadelphia to the age of thirteen, when her parents moved to New Jersey, and she grew up at Cedarville.

Howard M. Cosier was the only child of his parents and spent his early life in the country town of Cedarville, attending public schools there and a boarding school at Bridgeton. He graduated in 1880, and the following year worked in a country store and gained a training that was of value to him when he came West.

In 1881 the superintendent of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation was Maj. N. S. Porter. The few buildings on the site comprised the agent's residence, the Government offices, a few log cabins occupied by

Government employes, the store of the Indian trader, all built of Missouri logs except the residence of the agent and the Government offices. The military post comprised a full quota of log buildings, and when the post was abandoned the site was occupied by the Indian schools, which still stand there.

Mr. Cosier went to work in the Indian trading store of G. H. Fairchild & Company, and continued with them and their successors and eventually became Indian trader, and thus from one thing to another his interests and residence have become permanent. He continued business under his individual name until in April, 1914, when he consolidated his store with that of Mr. Patch, making the present Cosier-Patch Company one of the largest general mercantile organizations in this section of Montana. Mr. Cosier is president of the company.

There have been few business or civic enterprises put on foot at Poplar with which his name has not been associated in some way. With his associates he established the Traders State Bank at Poplar in 1909, and has been its president from the beginning. The bank was chartered with a capital of $25,000, and while the capital has remained the same a surplus of $10,000 has accrued. After the first two years the bank began paying dividends, and missed only the year 1918. Its deposits have reached $227,000, notwithstanding several adverse years. The first officers were: Mr. Cosier; R. E. Patch, vice president, and J. C. Gregory, cashier, and the only change in the personnel of management is in the office of cashier.

Mr. Cosier is secretary and a director of the Poplar Lumber & Implement Company, is secretary of the Pioneer Auto Company, and a director in the Walker Opera House Company and the Gateway Hotel Company. He has been Poplar's only mayor, serving since the town was incorporated in 1916. During his administration a water and sewer system has been installed, sidewalks ordered, and other municipal matters carefully handled. Mr. Cosier served as postmaster of Poplar for almost twenty-six years, beginning in December, 1889. His encouragement has also been given to the Commercial Club of Poplar. As a young man he was a democrat, and continued with that party until the Cleveland administration made the wool industry in Montana unpopular. As he was then interested in the sheep business he turned to the party of protection and has since been a republican. He has frequently served as a delegate to conventions, including two state conventions. Mr. Cosier is a charter member of the Modern Woodmen of America at Poplar, also a charter member of Northern Light Lodge No. 75, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and served as its second master. He is also a Royal Arch Mason, a member of Livingston Consistory of the Scottish Rite and of Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Helena. During the World war he was chairman of the four-minute men of the locality, also a committee man on the bond drives. His family are believers in church work, and Mrs. Cosier and the daughters are Presbyterians.

Howard M. Cosier and Miss Gertrude Cobb were married at Cedarville, New Jersey, December 27, 1893. They had grown up as children in that community. Mrs. Cosier was born at Camden, New Jersey, March 1, 1863, daughter of Josiah M. and Harriet S. (Corson) Cobb, also natives of New Jersey. Her father, Captain Cobb, went to sea early and sailed the first three-masted schooner across the Atlantic. He followed the sea for about a quarter of a century and was a typical "old salt." When he left the water he became a farmer at Cedarville, and died there in 1893, when about eighty years of age, being survived several years by his widow. The Cobb children to grow to mature years were: Laura, wife of Larrison Sutts, of Bradley Beach, New Jersey; Mary, who became the wife of Thomas Miller and died at Cedarville; Harry, a member of the Senate police force in the Capitol at Washington; Mrs. Cosier; Frank, of Cedarville; and Sarah, wife of William D. Moore, of Washington, D. C. Mr. and Mrs. Cosier have two daughters: Phebe, named for her grandmother, is the wife of Wade J. Hubbell, postmaster of Poplar; and Dorothy is a member of the class of 1921 in the Ward-Belmont Seminary at Nashville, Tennessee.

Ralph E. Patch is one of the very early settlers of Poplar, having come here in 1889, before the townsite was set off from the Fort Peck Indian Reservation. He was in the Government service, later invested the capital he had earned by his work in merchandising, and is one of the oldest of local business men and an active factor in the well known general mercantile house of Cosier-Patch Company.

Mr. Patch was born in Grant County, Wisconsin, October 8, 1869. The Patch family were colonial settlers in New York State, and some of the family were soldiers in the Revolutionary war. Elijah Patch, grandfather of the Poplar business man, was a native of New York and a very early pioneer in the Territory of Wisconsin. He located in Grant County when Cassville was the territorial capital. His children were: Louisa, who became the wife of Judge Murdock and lives at Watertown, South Dakota; Edward, father of Ralph E.; Walter, who spent his last years in Galveston, Texas; Lewis, who died in Colorado; Gibson, of Los Angeles; Marian, who became the wife of R. P. Russell and died in Minneapolis.

Edward Patch, father of Ralph E., was born near Niagara Falls, New York, in 1826, and was a boy when he went with the family to Wisconsin. Later the Patch family moved to Minneapolis when the locality of that city was known only as St. Anthony's Falls. Not a house had yet been built in Minneapolis. Miss Marian Patch, sister of Edward, was the first white woman married in Minneapolis, and her child was the second white child born in the city. After the Civil war Edward Patch returned to Grant County, Wisconsin, and married there Miss Harriet Patch, daughter of Henry Patch, but not related unless remotely. Patch's Grove in Wisconsin was named in honor of Henry Patch. Edward Patch again moved to Minneapolis in 1875 and spent another term of years there, but passed his last days in Vancouver, Washington, where he died in June, 1914. His wife had died in 1871.

Edward Patch was in Minnesota during the Civil war period. He entered the volunteer forces under General Sibley, participated in the war against the Sioux Indians, and was captain of a company under Sibley in the expedition into the Dakota country. Edward Patch followed a mechanical trade for a number of years, until appointed postmaster at Patch Grove. He had had a postoffice experience before that as the second postmaster of Minneapolis. He was a democrat, and was appointed postmaster of Patch Grove when Mr. Cleveland was first elected president. He and his wife had the following children: Harry, of Grant County, Wisconsin; Emily, wife of William Morse, of Vancouver, Washington; Ion, of Minneapolis; Marion, of Patch Grove; Roswell, of Vancouver; Frances, wife of Oscar Ludlum, of Vancouver; Minnesota, who became the wife of John Sinclair and died at Los Angeles; James, who died off the Cape of Good Hope while sailing from England to San Francisco; Jessie, a teacher in the public schools of Red Wing, Minnesota; Walter, who died at Culbertson, Montana; and Ralph Ernest. For his second wife Edward Patch married Mrs. Louise (Dunbar) Patch, widow of his first father-in-law.

Ralph E. Patch was about six years of age when his parents moved from Patch Grove to Minneapolis and he finished his education in the city schools there. With his brother he learned the carpenter's trade, and on coming west found his first work at Fort Keogh, Miles City, in 1886. Later he helped his brother finish the contract on the Laurel and Red Lodge branch of railroad, constructing water tanks, depots and stations.

Then, in 1889, in the month of November, he identified himself with the Poplar locality, being then a young man of twenty. He became a carpenter on the reservation and served about eight years, helping put up the reservation buildings. Leaving the bench and discarding the saw and hammer, with what he had been able to save from his trade he established himself in general merchandising as an Indian trader and successor of James McDonald. Mr. Patch sold goods at Poplar as an individual for seventeen years, and supplied not only the local demands of the reservation but many of the ranch outfits then located in that section of eastern Montana. In 1915 he consolidated his business with that of Howard M. Cosier, organizing the Cosier-Patch Company, which is one of the chief firms of general merchants in eastern Montana, dealing in general merchandise, furniture, an undertaking department and a stock of hardware. Mr. Cosier is president of the company, Mr. Patch vice president, and Mr. Walker is secretary.

Mr. Patch is also a partner in the Poplar Lumber and Implement Company and is vice president of the Traders State Bank of Poplar, is president of the Pioneer Auto Company of Poplar, and vice president of the Gateway Hotel Company.

Mr. Patch has exercised a dependable independence in politics. His first presidential vote went to Grover Cleveland. He never supported Mr. Bryan in any of his campaigns, nor did he ever give a vote to Colonel Roosevelt. Both he and his wife supported Mr. Wilson. His first official service was as an alderman of Poplar. He was named one of the first Board of County Commissioners in the bill which created Roosevelt County, and is filling that office with Commissioners Frank Weinrich and J. H. Anderson. The board has handled the routine matters involved in instituting the Government of the new county and also called an election for a two hundred thousand dollar bond issue for the purpose of building modern highways. Mr. Patch is an Odd Fellow, joined the Masons at Glasgow, and is affiliated with Livinston Consistory and Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Helena, while Mrs. Patch is a member of Aurora Chapter of the Eastern Star. Mrs. Patch was chairman of the local branch of the Red Cross, chairman of the ladies committees in all the loan drives, and Mr. Patch was chairman of the Thrift Stamp campaign. Even Mr. Patch helped with some of the knitting carried on in the Patch home during the war.

At Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, March 4, 1899, Mr. Patch married Miss Edna E. Hicklin. She was born at Patch Grove January 8, 1874. Her father, James Hicklin, was born at Cassville, the old Wisconsin capital, of Kentucky parentage, and spent his life as a farmer and died at Prairie du Chien in 1916, at the age of eighty-seven. He was a democrat. Mrs. Patch's mother was Abigail Beers, who was born near Mount Hope, Wisconsin, and was drowned at Lake Travis in that state in September, 1885. Mrs. Patch is the second of three children, the oldest, Ethaline, dying unmarried and her brother, Moses, is a resident of Prairie du Chien. Mrs. Patch finished her education in Patch Grove and when she married she came to Poplar to preside over the modest establishment of her husband. Mr. and Mrs. Patch have a son and daughter. The son is James Edward, connected with the Cosier-Patch Company. The daughter, "Pete," has just entered the high school at Poplar.

Chris Jensen. The entire career of Chris Jensen at Poplar has been in the nature of a personal service rendered to the entire community. He is known to everyone personally or through his work and product, and any community might congratulate itself on the presence of such a citizen as he.

He was born at Winona, Minnesota, October 4, 1882. His father, Thorn Jensen, was a native of Denmark, came to the United States as a young man and spent his brief life as a farmer in Minnesota and Iowa. He died at Humboldt in the latter state before he was forty years of age. His wife was Annie Nelson, a native of Denmark, who is now Mrs. Suffler of Sanish, North Dakota. Thorn Jensen and wife had four children: Carrie, wife of Fred Turner, of Poplar, Montana; Peter, who died unmarried at Humboldt, Iowa; Chris; and Eddie, who died in young manhood at St. Paul.

Chris Jensen grew up at St. Paul, Minnesota, acquired his education in the graded schools there, and as a boy went to work in a local hotel. That gave him a valuable training in a business that he has largely followed ever since. He was employed by J. B. Herman, proprietor of the Minnesota Home, until he left St. Paul at the age of twenty-three. Just before leaving the city he had himself acquired the proprietorship of the Minnesota Home, but after a single day accepted an opportunity to sell out his equity for $2,300, and at once took the money and gave possession. With the capital he thus acquired he engaged in business for himself as a retail liquor man at White Bear Lake, Minnesota, and remained there until he came to Poplar in February, 1910.

On coming to Montana Mr. Jensen combined a restaurant and bakery business, a line with which he was thoroughly familiar from his business experience. His bakery was the first established on the Fort Peck Indian Reservation. The superintendent of the reservation came to him and said that "he had a lot of nerve to come here and engage in a business after having spent years in the liquor business." But he persevered in spite of efforts to discourage him and has never been disappointed as to the popularity of his establishment. He founded and opened the Poplar Restaurant and Bakery, and for ten years has made that one of the best appreciated of local establishments. At the present time his bakery supplies most of the local population with the staff of life, and turns out a varied product of bread, cakes, pies, doughnuts and other baked goods. For a time his products were shipped to outlying points, but in recent years the home demand consumes the entire output.

The phrase "cleanliness is next to godliness" is peculiarly applicable to Chris Jensen. He is a man of system and order as well as the personification of neatness. His business house reflects the man himself in these attributes, and this quality alone is a sound reason for the steady patronage that has rewarded Mr. Jensen's efforts in every line. It has advertised his business and has also served as an invaluable asset of the town.

Other business matters have commanded his time and attention. He recognized an opening for a movie theater, and built at Poplar a house with a seating capacity of 315, dedicating it as the Glacier Theater, which he opened in 1914. The public showed its appreciation of the enterprise, and the venture has well rewarded it and the investment of the owner. The house is on the "high circuit" and gets all the popular reels, with a show every night. Mr. Jensen is always present to welcome the patrons of the show. He also bought and remodeled a building and operated another picture show at Wolf Point, along the same lines as his house at Poplar. That was the first moving picture show or theater in that town. After three years he sold the Wolf Point Theater.

When the First National Bank was organized at Poplar Mr. Jensen took some of the stock and is a director. He is president of the Roosevelt County Fair Association, the fair grounds being located at Poplar where the Sheridan County fairs were held before the creation of Roosevelt County. These annual fairs are largely of an agricultural character and have done much to inspire and stimulate better agriculture. Mr. Jensen is also a member of the Poplar City Council, and has represented the First Ward since the time it was incorporated. He is a member of the Commercial Club.

Chris Jensen and Elda Quitmeyer were married at St. Paul, April 9, 1904. She was born in Minnesota. Her father, Otto Quitmeyer, is a native of Germany and is now a farmer at Parker's Prairie, Minnesota. Mrs. Jensen is one of a family of five sons and three daughters, and received a substantial education in public schools. Mr. and Mrs. Jensen lost their only child, Otto, at the age of three weeks.

Capt. James J. Grant, who died December 2, 1919, was one of the venerable pioneers who could tell the story of the wolf and other wild animals and the Indians and the far-flung wildernesses of Montana. Captain Grant was a man whom to know was to honor and accord the highest esteem, for his life was exemplary and resulted in good to those with whom he had been associated. The history of Montana and that of his own career are pretty much one and the same, being intertwined indissolubly, for he came here many years ago and during the subsequent period of development he played an important part. When he cast his lot here he found a wide-stretching wilderness, still the domain of savage and blood-thirsty Indians. But, being a man of courage and resource, he never swerved aside from tasks, no matter how arduous or dangerous, if he believed it in the line of duty.

James J. Grant was born in Ireland, from which country has come so much of the bone and sinew of this republic, and was educated in the schools of his home neighborhood. At the age of sixteen years he came to the United States, his ambition out-reaching the limited opportunities of his home country. From the time he set foot on American soil he was heart and soul an American. During the dark and troublous days of the Civil war he stood courageously in defense of the Union and offered his life, if need be, that the country's integrity might be preserved. Captain Grant was interested in military matters and a prized possession was his commission as captain of Company C, First Regiment of Montana National Guard, the commission being dated August 18, 1886, and signed by Governor Samuel T. Hauser. From the time Captain Grant came to Montana until the weight of years compelled his retirement from the more active duties of life, he was known as one of the most public-spirited and active men in the state. In his younger days, before the state was organized and the Territorial Government was not as stern in its control of internal affairs as it might have been, it was such men as Captain Grant who bravely took a stand for law and order and enforced it too. In the days when the white settlements were widely scattered, and Indian scares were frequent, it required courage of a high order for the few men who were here to set out in pursuit of the red men and chastise them for their misdeeds. The first Indian raid after Captain Grant came to Montana was one in which Lalla Sac and Perry Paul, two noted Indian desperadoes who had killed and robbed three prospectors, were caught and brought to justice, their execution by hanging occurring at Missoula, which at that time was the county seat of Missoula County, which reached to the Canadian line. But it was just such men as these who eventually made Montana a safe place for a man to settle in. Captain Grant occupied many important official positions during those early days, including game warden, deputy sheriff and deputy United States marshal, as well as captain of police court in Butte, these official positions covering a number of the most active years of his life—years filled with more "thrills" than one finds in the up-to-date western drama or movie today. He was an inveterate hater of a bad Indian and when reports came in of an Indian raid he was generally the first to organize a party for pursuit. At one time after one of these incursions, a public meeting was held at Egan, at which the speaker said, "every man having a good horse and gun should go; those who have not remain and care for the women and children." Mrs. Grant turned to her husband and said, "you can't go, for you have neither good horse nor gun." He replied, "never mind; you go home with Preston and get a good night's rest." She did so, and next morning was startled to see a neighbor come in leading her white pony. Mrs. Grant asked about her husband, when the neighbor replied, "O, he borrowed my horse and stole a better gun than his from a friend and has gone after Indians." She afterwards said to him, "I believe you would go after Indians if you had only a cow to ride," to which he replied, "Sure, I would go just the same."

Most of Captain Grant's active business life in Montana was spent as a hotel keeper, in which capacity he was at different times a resident of Butte, Anaconda and other places, and wherever he was located he was liberally patronized, for the true western spirit of hospitality always characterized his hotels. His persistent industry, good management and courteous treatment was the secret of the success which attended his efforts.

Capt. James J. Grant was married to Mary Sullivan, who also was a native of Ireland, the daughter of Michael and Nellie Sullivan. She was brought to the United States by an aunt when only six years of age, she having been orphaned by the death of her mother when she was four years old. She met Mr. Grant at Pioche, Nevada, where he was employed as superintendent of a mine, and there they were married, afterwards moving to Butte, Montana. To their union were born five children, namely: James, who completed his education in All Hollows College at Salt Lake, and who is now an electrician in Butte, married Julia O'Neil and they have a son, Raymond. William, who is a graduate of a college in Dubuque, Iowa, and operates a ranch in Flathead County, married Ethel Spillman, and they have two children, Harold and Mary Margaret. Charles, who is a graduate of the University of Montana, at Missoula, is engaged in the real estate business at Whitefish and is also serving as judge of the police court there; married Geraldine O'Hara, a native of Hamilton, Montana, and a graduate of the University of Montana. Fred, who is an electrician at Butte, volunteered in the service of his country at the age of eighteen years, going into the navy. He was assigned to the

United States steamship Huntington on which he crossed the Atlantic twenty-four times in convoy service. May, who is a student in the Montana State University, at Missoula, is at the present time teaching in a Sisters' school at Kalispell.

Politically Captain Grant gave his active support to the democratic party. The captain and his wife were devout members of the Roman Catholic Church, to which they gave generously of their means. The captain enjoyed a large and varied acquaintance during his years of residence in the West, and one friend of whom he was particularly fond and whom he remembers with the kindest of feelings was General Custer, with whom he made several personal scouts after the troublesome red men.

In early days Captain Grant pre-empted a tract of land in Flathead Valley, and it is now one of the choice farms of that section. Mrs. Grant is living in Kalispell, where Captain Grant quietly enjoyed the rest which his years of activity and toil richly entitled him to.

Charles R. Trinder came into Eastern Montana twenty years ago with a horse outfit, had an active part as a range man and independent rancher for a number of years, but is now engaged in business as the C. R. Trinder Company, real estate, loans and mortgages at Poplar.

Mr. Trinder was born at LeBeau, South Dakota, May 18, 1884, son of Thomas and Hattie (Locke) Trinder, both natives of Onondaga County, New York. His father was born in 1860, was married there, and was an early settler around LeBeau, South Dakota, where he homesteaded, took a tree claim and preemption, and developed a large ranch by the purchase of other lands. While he went back to New York, he was more or less actively identified with that region for nearly twenty years. He is now living retired at Steele, North Dakota. His wife died near Syracuse, New York, in 1890. There were two children, Charles R. and Ida, wife of Isaac Crouse of Jamestown, North Dakota.

Charles R. Trinder finished his schooling in a high school at Syracuse, New York, having grown up in that city from the age of five years. At thirteen he returned to South Dakota, lived at LeBeau, and at the age of sixteen went to work as a cowboy with the "Flying V" outfit near Sturgis, South Dakota. After two years he went to Fort Yates and formed a connection with Al Honstain, who in 1900 commissioned him to drive a bunch of horses from Fort Yates, South Dakota, to the mouth of the Yellowstone River. The following winter he held the band on the range at Dorr. After leaving the Honstain outfit he worked as a range hand for eight years with the Diamond outfit of Culbertson, the Charley Creek Pool and the "CK" outfit of Oswego. This was the wage earning period of his life, and he then engaged in ranching for himself south of Poplar, where he homesteaded, making his homestead the nucleus of a ranch. He established a Road Ranch, founded the hamlet of Arthur, laying off a townsite, and was both a dealer and grazer of cattle and horses on the range. His brand was "TY" on the jaw. He acquired title to a section of land which has now been developed as a farming proposition. Mr. Trinder has had some successful experience in the growing of alfalfa in the bottom lands of his locality.

He gave up his personal supervision of the ranch and farm in 1914 and moving to Poplar engaged in the real estate and loan business as the C. R. Trinder Company. He is also a stockholder in the First National Bank of Poplar, is president of the First National Bank of Brockton, and is a dealer in the Hupmobile, Maxwell and Chalmers cars, with territory from Culbertson to Wolf Point on the west and from Scobey to Richey on the south.

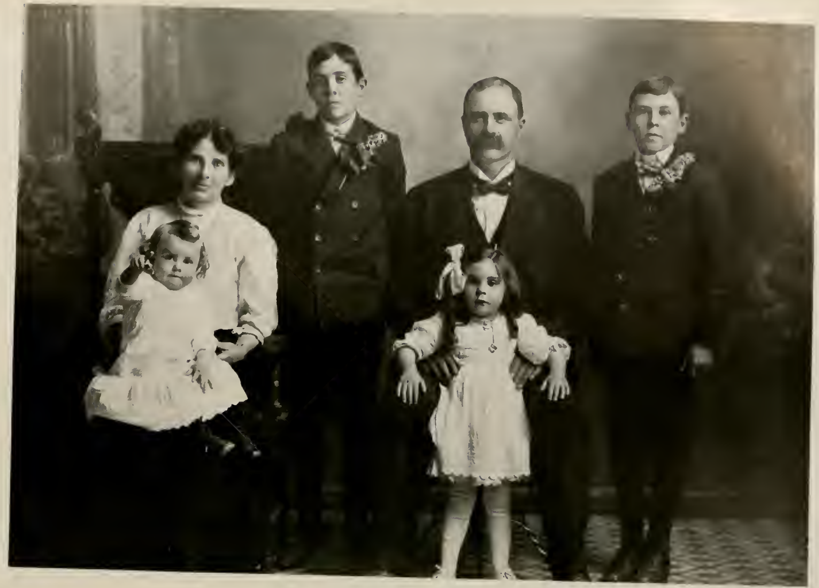
In 1915 Mr. Trinder erected a substantial modern home, a story and a half house of bungalow outlines. He also built the office for his business, a stucco and concrete structure with basement, four rooms, and upper and lower vaults. Mr. Trinder has been a republican voter since he attained his majority and is a charter member of Poplar Lodge No. 125, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was a working citizen at Poplar for raising funds for the prosecution of the war and supporting other war auxiliary work. At Poplar in April, 1909, he married Miss Josephine Proctor, who was born in Edmonton, Canada, in November, 1892, one of the thirteen children of Peter and Anna (Knoir) Proctor. Her father was a native of Indiana and her mother of Montana. Her parents returned to Montana when she was a child and she grew up and received her education at Poplar. Mr. and Mrs. Trinder have four children, Thomas, Alice, Claude and Howard.

Alexander Ross. Those who have never had the experience cannot in any measurable way understand what it means to develop a farm out of a wilderness. Many have taken a long chance in attempting it, and that some have succeeded even beyond their earliest hopes gives proof that courage, perseverance and thrift are the factors that eventually bring prosperity. One who has proved the possession of these sturdy qualities is Alexander Ross, who came many years ago to Blaine County and today is not only a man of substantial fortune, but one of the representative, prominent and useful citizens.

Alexander Ross was born at St. Peter in Nova Scotia, December 22, 1861, the oldest of seven children born to Finley and Isabella (McLennan) Ross. Both parents of Mr. Ross were born in Nova Scotia, the father in 1825 and the mother on August 20, 1837. They were married in Nova Scotia on December 20, 1860, and the father died there in 1907, having been a farmer all his life. He was a man of upright life and from youth belonged to the Presbyterian Church.

In the public schools Alexander Ross acquired educational training and made himself useful to his father on the home farm until about twenty years old, then came to the United States and learned the carpenter's trade in the City of Boston, Massachusetts. From there he journeyed westward to Sioux City, Iowa, where he worked at his trade for two years, in the spring of 1884 coming to Butte, Montana, the rush of settlers in that year offering him fine opportunity in his trade, as people had to be housed. He continued there as a carpenter until in the summer of 1889, when he located on Government land in Chouteau, now Blaine, County. He had already been interested in the cattle business, buying his first bunch in the fall of 1886, but lost on that venture on account of the unprecedented cold that prevailed in the winter of 1886-7, during which period many range cattle died and stock loss was general. Since locating on his homestead Mr. Ross has made the raising of cattle his main business, although for five years he also raised sheep, selling his sheep in 1916. He now owns 4,000 acres of land and keeps from 300 to 500 head of cattle. In 1890 he built his comfortable farmhouse, covering it with the first shingled roof in the Bear Paw Mountain neighborhood, and it was an object of interest for many miles around.

On April 23, 1902, Alexander Ross was united in



Alexander Ross
and family

marriage to Miss Mary A. Ross, who was born at Alexandria, Ontario, Canada, and died in Montana November 17, 1917. Her loss to family and friends cannot be estimated. Their four children survive, namely: Finley G., who resides on the home ranch, married Rosella Faber; Thomas A., who enlisted in an artillery regiment in August, 1918, for service in the great war, received training at Camp Taylor, Kentucky, was commissioned second lieutenant and after the signing of the armistice was honorably discharged; Isabella, who is attending school at Los Angeles, California; and William D., who is at home. Another member of the household is the beloved mother of Mr. Ross, who came to Montana in 1908. Time has touched her kindly, and genuine hospitality, friendly interest and unusual competency mark her manner and speech.

During his long residence in the county Mr. Ross, as a public-spirited citizen, has taken part in worthy enterprises looking to its development and at times has served faithfully in public office. In November, 1906, he was elected a member of the Board of County Commissioners of Chouteau County, and had much to do with important county measures at that time. He has always been deeply concerned in the public schools and has been clerk of the school board in his district since its organization. In political sentiment he has always been an outspoken republican. His fraternal connections are with Havre Lodge No. 55, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and the Modern Woodmen.

Gustav A. Lundeen, head of the Lundeen Mercantile Company of Poplar, has made a vigorous use of the time and opportunities of his brief career, and has rapidly forged to the front since coming to Montana six years ago.

He was born at Fergus Falls, Minnesota, November 2, 1885. His father, Anton Lundeen, was a native of Sweden, born in 1860, and came to Minnesota in 1881, accompanied by his brother Magnus. The two located near Fergus Falls on wild and new land, the brother entering a homestead and Anton purchasing railroad land. These properties were developed into farms and Anton is still a resident on the old homestead. He had no resources but his labor when he came here, and his original home was a log house of liberal dimensions. In it he began housekeeping and his children were born there. Later as he made money from the soil he removed the old landmark and erected a convenient and modern residence, more in keeping with the times. His business has been stock and grain raising, and his prosperity has enabled him to increase his holdings to 240 acres. He has been an active and effective factor in community affairs, did good work for the local schools and for years was a road commissioner. He took out citizenship papers at an early date and has been a republican. A Lutheran Church member, he early sold a part of his land for church purposes.

Anton Lundeen married Annie Lystrom, who was born in Sweden in 1863, a daughter of Fred Lystrom, a Swedish farmer, and was brought to the United States and to Minnesota when a girl of eight years. Anton Lundeen and wife had the following children: Gustav and Helmer, twin brothers, the latter a farmer at Fergus Falls; Hulda, wife of Christian Borgus, a farmer at Fergus Falls; Alfred, a farmer in the same locality; Alvida, wife of John Peterson, at Fergus Falls; and Leonard, who is the only one of the children still at home.

Gustav A. Lundeen acquired a district school education at Fergus Falls, and also took an academic and commercial school course there. At Superior, Wisconsin, he pursued the study of banking and commercial law, and when that was completed he came west to Bainville, Montana, in 1914. At Bainville he entered the service of John Lundquist, head of the Lundquist Mercantile Company. He was with that firm until 1917 as head of the credit department and in charge of office details. He left Bainville and went to Poplar to take charge of the firm's business in the latter town, and at that time was a stockholder in the company. In the spring of 1917 Mr. Lundeen established a business of his own under the name of the Lundeen Mercantile Company, and in three years has been able to see his affairs grow and prosper to a notable extent.

He is also a stockholder and director of the First National Bank of Poplar. He has served three years as a member of the council, is independent in local politics, and is a republican in national affairs. At Poplar he has been affiliated with the Masons and Odd Fellows, and during the World war did his part as a private citizen in behalf of patriotic movements. Mr. Lundeen has built at Poplar a modern eight-room stucco home.

At Bainville he married Miss Mabel Toll. She was born at Winthrop, Minnesota, August 30, 1887, daughter of John and Emma (Lundquist) Toll, who were Swedish people. Her mother was a daughter of Peter Lundquist. Mrs. Toll had a number of brothers and sisters, one of them being John Lundquist, the Bainville merchant and business man. Mrs. Lundeen has two sisters: Effie and Myrtle, the former a teacher at Portland, Oregon, and the latter a sales clerk with the Lundeen Mercantile Company. Two daughters have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Lundeen, Margaret, born in 1915, and Janet, born in 1919.

Mrs. Elizabeth Carter, who is the fine arts teacher in the Butte City schools, is a real teacher, a cultured woman who since the loss of her husband has devoted heart and hand to training and educating the artistic instincts.

She was born at Treves, Germany, daughter of Johann and Catherine (Lorscheter) Habermann, being fifth in their family of eight children. She was only one year old when her parents came to America and settled at Sioux City, Iowa, where she was reared and educated in the public schools. She later graduated from the schools of Cassville, Grant County, Wisconsin. In 1907 she became the wife of James Edward Carter, a native of Cartersville, Kentucky, the old family home, and a son of Rev. Alonzo Carter. James E. Carter was an employe of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, with headquarters at LaCrosse, Wisconsin. November 24, 1908, while on duty, he met his death in a railroad collision. Thus the happy romance of a little more than a year was ended and Mrs. Carter returned to her father's home in Cassville. Soon afterward she entered the Normal School at LaCrosse, graduating in June, 1911, and in June, 1912, entered the Chicago Art School, where she specialized in art and music and subsequently earned also a post-graduate diploma.

Mrs. Carter has filled in a most satisfactory manner the following responsible positions: Music and art supervisor at Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin; music and art supervisor at Mandan, North Dakota; music and art teacher in the Flathead County High School at Kalispell; and fine arts teacher of the Butte City schools. One comment on her work is the following written by the superintendent of Mandan: "Mrs. Carter has rare tact and conducts her work without friction or complaint. She is the possessor of the finest kind of character and is a good and useful member of any community. She possesses that peculiar faculty of getting things done and on time."

A lecturer at Farmers Short Course after visiting Kalispell wrote the following for the Portland Oregonian: "The art department in charge of Mrs. Carter was a busy place from two to five-thirty. The interest manifested in basket weaving was far in excess of the expectation of the management. Mothers are learning the art in order to be able to teach their children; teachers are learning in order to be able to give it to their pupils; and men are learning it in order to become convinced that some of the beautiful baskets on display at the high school art room were actually made by the students and not by Indians on the reservation. Even the lecturers are using their spare time making baskets to take home to their families."

Mrs. Carter enjoys a large circle of friends, among whom she is best known as Betty Carter. Her mother died in 1912 and her father in 1917.

Recently, when Col. A. A. White of Kalispell donated sixteen acres of land on the shore of Flathead Lake for "The Mary Grove Summer Home of the Y. W. C. A. of America," he appointed Betty Carter secretary and treasurer of the Home, with Mary Grove as president.

C. W. JEROME is editor and proprietor of the Poplar Standard, and has been a resident of Montana since 1915. He is also interested in two other weekly papers in Roosevelt County, the Fort Peck Farmer and the Roosevelt County Review. He is secretary of the Roosevelt County Republican Committee.

HUGH C. WALKER has helped to make practically all the history of the Town of Poplar. He was one of the earliest of its permanent residents, and has been there as a business man and civic leader for over thirty years.

Mr. Walker is a Virginian by birth and ancestry. He was born in the City of Richmond September 28, 1860. His grandfather, Samuel Walker, was also a native Virginian, and spent his life as a planter in Appomattox County. He had numerous slaves, but lost them all during the war. He married a Miss Walton. Their children were: Walton, Mrs. Bettie Jones, Mrs. H. D. LeGrand, Edmund, Mrs. Jennie Babcock, Harrison, Isaac W., Nannie, Samuel, Mrs. Fannie Withers and Harvey, who lost his life while a Confederate soldier. All the sons except Samuel were in the Confederate army.

The father of the Poplar business man was Isaac W. Walker, who was born in Appomattox County on his father's plantation, acquired his education in the field schools of his home locality, and as a young man removed to Richmond, was trained in a broker's office, and engaged in that business for himself. During the war he entered the Confederate army as a member of the Ambulance Corps, and he also served as deputy sheriff of Enrico County. After the war he was a commercial traveler for a Baltimore house for several years, and died while still on the road. He was a democrat, a Royal Arch and Knight Templar Mason, and late in life became affiliated with the Episcopal Church. He married Mrs. Catherine Taliaferro. Her father was Maj. Thomas W. Doswell, of a noted racing family of Virginia. She was born at Whitehall, Virginia, and surviving her husband thirty-five years died at Poplar in 1918 at the age of ninety. Her children were: Doswell, who died at Poplar, Montana, leaving a family in Greenville, Mississippi; Dudley L., deceased; and Hugh C.

Hugh C. Walker was reared in a period when all the South was depressed by poverty. He attended private schools, the Bethel Military Academy, and finished his education in the Virginia Military Institute. The first work he did after leaving school was as waterboy for Col. C. E. Cutshaw, city engineer and contractor of having work done for the city by convict labor from the penitentiary. For a time he also worked in the city engineer's office at Richmond. The last service he did in Virginia was as station agent at Walker's Ford for the Richmond and Allegheny Railway Company. That company ordered him to new duties as agent at Lynchburg, but about that time he was induced by Minston Brothers, railway construction contractors, to come west.

This firm was J. S. Winston & Company, which deserves some particular notice at this point because of its pioneer interests in Montana. J. S. Winston, the head of the company, was a Virginian and became identified with railroad building in company with General Rosser, chief engineer of the Northern Pacific Railway. Hugh C. Walker joined the Winston Company while it was handling a construction contract for the Canadian Pacific in Canada. He went to Western Canada in 1883, working as a team driver, and for four years was timekeeper and did office work in Minnesota, North Dakota and Canada.

While Mr. Winston was doing construction work for the Great Northern he also established stores along the line of the road. In that he was associated with W. B. Shaw, a native of Delaware, and a St. Paul business man. Mr. Shaw was suttler through the Montana country with General Miles' army and opened the first store at Bismarck, North Dakota. Shaw & Winston had the mail contract from Fort Buford to Bismarck, a pony express, and both were interested in a store at Poplar.

When Hugh C. Walker came into Montana he was an office man and timekeeper for J. S. Winston & Company. On reaching Poplar his duties were shifted from Construction Company timekeeper to a part in the local mercantile house. In 1888 Winston & Shaw bought the post store of Leighton, Jordan & Henderson at Poplar, whose manager at that time was P. W. Lewis. Mr. Walker became a clerk in the trading store, Mr. Shaw being Indian trader. Since the year 1888, therefore, Mr. Walker has been closely identified with Poplar and has had a great deal to do with the development of the town and locality.

At the incorporation of the firm of Cosier-Patch Mr. Walker became a stockholder, and is still office head of the business. However, he has found a number of other business, official and civic interests that are features of local history. He is manager and president of the Walker Opera House Company, also operates the Strand moving picture house in Poplar and is a stockholder of the Traders State Bank.

Governor Toole commissioned him the first notary public for this locality. The entire region was then in Dawson County, and without changing his residence Mr. Walker has lived successively in Dawson, Valley, Sheridan and Roosevelt counties. He was the first justice of the peace of Poplar, the first school clerk, and filled that office for fifteen years.

The first effort at education in Poplar was supported by the residents of the community through private subscription. The first schoolhouse was a small frame building, now used as a residence, and served until the educational needs brought forth an ample building standing upon a block of ground patented to the district by the Government, this being the first public school to be erected upon an Indian Reservation in the United States. In bringing this about Mr. Walker's service was a dominating factor.

Ole Sauvik

The right to use a site on the reservation was secured through the efforts of Senator Carter, who put through a bill in Congress confirming a portion of the reservation to use for public school purposes. The senator's interest was secured through the appeal of his friend and supporter, Mr. Walker. After the site, 300 feet square, was acquired the district voted $10,000 for a two-story building. The upper floor has been used as a community center hall for local entertainments. Mr. Walker was made manager of the hall. The bonds were issued for twenty years, but the income from the hall after paying all expenses paid off the bonds in five years and left a surplus in the treasury.

Mr. Walker was the first state senator from Sheridan County, elected in 1913, but there being some confusion over the election he declined to present his credentials. He is a republican, has taken an active interest in convention work in the state, attending both state and local conventions, and through this association came to know personally the old leaders of both parties. Mr. Walker is now serving his sixth term as secretary of Northern Light Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

At Poplar May 10, 1890, he married Mrs. Annie (Aherns) Early, who was born at Ellendale, New York, in 1863. Mr. and Mrs. Walker were the parents of three children. Harry is embalmer and undertaker of the Cosier-Patch Company at Poplar. William Shaw, also with the Cosier-Patch Company, was a member of Company K of the 163rd Infantry, part of the old Second Montana Regiment, and saw service overseas in France. James died in October, 1918, when almost twenty-three years of age.

OLE SANVIK. The chief characteristics of Ole Sanvik, well known citizen of Havre, Hill County, who is now rendering efficient service as county assessor, are keenness of perception, an unflagging energy, honesty of purpose and motive and everyday common sense, which have enabled him not only to advance his own interests, but also largely contribute to the moral and material advancement of the locality. He worked his way from a modest beginning, having landed from a foreign strand on our shores many years ago, "a youth to fortune and to fame unknown," step by step to a position of no mean importance. His individual efforts have been practically unaided, which fact renders him the more worthy of praise, for his life has been one of unceasing activity and the honorable and systematic methods he has employed have earned for him the commendation of all who know him.

Ole Sanvik was born on the twenty-ninth day of August, 1879, in Norway, the son of Ole and Katie (Haldoreson) Sanvik, both of whom were also natives of the Scandinavian Peninsula. The father was born in 1857 and is still living; the mother was born in 1856 and her death occurred in 1909. The subject of this sketch is the first born of their six children, four of whom are now living. Ole Sanvik, Sr., who was a stone mason by trade, came to the United States in 1883, locating in Juneau County, Wisconsin, where for about two years he worked at his trade. In 1892 he homesteaded a farm in Edmunds County, South Dakota, but afterwards moved to Ottertail County, Minnesota, where he bought a farm, to the operation of which he devoted himself until 1909, when his wife died. He then came to Montana and made his home with his son, Ole, for about a year, at the end of which period he returned to his home in Minnesota for about two years. He then sold that farm and returned to his old home in Norway, where he now lives. While in this country he gave his political support to the republican party.

Ole Sanvik was but four years of age when brought to the United States by his parents, and was reared on his father's farm. In South Dakota, he was permitted to attend school a total of forty-three days, and to reach this school the lad was compelled to walk seven miles each way, a total of fourteen miles a day. Besides this he got two terms of schooling in Minnesota. His first money was earned in herding cattle in South Dakota, for which the first year he received $4 a month and board, and the second year, $6 a month and board and shoes. In Minnesota he worked at clearing land and cutting logs and railway ties up to 1899, when he engaged in the mercantile business at Weggeland, a small inland town in Ottertail County, Minnesota, under the firm name of Weggeland & Sanvik. In 1909 Mr. Sanvik sold his mercantile interests and traveled as invoice taker for a Minneapolis firm who had stores in Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota and South Dakota, following this work for about a year. He then came to Chouteau County, Montana, and homesteaded land in what is now Hill County, to the operation and improvement of which he devoted himself indefatigably, meeting with a gratifying degree of success as the legitimate result of his earnest efforts. In January, 1919, he entered the office of county assessor, which office he is still filling. Mr. Sanvik is progressive and up-to-date in his agricultural methods, the general appearance of his place indicating him to be a man of good taste and sound judgment. He raises all the crops common to this locality and is counted among the successful farmers of the county.

On March 29, 1907, Mr. Sanvik was married to Lena Berge, who was born in Ottertail County, Minnesota, and their union has been blessed in the birth of five children, Selmar, Orris, Agnes, Obert and Liejan.

Politically a nonpartisan, Mr. Sanvik has given close and intelligent attention to the public affairs of his adopted country and uses wise discrimination in his support of candidates for local offices. On November 5, 1918, he was elected to the office of county assessor, being the present incumbent of the office, and discharging the important duties of the position to the satisfaction of the citizens of the county. At the convention in Great Falls of the Nonpartisan League that was held on the 23d of June, 1920, Mr. Sanvik was indorsed for state auditor. Fraternally he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and religiously he is a member and liberal supporter of the Lutheran Church. Personally Mr. Sanvik is a man of fine qualities of character, genial and companionable, and enjoys a marked popularity among his acquaintances.

SENATOR HENRY P. LOWE. While he has rendered distinguished service as the first state senator from Roosevelt County, Mr. Lowe is best known for the constructive work he has done in the development of the noted Mar Car Ranch, now famous all over the Northwest as a breeding center for registered Shorthorn cattle.

Senator Lowe, who was one of the early settlers of Northeastern Montana, and has been identified with the Culbertson locality since August, 1903, was born at Stordahl, near Trondjem, Norway, June 13, 1877, son of Peter and Carrie Lowe. When he was five years of age his parents came to the United States and settled at Canton, South Dakota. His father became a section foreman on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, and finally moved his family to Sanborn, Iowa, where he was a yard crew foreman on the same road. He is still at Sanborn and is still in the employ of the Milwaukee Company.

His first wife died at Canton in 1885, the mother of: Eric, of Seattle; Henry P.; and Martin, of Hemmet, California. Peter Lowe married for his second wife Helen Jordahl, and has six children by that union.

Henry P. Lowe was educated in the common schools at Canton, South Dakota, and at Sanborn, Iowa. Most of his training from boyhood has been acquired on farms and livestock ranches. One of his early experiences was working on a stock farm in South Dakota where blooded horses were raised. In 1900 he went out to Washington, was a wage worker for a farmer near Davenport, spent the following year on two large ranches in the Harney Valley of Oregon, and was next at Sumter, Oregon, as stage driver to the mining camps in that vicinity.

When Mr. Lowe left Oregon and came to Montana he had no capital except the energy of his body and the dexterity of his hands. All the region around Culbertson in 1903 was a great livestock range, and only here and there did some improvement indicate the beginning of a change from nature's age-long sway. He came to this region primarily to get a home from the public lands as soon as they should be opened for settlement. However, his first work was as a hand on the ranch of the late S. P. Mitchell north of Bainville, where he spent two years. He filed on a homestead in the locality of Culbertson, and while proving it up spent his spare time working for Mr. Mitchell.

For the past fifteen years Mr. Lowe has been diligently doing the work of development that makes the Mar Car Ranch a notable achievement. He began farming at an early date and was encouraged by the good crops and bountiful harvests of the early years. The ranch embraces 1,000 acres in a single body. It is improved and adorned with permanent and substantial fixtures, including a group of barns, silos, residence of six rooms, laundry, bunkhouse, and other conveniences found on an ideal country place.

During the early years Mr. Lowe was satisfied with the fruits of the land itself. He began developing improved livestock in 1913, buying some registered males to run with his ordinary cattle breeds. By 1916 the ranch was cleared of all the mixed breeds and since then only pedigreed dams and males have been kept as the nucleus of the present numerous herd. A productive stage of the business was reached and the first advertised sale held at Williston, North Dakota, in 1918. Williston is the headquarters of the Missouri-Yellowstone Pure Bred Association, where all breeders of pure bred stock of whatever kind take their products for auction sale. The territory included in the association comprises the four northwest counties of North Dakota and the four northeast counties of Montana. At the initial sale in 1918 the Mar Car cattle averaged around $300 a head. The sale average of 1919 was $612.50 a head and the average price at the March sale in 1920 was $755 a head.

The Mar Car Ranch has placed exhibits of its cattle at the North Dakota State Fair at Grand Forks, the Interstate Fair at Fargo, the Montana State Fair at Helena, the Midland Empire Fair at Billings, and at numerous minor stock shows and fairs. These exhibits have called increasing attention to the new and growing breeding farm in Roosevelt County. Reporting the exhibits at the Montana State Fair the Breeders Gazette commented upon the Mar Car Ranch cattle as among the best shown and bred in the Northwest.

Senator Lowe was one of the incorporators of the second farmers elevator built in Montana, its location being at the way-station of Lanark in Roosevelt County. For eight years he was chairman of its Board of Directors. In other ways he has been deeply interested in solving the problems of direct marketing for farm and livestock products. In 1915 he organized the Farmers Mercantile Company of Culbertson, a corporation in which more than 100 farmers are stockholders. He served as its president until 1919, and is still on the board of directors. This is one of the highly successful co-operative concerns in Montana, and has fully met the expectations of the stockholders. The same could be said of the farmers elevator experiment, which has repaid more than ten times the original investment of its stockholders. Mr. Lowe is also a vice president and director of the First National Bank of Bainville, and has other financial interests at different points in Northeastern Montana.

Senator Lowe is a republican by profession as well as by early training. He cast his first presidential vote for Major McKinley. The demands of practical business kept him out of politics so far as office holding was concerned until he was chosen a member of the Montana Senate in November, 1918. He succeeded Senator Fishbeck and became a member of the Sixteenth General Assembly. In the Senate he was chairman of the immigration committee, a member of the dairy, the agriculture, public buildings, mileage and per diem committees. He was also on the commission appointed to investigate the high cost of living, was author of the bill which created the Twentieth Judicial District, over which Judge Comer presides, and also author of the bill changing the methods of selecting juries in the new county, and was joint author of the grain grading and warehouse law. His name appeared in the bill creating Roosevelt County as its first state senator.

Like other leading citizens Senator Lowe gave much of his time to war work, and served as chairman of the seven in one drive for Sheridan County. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America.

December 27, 1909, at Minneapolis, he married Miss Edna Baer. She was born at Franklin, Illinois, a daughter of Daniel and Margaret (Breugh) Baer, both of German ancestry. Her father has spent his life as a farmer and is living at Robins, Iowa. Mrs. Lowe was born March 27, 1886, was educated in public schools in Iowa and Kansas, and as a young woman followed the profession of seamstress and dressmaker. She was third in a family of four daughters and one son. Her brother Frank Baer is cashier of the First National Bank of Bainville, Montana. Senator and Mrs. Lowe have three daughters, Marjorie, Caroline and Corinne.

Harry M. Smith came to Montana in 1909 and at once took an active and interested part in the mercantile affairs of Culbertson, where for several years past he has been manager of the Farmers Mercantile Company. Mr. Smith has spent his active lifetime, thirty-five years, in merchandising.

He was born near Bono in Lawrence County, Indiana, November 19, 1864, and is the only one of a large family of children to leave that state, where this branch of the Smith family has lived nearly a century. His grandfather, Christopher Smith, was a native of New York State, and went out to Indiana soon after it became a state, locating in the wooded region of Southern Indiana. He was a contractor and builder, and put up most of the early brick buildings of the locality. He also acquired Government land at the price of $1.25 an acre. Christopher Smith married Emily Fitzpatrick, and both were laid to rest in the Tolbert Cemetery in their old home locality.

Benjamin F. Smith, father of the Culbertson merchant, was born in Lawrence County in 1822, about six years after Indiana was admitted to the Union. He received his education in a pioneer Indiana school, a log cabin building with split logs for benches, heated by a fireplace, and wrote his copy with a goosequill pen. He spent his life within sound of the old school bell, and developed and farmed part of the tract of land which his father had taken up from the Government. He lived to be nearly ninety years of age, passing away in 1911. In the old community where he grew up he married Jane Patterson, who was born near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, January 16, 1830, and died in 1909. They reared the following children: Laura, who became the wife of Calvin Hayes and lives at Saltillo, Indiana; Charles C. and Augustus F., of Saltillo; George R., who died at Mitchell, Indiana; Harry M.; Jennie G., wife of William McKnight, of Bedford, Indiana; Kate C., Mrs. Samuel Mills, of Linton, Indiana; Della, wife of Alva Wesner, of Campbellsburg, Indiana; Edward E., of Saltillo; Emma, who is married and lives at Claysville, Indiana; Homer D., of Mitchell; and William T., of Rivervale, Indiana.

Harry M. Smith spent his childhood and youth on his father's farm, which was an extensive one. His father had cleared the timber from many of its acres, and the son participated in its varied work, plowing, cultivating, handling the grain crops and livestock. After the country schools he attended the Southern Indiana Normal School at Mitchell, taking a business course at the age of twenty. He then left the farm, and in 1886 became salesman and bookkeeper in the store of A. Guthrie & Company at Orleans, Indiana. He has always left a record of good service behind him and has a collection of letters commending his faithfulness and good service, beginning even with one from his teacher while he was in school. Mr. Smith came to Montana from Cando, North Dakota, where for five years he was clerk in the store of C. H. Olson.

On coming to Culbertson in 1909 he went to work for the old time firm of Tanner & Best Company, and was with that firm for five years. For the first few months he had charge of the books, after which Mrs. Smith became bookkeeper while her husband went on the floor as a salesman.

After five years he resigned and with others organized the Farmers Mercantile Company, and has been manager from the beginning of that successful business. The company was incorporated, its first officers besides Mr. Smith being Henry P. Lowe, president, J. R. Buckley, vice president, and C. Carisch, who still continues as secretary and treasurer. Jacob Bauer is now president of the company and C. C. May, vice president.

While an able business man and thoroughly devoted to his private affairs, Mr. Smith has always had a keen sense of his responsibility as a citizen and factor in the various communities where he has lived. For the past ten years he has served Culbertson as town clerk. He is one of the directors of the Culbertson Commercial Club, is treasurer of the Tri-County Stock Association and a stockholder in the New Evans Hotel Company. He grew up in a republican home, cast his first presidential vote for Benjamin Harrison in 1888 at Bedford, Indiana, and the only lapse in his regularity as a republican came in 1916, when he supported Mr. Wilson. He was reared a Methodist, united with the church after his marriage, and is a trustee and treasurer of the church at Culbertson. He is also a past noble grand of the Lodge of Odd Fellows. Mr. and Mrs. Smith had two sons in the great war and were diligent in the home activities, raising funds, while Mrs. Smith was chairman of the first Red Cross Chapter organized in Eastern Montana.

At Bedford, Indiana, June 21, 1893, Mr. Smith married Olla Huston. She was born at Clarence, Missouri, July 31, 1872, only child of Samuel and Mrs. (Johnson) Huston, both of whom are now deceased. She had a public school education, took kindergarten training at LaPorte, Indiana, and was a primary teacher and doing duty in that capacity at Bedford when she met her husband. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Smith are: Franklin H., Richard D., Dorothy, a member of the class of 1920 in the Culbertson High School, and Paul, who died at the age of five years.

The son Franklin H. was a student in Oberlin College in Ohio when the war came on, and volunteered the day following the declaration of war against Germany. He became a sergeant in Battery A of the 135th Field Artillery, went to France with the American Expeditionary Forces, and saw some of the terrific fighting of the summer of 1918. He was in the reduction of the St. Mihiel salient, and continued on duty until the signing of the armistice. Though not wounded, he suffered injury from over-exertion while helping to move the artillery, the horses of the battery having been killed, so that the men had to do the work of moving the heavy gun trucks. He was discharged from the hospital at Newport News, Virginia, and reached home in June, 1919. He is now associated with his father in business. Richard D., the other son, was a student in the University of Michigan when the war began, enlisted in the navy, was trained at Camp Upton, New York, later transferred to Portland, Oregon, and sailed through the Isthmus to New York, whence he went with a consignment of flour for Trieste, Austria. He was commissioned a lieutenant, and was on the ship Finland engaged in transport work during the rest of the war. He is still retained on reserve, and is now finishing his education, taking the electrical engineering course at the University of Michigan.

John W. Stahl. One of the two firms that sold goods in the trading post days of Culbertson is the Tanner & Best Company, which began business there in 1903. One of the young clerks in the establishment at that time was John W. Stahl, a boy of sixteen. Mr. Stahl has been more or less continuously and actively identified with the enterprise ever since, and is now its manager.

He was born at Minneapolis July 23, 1887. His father, John William Stahl, was born in Lockport, New York, of an old family of Stahls in the United States. He was a cooper by trade, was connected with the cooperage plant at Buffalo, New York, and as a young man removed to Minnesota. For a number of years he was associated in business with the old commission house of B. Presley Company. He married Anna Kauffman, a native of Toronto, Canada. Her father, Frederick William Kauffman, was for many years, until his death, a Government architect at Ottawa, Canada, and built practically all the old part of that city. He was a native of Germany. Anna Kauffman, one of the younger of five children, came to the United States when a young woman, was married in Minneapolis and subsequently became the wife of George W. Tanner, one of the firm of Tanner & Best. She is now living at Culbertson.

John William Stahl attended school in Minneapolis, living there until he came to Culbertson in 1903. While working in the store he also attended high school, and after 1906 became a permanent factor in the Tanner & Best Company. Later he left the business to join the army, but for about five years has been the active manager.

December 7, 1917, he entered the army as a volunteer, was trained at Camp Meade, Maryland, and in September, 1918, was promoted to second lieutenant. He was assigned to duty at the Raritan Arsenal, and was ordered overseas but was stopped at port just before the armistice was signed. After that he was on duty at Washington, and was discharged there January 3, 1919. He then resumed his civil and business duties at Culbertson, and has been active in all patriotic movements, and especially in the formation of a post of the American Legion at Culbertson. He is a stockholder and director in the State Bank of Culbertson, and is also a partner with N. V. Wilson in the Wilson Drug Company.

Mr. Stahl, who is unmarried, is a republican, but in local affairs supports the man rather than the party. He is a past master of Trowel Lodge No. 67, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

Frank S. Reed could make a very strong claim to the veteran honors in the newspaper business of Eastern Montana. He is founder and proprietor of the Searchlight at Culbertson. Eighteen years ago he began casting the beams of the Searchlight over the sparsely settled region around Culbertson, which then was a mere hamlet, though the chief trading center of an immense area of public domain. That Mr. Reed had a great deal of courage and hardihood in establishing this pioneer paper is indicated by the fact that it was the only place of publication between Williston and Glasgow and between Glendive and the Canadian line.

Mr. Reed was born at Decorah, Winneshiek County, Iowa, June 7, 1859. His father, Henry Reed, whose people were Virginians and early settlers of Southern Iowa, died at Decorah in 1868, when about thirty-four years of age. He followed the trade of barber. Henry Reed married Delilah Wertz, who was born in Ohio and died at Culbertson, Montana, in 1912, at the age of eighty-two. They were the parents of the following children: William, who was a merchant and died at Culbertson; Frank S.; Mrs. Lydia Eastwood, wife of the editor and proprietor of the Herald at Watertown, South Dakota; and Luella, a member of the Tingley Theosophical Society at Point Loma, California.

Frank S. Reed attended the public schools of Decorah, also an academy, and beginning at the age of seventeen taught a country school for two years. He learned the printer's trade in the office of the Decorah Journal. He has been identified with the northwestern country for nearly forty years. In 1882 he went to St. Paul, and for eight years was employed in the job office of the Pioneer Press. The following five years he worked for the Minneapolis Journal as one of the force in the ad room. On leaving the printing industry Mr. Reed took up portrait work for a few years, his wife being a pastel artist. He abandoned this to resume his trade as manager of the News and Times at Grafton, North Dakota, and subsequently moved to Lisbon, North Dakota, where the Searchlight was born by his enterprise. The Searchlight is in its twenty-first year in 1920. After three years at Lisbon it was moved to Culbertson, and there continued under the same name but with a new volume number. It was the third paper in old Valley County, and was the only republican paper in the county in 1902. The Searchlight began at Culbertson as a five column. quarto, and is now issued as a seven-column quarto. Its politics has always been republican, and it is a paper devoted to the interests of Culbertson and Eastern Montana.

Mr. Reed is himself a sincere republican and has done his duty in the party since casting his first vote for James A. Garfield. He was a delegate at large to the Republican State Convention in Missoula. In the matter of county division he represented the interests of Culbertson for a county seat, favoring the division of Valley County when Sheridan was set off, and was equally an advocate of the creation of Roosevelt County out of Sheridan.

Mr. Reed is one of the public spirited men upon whom the community rely for the successive movements affecting the general welfare. He took part in the Culbertson ferry when it was promoted, was a stockholder in the New Evans Hotel and in the old Culbertson Creamery Company. He is an honorary member of the International Typographical Union, a member of the Montana Press Association and is affiliated with the Elks Lodge at Williston.

When Mr. Reed came to Culbertson only 100 people lived on the townsite, though the importance of the town was not to be measured by its population since it was the only trading point of importance in what is now Roosevelt and Sheridan counties. It was a stockman's town, all the surrounding lands being unsurveyed cattle range. It was under such conditions that the Searchlight began its existence. Some of the first important services rendered by the Searchlight was in a campaign of advertising, financed by the Culbertson and Big Muddy Immigration Association, Mr. Reed being author of the literature, and the circulars were printed in the Searchlight office. Through the Great Northern Railway Company these circulars were broadcasted over the east and south, asking for new settlers and describing the advantages of the region. A direct result of the work was the settlement at Dagmar and that of Dane Valley achieved in 1906, and since that date settlers have poured into the country until practically all the public lands have been entered and patents issued on a large part of it.

During the World war the Searchlight also carried the burden of advertising for patriotic causes, a service expected of all papers, and that was invaluable to the Government, though no payment was received by publishers. The Red Cross work was similarly benefited through the columns of the Searchlight, and Mr. Reed had an active membership in that order.

In 1881, at Decorah, Iowa, Mr. Reed married Miss Mary E. Ball. Of their two children the only one now living is Isidora, wife of Sam J. Yager, of Tower City, North Dakota, and the mother of Philip and Priscilla Yager. At Culbertson November 15, 1908, Mr. Reed married Gertrude Westergard. She is of Danish ancestry and a native of Schleswig-Holstein. To their marriage were born two children, Thomas Frank and Gertrude Marguerite.

John Thompson. For many years of a very busy life John Thompson, extensive farmer and ranchman on Little Box Elder Creek, twenty-five miles south of Havre, followed railroading, and in that and other lines of activity became well acquainted with people and communities throughout his native Canada and also the northwest of the United States. Mr. Thompson is a self-made man, educated in the school of experience, and in following his interesting career one may somewhat understand the wide tolerance and broad view that have made him so highly esteemed and so useful a citizen to his county.

John Thompson was born at Belleville, Ontario, Canada, April 3, 1866. He was the fifth born in a

John Thompson

family of eight children, six of whom are living. His parents were Henry and Annie (Dasey) Thompson, the latter of whom was born in Ontario and died in 1875. Henry Thompson's second marriage was to Mary O'Connor, and eight children were born to this union, six of whom are living. Henry Thompson was born at Castleblayney, County Monaghan, Ireland, and when sixteen years old he came to Canada, being landed from a sailing vessel at Quebec. From there he went to Montreal, where he learned the bakery trade and became expert in culinary matters, working afterward as a master baker and at one time was cook for a lumber camp in Michigan. He retired finally to West Toronto, and died there in 1812, when aged seventy-eight years. He belonged to the conservative party in politics, and was a faithful member of the Church of England.

Before the death of his mother John Thompson went to school at Belleville, where the family then lived, but there were many children in the home to be looked after and by the time he was twelve years old he left home without much protest and started to earn his own living. At that time and in that locality there were not many opportunities for a boy of twelve to find, unassisted, any very profitable work, but he knew that if he could gather enough bark along the Moira River he could sell it, and to that industry he applied himself. Before he had made much of a test as to the value of bark his uncle, David Andrews, came upon the scene and questioned John as to why he was not at school, and on learning that it was because the boy had determined to make his own living, offered him a job in his sawmill, by which he was certain to receive a wage of 50 cents a week and his board. Common sense has always been a factor in Mr. Thompson's makeup, and he accepted the offer until he made a better bargain with a local gardener, for whom he worked for some time. About this time he started to learn the tailor's trade, and when seventeen years old went to Toronto and completed his apprenticeship and became a journeyman tailor by the time he was eighteen years old.

Mr. Thompson then became a member of the Second Battalion in the Queens Own Rifles, commanded by Colonel Miller. In July, 1885, after returning to Toronto, he went into the shops of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, then was a fireman on passenger trains until 1888, during the following year was in training with the Twelfth York Rangers, enlisting then with the Canadian Mounted Police and was stationed at several military points.

In 1889 Mr. Thompson came to Dupuyer, Montana, where his first business was herding sheep, afterward for a time being employed at Great Falls in the waterworks in the old silver smelter, from there going back to railroading. He worked at first in the roundhouse of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Montana Railroad, then fired on engines between Great Falls and Minot, North Dakota, in 1891 transferring to Sand Point, becoming fireman on the railway construction work at first but later was switching engineer in the yards at Spokane, Washington. In 1892 he was transferred to Glasgow, Montana, and continued a fireman on that line, and continued on engines in various capacities up to 1898. In the meanwhile, in 1893, he had embarked in the cattle business under the firm name of Redwing Thompson & Rehberg, in which he continued to be interested until 1898, when the company was dissolved. In 1896 he filed on 160 acres in Chouteau County, Montana, on Little Box Elder Creek, in the Bear Paw Mountains. To his original filing he has added large tracts of land and now owns 2,500 acres, about 1,100 of which are cleared. He has been a heavy raiser of Hereford and Durham cattle for many years, and now averages 470 head annually, with 50 head of horses. It has been a long and often a hard path that has brought him to his present state of financial independence, but he has found great reward, and is now numbered with the representative men of his county as to business stability and personal integrity.

On September 14, 1918, Mr. Thompson was united in marriage to Miss Rosie Putro, who was born in the Bear Paw Mountain region in Chouteau County. They have one little daughter, whom they have named Elizabeth, in honor of the noted artist Elizabeth Thompson, a member of Mr. Thompson's branch of the family. In his political attachment Mr. Thompson was formerly a socialist, but now leans towards the republican party, finding in its fundamental principles the sentiments most in accord with his ideas of right and justice to all men.

Carl C. Leverenz, who has been in Montana for four years as cashier of the Citizens State Bank of Culbertson, received his training and experience in his profession with one of the metropolitan banks of the Twin Cities, where he grew up and lived until coming to Montana.

Mr. Leverenz was born at St. Paul, Minnesota, January 2, 1884. His father, Christian F. Leverenz, was a native of Grimm, Pommern, Germany, and came to the United States in 1874, equipped with a knowledge of the trades of leather worker, saddler and upholsterer. While at Litchfield, Minnesota, he married Miss Hannah Lang, who was born at Dundee, Illinois, a daughter of John Lang. She went to Minnesota as a child. Christian Leverenz and wife have been residents of St. Paul since 1881. Their children are: Carl C.; Walter and Mary, of St. Paul; Henry, of Brockton, Montana; Elsie, of St. Paul; and Lulu, who became the wife of Owen Watkins and died at Peoria, Illinois, in February, 1920.

Carl C. Leverenz finished his education in the Humboldt High School at St. Paul, and then went to work as an office boy with Noyes Brothers & Cutler. His bank training was acquired with the Merchants National Bank of St. Paul, an institution with which he was identified for eight years. He resigned the position of teller in that institution, and after one year with the First National Bank of Ada, Minnesota, came to Culbertson, reaching this Montana town June 10, 1916. He at once began his duties as cashier of the Citizens State Bank, and besides handling the technical affairs of the bank has also contributed something substantial toward the general success of the institution.

The Citizens State Bank was organized in 1914, being promoted by local ranch and stock men, headed by C. A. Wittmeier. It was capitalized at $25,000. The present management took over the bank the same year. The officers are: Frank G. Arnette, president; J. S. Day, vice president; Carl C. Leverenz, cashier; and Chester A. Rude and Harry J. Anderson, assistant cashiers. The bank now has surplus and undivided profits of $18,000 and average deposits of $300,000. The deposits have more than doubled during the last three years.

Mr. Leverenz has also been president of the Culbertson Commercial Club for three years, did service as treasurer of the local Red Cross a similar length of time, and was active in the various campaigns to raise funds for the Red Cross and to distribute war securities in this locality. He is secretary and treasurer of the Culbertson Land and Loan Company.

Mr. Leverenz is affiliated with Trowel Lodge No. 67, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and with

Culbertson Lodge No. 107, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He grew up in a home which took little interest in practical politics. His father is a republican voter, and the son has followed his example, casting his first presidential ballot for Colonel Roosevelt in 1904.

At St. Paul, October 30, 1907, Mr. Leverenz married Miss Bertha Kisch, daughter of Michael and Theresa Kisch. Her parents were natives of Germany, and her father is now a wool inspector with Bergman Company of St. Paul. Mrs. Leverenz, the only daughter in a family of six children, finished her education in the St. Paul High School. She is the mother of two daughters, Dorothy Jane, born in 1912, and Margaret Ann, born in 1918.

N. L. Nelson. The popularity and esteem paid N. L. Nelson are largely a measure of the good service that a capable banker can render a community in its development and substantial improvement. From the very beginning of his residence Mr. Nelson has regarded himself as a fellow pioneer with the other early settlers of Plentywood, has worked for and with the people of that locality, and has made his position as a banker a source of constant helpfulness and encouragement to local business and agriculture.

Mr. Nelson was born at Veile, Denmark, November 19, 1882. He makes the humorous claim that "when six months old he urged his parents to come to the United States." He is a son of O. P. and Dorothy Nelson, who it appears for his sake and for other interests and causes involved did in the spring of 1883 immigrate and settle at Hutchinson, Minnesota, where both are still living. The father has been a prosperous farmer for many years. The children of the family are: Bertle, of Flaxton, North Dakota; N. L.; Marie, who died as a young woman; Minnie, of Plentywood; Theodore, of Chicago; and Olive and Harlow, of Plentywood, Montana. O. P. Nelson early became an American citizen, has been a republican voter, and he and his wife are members of the Danish Lutheran Church.

N. L. Nelson grew up in the family home near Hutchinson, acquired a public school education, including the high school course at Hutchinson and a year in the academic department of the University of Minnesota. He early showed an inclination for a mechanical trade, became proficient with the saw and hammer, and worked as a carpenter during vacations.

However, after completing his education he went to North Dakota and began his career as a banker with the Citizens State Bank of Flaxton. A year later he was put in charge of the Pioneer State Bank of Kermit, North Dakota, and remained its active head for three years. He then disposed of his banking interests in North Dakota, and in August, 1909, identified himself with the community of Plentywood.

Associated with F. N. Huff and H. W. Barner he organized the private bank known as the Security Bank of Plentywood, operating on a capital of $10,000. In April, 1911, it was incorporated as the State Bank of Plentywood, other stockholders at the time being Peter Marron and Andrew Fadness. In the organization the first president was D. N. Tallman of Willmar, Minnesota, who had had some interests in the private bank. He was soon succeeded as president by Mr. Marron, while Andrew Fadness became vice president, N. L. Nelson, cashier, and F. N. Huff, assistant cashier. The capital at that time was raised to $20,000 and a year later became $25,000, as it continues to the present. The bank has a surplus of $10,000, average deposits of $325,000, and has paid an annual dividend since organization. No one has more friends in the Plentywood community than Mr. Nelson, and all his friends are likewise friends of the bank. The institution has met the needs of a rapidly growing and developing section, and has gained an enviable reputation as a sound institution with a safe and conservative management.

Mr. Nelson has been a worker with his fellow citizens in projects for general advancement and improvement. For several years he has been a member of the town Board of Education. He is a stanch republican, casting his first presidential vote for Colonel Roosevelt in 1904. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge. Recently Mr. Nelson established a home in a suburb of Plentywood, erecting a modern six-room bungalow, and thus adding attractiveness to one of the natural beauty spots on the Plentywood-Culbertson highway.

In Sheridan County, Montana, June 22, 1912, Mr. Nelson married Miss Cora Sandvig. She was born at Ada, Minnesota, September 4, 1885, only daughter of K. J. and Lena (Helland) Sandvig. Her father was born in Norway and came to Montana in 1906 from Fertile, Minnesota. Mrs. Nelson had four brothers. One of them, James Acton Sandvig, lost his life in France while an American soldier. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson have three children: Marjorie H., Howard S. and James Acton.

Arthur Larrivee is not only one of the most progressive and successful ranchers and stockmen of the Flathead Valley, but is member of a family around whom gather many of the important historical associations of Northern Montana.

He was born in Missoula County, a son of Henry and Emily (Brown) Larrivee. Emily Brown's father was Louie Brown, a French-Canadian who came from Quebec. He was well educated, and came to Montana to assist the priest in building the mission at Stevensville. He spent two years in the Flathead country among the Kootenai tribe of Indians, being a religious teacher under the Catholic Church. He was sent there by Father Ravalli. Father Ravalli, one of the historic characters of Montana, frequently stayed a month at a time at the Brown home. Louie Brown was a real pioneer, and endured many hardships and frequently went hungry in order to carry out his duties as a teacher. He married Emily, a daughter of Goshea, a noted chief of the Kalispell Tribe. In 1849 he joined in the rush to the California gold fields, taking his family, and after two years there returned north to Washington, and in later years, in order to please his wife, moved back to Montana so that she might enjoy the companionship of her own people. They settled eighteen miles below Missoula, at a point afterward known as Frenchtown. Louie Brown at this locality built a grist mill, operated by the water of Frenchtown Creek. His burrs or mill stones were fashioned from the boulders found in that vicinity. Many years after the old mill had decayed the boulders were still left on the ground.

Henry Larrivee was also a French-Canadian from Montreal, and met his death in Montana in 1885, when a tree fell on him. His widow, who was born while the Brown family were living in Washington, was left with two children, Emerance and Arthur. The daughter was married, and died leaving two daughters, Josephine and Emma. Mrs. Henry Larrivee in her widowhood proved true to her trust, and in order to support her family was employed as a cook in Charlie Allard's stage station along the Flathead Lake. That station entertained hundreds of the travelers, trappers and hunters and also homesteaders coming into the country. One of the early visitors was Charles Conrad, who came from Fort Benton and was an associate of Col. A. A. White in locating

John Davey

Catherine A Davey

a townsite for James H. Hill. One night at the station Conrad requested that Mrs. Larrivee call over some of the local Indian names, saying "you can have the honor of naming our new town." She expressed a preference for Kalispell, and thus the name of that chief city of the Flathead vicinity is accounted for. Later in life Mrs. Larrivee became the wife of William Irvine, a prominent and wealthy stockman. After many years they left their ranch and moved to a fine modern home in Polson.

Arthur Larrivee married Miss Lena Mae Ainsworth, who was born near Hazelhurst, Mississippi, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Ainsworth. She was educated in the public schools of Mississippi, and is a pleasant, sociable, cultured woman.

Arthur Larrivee took charge of Mr. Irvine's home ranch, one of the finest in improvement, equipment and productiveness in the Flathead Valley. The ranch is located on White Earth Creek. As a young man Mr. Larrivee frequently drove a six-horse coach from Ravalli to Demersville, and hauled hundreds of explorers and homeseekers across the reservation. At that time there was no bridge over the Pend d'Oreille River, and his stage and its load of passengers were carried over on a ferryboat.

Mr. Larrivee is affiliated with the Elks, is a Catholic, and is a stalwart republican. He has one son, Joe Irvine, named in honor of his grandfather, in whose home he spent his early life. Joe Irvine distinguished himself during the World war in the aviation corps. He received his early education in Nebraska and became a member of the One Hundred and Thirtieth Aerial Squadron, being trained at Kelley Field in Texas and later was an instructor in the use of machine guns and other aviation equipment at the field at Rantoul, Illinois. He received an honorable discharge and is now an employe of the First National Bank of Polson. He was married to Miss Ruth Loveland at Missoula, Montana. She was born in Colorado, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Loveland. She was educated in Polson, Montana.

W. A. Gregg. The residence of W. A. Gregg at Polson antedates the founding and formal history of the town itself. He was doing business as a merchant on land that had not been opened to settlement, and was therefore on hand to welcome the town at its birth. While Polson does not maintain an official publicity service, that service is voluntarily performed by Mr. Gregg, and no one has a better understanding of the virtues and advantages of the town and the surrounding district and no one is better able to present these advantages to the outside world.

Mr. Gregg was born in Lenawee County, Michigan, a son of William and Margaret (Stewart) Gregg. He was educated in the public schools of his native state, also attended a business college, and at Detroit he married Miss Elizabeth Anderson. She was born and educated at Glasgow, Scotland, a daughter of James Anderson.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Gregg determined to make a trial of fortune in Montana. Mr. Gregg had entertained a flattering opinion of Montana as a result of a previous visit. He and his wife on coming to the state first located at Havre, where for several years he was employed by E. V. Hauser and the Havre Commercial Company. He left the latter organization and with some partners opened a grocery business, but sold out and came to Polson in 1908. Here he bought the local business of the Gates Mercantile Company and conducted it for three years, since which time he has given his attention to buying and selling real estate. Mr. Gregg on coming to Polson homesteaded his lots by erecting buildings, though the land had not yet been appraised by the Government, and he had to secure a permit from the Indian agent to stay on the reservation. Mr. Gregg as a real estate man knows his subject, and his entire heart and faith are in his work, and it is an incorrigible doubter who could not be convinced by him.

Mr. Gregg is especially enthusiastic about the climate and the agricultural resources of the Flathead district. The climate around Polson is that of the Pacific Coast rather than the climate of Eastern Montana, which more nearly resembles the Dakotas. In Mr. Gregg's office on Main Street are attractive examples of what the soil and climate of this district will produce. The several wonderful new types of everbearing berries, raspberries and strawberries, thrive with a special luxuriance in this locality. Mr. Gregg several years ago sold a man a tract of land averaging $50 an acre. This man sold in one season $500 of strawberries off of one acre. In his office are three beautiful silver cups, awarded at the State Fair of Helena for the best displays of vegetables, grain and potatoes. These displays were gathered from farms and truck gardens of Indians on the Indian Reservation. Mr. Gregg handles real estate and also rentals and insurance. In his office is also located the Government farmer and timber man in charge of the Indian work in this vicinity.

But of all his displays Mr. Gregg is personally proudest of his exhibit of four sons and one daughter bearing the family name of Gregg. Their Christian names are William A., Mildred L., T. Stewart, Robert Kenneth and Harold A. They are all attending the public schools of Polson, the two oldest in high school. Mr. Gregg has given some of his time to service as a member of the Polson School Board, and takes a great deal of pride in the fine public school system that has been developed in spite of adverse circumstances. The first citizens at Polson had no school, no taxable property that could support such an institution, and by co-operative and volunteer work they hired a teacher and secured a building to provide for the needs of the first children. Mr. Gregg is an active member of the First Presbyterian Church, of which he is an elder. In the establishment of this church likewise the public spirit of the community came into evidence. Several buildings were donated for use in worship, and at the present time the congregation has the finest Presbyterian Church in the county. Mr. Gregg is a liberal republican in politics.

John Davey. Enjoying the hospitality of one of Hill County's foremost citizens, John Davey, and listening to his intelligent, thoughtful discussion of the world's greatest events, the visitor may well believe that no early handicap in the way of lack of educational advantages or early opportunity could have ever discouraged or faded his spirit of energy. He came to Montana in boyhood, although already a miner of experience, for years was identified with the mining industry, took advantage of business opportunities as they offered, and for many years has been contented and prosperous on his extensive ranch. When he located on Little Box Elder Creek the site of his ranch and his beautiful modern home were a lonely wilderness, and the change that has been brought about by Mr. Davey's practical industry is something to marvel at.

John Davey was born in Cornwall, England, March 15, 1867. His parents were Joseph and Louisa (Martin) Davey, lifelong residents of Cornwall and devoted members of the Baptist Church. The mother survived until 1909, passing away at the age of seventy-five years, but the father died in 1887, aged sixty-one years. He was a miner in the ore and tin mines of Cornwall. Of their seven children there are five yet living, John Davey being the youngest of the family. Two of his brothers, James and Albert, came to this western country and both are well-remembered. James Davey had a reputation for physical strength before he left Cornwall, where he had won championship as a wrestler, and after coming to the United States became well known in mining regions in Arizona, Montana and Idaho, winning the blue ribbon in contests as an expert driller. Later he went to Western Australia and for a time was foreman in the celebrated Fingal mine there, then returned to England and in 1910 died in his old home in Cornwall.

Until he was thirteen years old John Davey of this record attended the local schools. At that age he was considered far enough advanced in his studies and old enough in years to become self-supporting, and he began work in the Cornwall mining district, beginning with easy tasks but advancing to more dangerous ones, and by the time he was eighteen years old was an expert miner. He sailed then for the United States and was landed in the port of New York City. He reached Helena, Montana, in June, 1885, and went from there by stage to his first work, in the Gloster mine, where he remained for three years. Between then and 1894, when he located on his present ranch, he worked in many of the leading mines of this section, including: The Jay Gould, Hubbard, Stample, Enterprise and others in Grant and Butte counties and doing much prospecting. Mr. Davey paid his first visit to Little Box Elder Creek in 1889, his brother Albert having located on Milk River and gone into the cattle business, and the brothers became associated in the business. But in 1894, when Mr. Davey came here with his wife, he changed his filing for a more advantageous place for a permanent home. On his property he built a log house 16 by 20 feet in dimension, and this continued the family home for years.

Mr. Davey started into the cattle business with one cow and some calves, and from that beginning developed a great agricultural industry covering general farming and raising of cattle and horses. He raises Hereford and Shorthorn cattle and breeds Percheron horses, being reputed the owner of some of the finest Percherons in the state. He owns 1,200 acres of fine land and controls the operation of 2,000 acres and has other property.

On November 9, 1892, Mr. Davey was united in marriage at Helena, Montana, to Miss Catherine Arthur, who was born in Cornwall, England, a daughter of Thomas and Jemima (Hatherley) Arthur. She has one living sister, Mary Elizabeth. Her people came to Helena, Montana, when she was young, there being but one log cabin standing then in what is now the bustling city. Her father followed mining there during the rest of his life. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Davey, two of whom died in infancy, the others being as follows: Martin H., who lives at Spokane, Washington; Arthur J., who married Barbara Null; and James W. and Woodrow A., who are at home.

In 1908 Mr. Davey and wife with one child went on a visit to England and remained in the neighborhood of their birthplace for four months. After returning to Montana Mr. Davey erected his present handsome ranch residence, a most attractive building of modern comfort and convenience, with beautiful trees shading its wide verandas. It is equipped with a hot water heating plant and is one of the fine rural homes that may be found near Havre, Montana. In 1919 and previously Mr. Davey did considerable building in Havre, in that year putting up a handsome apartment building on the corner of Second and Fifth Avenue, before this having built two houses on either side of the new structure. All these are fine renting properties.

Mr. Davey makes no claim to being a politician and reserves the right to cast an independent vote, but he has always been willing to co-operate with his fellow citizens to further the county's welfare and has been particularly interested in the matter of the public schools. When the school district in which he lives was organized he was electel a member of the school board and has served as its chairman ever since. He and Mrs. Davey attend the Methodist Episcopal Church. In commenting on the present easy transportation facilities Mr. Davey recalls many round trips of 400 miles he has made on horseback in order to do business at Helena.

W. W. Gabb, a merchant at Polson, is an old time westerner, fought Indians in Western Kansas and Montana forty years ago, and before locating in the Flathead Valley was an expert technical man with several mining industries.

He was born at Cleveland, Ohio, youngest of the five children of William W. Gabb and wife. When he was a boy his parents moved to Allegheny City, now part of greater Pittsburgh, and he received his education in the public schools there. At the age of sixteen he went to New York City, and for three years was employed by the Guion Steamship Company. Returning to Pittsburgh, he worked in the steel mills a year, and since then has lived almost altogether in the West. For seven years he rode the range in Colorado in the employ of the Rochester Stock & Pool Company. In April, 1879, Mr. Gabb was one of the seventeen young men who stood off 300 Indians in the fight known as the Eldorado Massacre on the line between Kansas and Colorado. This was a party of Cheyenne and Sioux Indians, and seven of Mr. Gabb's companions were killed and he sustained two scalp wounds, two arrows were driven into his right arm, and a knife thrust entirely through his left hand. He was severely injured, and was seventy-two hours en route to the Denver Hospital. Three years later, in 1882, he had some further experiences with hostile Indians in the Big Horn Basin of Montana. He and two companions were sent from the ranch after some cattle, were surprised by Indians and in a running fight one of his assailants used a big war club and broke Mr. Gabb's leg. There were no doctors available, and he rode sixty-two miles across the rough country to what is known as the Bridle Bit Ranch, and there set his own leg and rested three weeks until it was healed. From Montana he returned to Kansas, and rode the range on the Smoky Hill Ranch, alternately engaging in mining in Colorado. He studied mineralogy under George O. Smith, at present director of the United States Geological Survey at Washington. For several years Mr. Gabb was assayer for the Colorado Smelting Company at Pueblo.

He married Miss Mary E. Gray, of Monroe County, Iowa. They have four children: Leslie, John W., Vera and Irene. Leslie finished his education in the University of Nebraska at Lincoln. Both sons were in the United States service during the war, Leslie in the Signal Corps and John in the mechanical department of the Aviation Corps, most of the time being spent at Kelley Field in Texas. Leslie was overseas in France, and subsequently with the Army of Occupation at Coblenz, Germany. Leslie married a Missouri girl and has two children. The daughter Vera is a student in the Montana Wesleyan College at Helena, and Irene is in the Polson High School.

Mr. and Mrs. Gabb attend the Methodist Episcopal Church at Polson. He has been affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for forty years. His home has been in the Flathead Valley for fourteen years, and by hard work and good management he has made a success of his affairs and is esteemed as a good business man and a citizen whose support can be counted upon for every progressive movement. He has exhibited a high degree of physical and moral courage, and he deserves to rank among the trail blazers of the West.

John Weightman is one of the best known pioneers of the Flathead country of Montana. A veteran liveryman, former stage driver, his interests through a long period of years have been in transportation, and he had handled a large volume of the traffic in and out of the Flathead country. Hundreds of prominent men have been numbered among his patrons, and have taken pleasure in expressing for him the esteem and friendship he deserves. Mr. Weightman has traveled from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Gulf to the Yukon, and it is his substantial verdict that no region he has visited contains so many qualities of charm as the Flathead country.

Mr. Weightman was born May 24, 1855, at Pottsville, Pennsylvania, of English parents, a son of William S. and Anne (Salmon) Weightman. His parents moved to Boston, Massachusetts, and lived in that eastern city until 1865. John Weightman acquired his early education at Bunker Hill. As a boy in Boston one day he saw some of the great celebrities of the world, including the Prince of Wales, Abraham Lincoln, Tom Thumb and Commodore Nutt. In 1865 the Weightman family moved to Illinois, locating on the Buena Vista farm in McHenry County.

It was in 1877 that John Weightman started for the Northwest, having heard much of the country of Montana. He came to Beaverhead Valley, locating where the City of Dillon now stands. That was his home until 1890, when he moved to Demersville and engaged in the livery business. For ten years he operated a stage between Ravalli and Flathead Lake to the point now known as Polson. When the Town of Demersville was moved to Kalispell Mr. Weightman went along and established and operated the first livery in Kalispell. Part of his old barn at Demersville was moved to Kalispell. He has been in the business in the Flathead country for over thirty years.

At Dillon he married Miss Katie Barnard, a native of Box Elder County, Utah. Three daughters were born to their marriage: Mabel, wife of W. W. Bond, of New York, and mother of two children, Lucile and Evalon; Ida May, who is Mrs. F. W. Worden, of Ravalli, Montana, their family consisting of four children, Louise, Jane, Joe Dixon and Ruth; and Nina, Mrs. M. J. Salzman, of Ravalli, who has three children, Kathleen, Jack and Robert. The daughters were carefully educated at Kalispell, all being graduates of the high school and all were christened and reared in the Episcopal faith.

For thirty years Mr. Weightman has been operating the Star Route mail line, carrying the mails by special contract with the Government from Dillon to Bannock, from Demersville to Columbia Falls, and had the first mail contract between these points. He also operated a line between Galispell and Big Forks for eight years, between Belton and Lake McDonald eight years, and has handled most of the mail since the National Glacier Park opened. He was the first licensed concessionaire to do business in the Glacier National Park.

Mr. Weightman is a charter member of the Elks, and a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, the Maccabees and the Masonic lodges. Politically he is a stanch republican, is a strenuous admirer of the career of Theodore Roosevelt, and among present day statesmen of the country entertains the highest opinion of Franklin K. Lane former secretary of the interior.

Mr. Weightman came to Montana without wealth or settled business position, and has found here all the opportunities his energy or enterprise craved. He has endeavored to do his part as a good citizen, and through his opportunities to meet personally thousands of travelers in the state has never neglected to present the resources and wonderful advantages of Montana. The Weightman home has always been noted for its hospitality, and Mr. and Mrs. Weightman have exemplified all the generosity associated with the typical old time Montana citizens. While a resident of Dillon Mr. Weightman was appointed postmaster by President Garfield, his commission being signed by Garfield's successor, Chester A. Arthur. He cast his first vote for Hayes and Wheeler while at Elgin, Illinois, and his first vote in the territory of Montana was given to Maj. Martin Maginnis. His last vote was cast for Hon. T. J. Walsh. Mr. Weightman served as a member of the school board of Kalispell, and has supported every movement that he thought would contribute to the development and prosperity of the community. While he was postmaster at Dillon a fire caused the total loss of his business, though he managed to save the mail. Before a regular express agent was appointed at Kalispell Mr. Weightman was the only man empowered to open the safes on the express cars of the Great Northern at that point. In the course of years he estimates that he has transported in and out of the district between Belton and Lake McDonald more than 35,000 people.

In 1898 Mr. Weightman went to Alaska, taking 1,000 head of cattle to the Klondike. The stock, with 150 tons of baled hay and some material for building a railway, were loaded on the barge Skookem at Seattle, and the tug Tacoma drew the barge to Pyramid Harbor. Mr. Weightman then herded his stock overland by the Dawson trail to the Upper Yukon, a distance of 610 miles. He left Seattle June 1, 1898. On the way in he and a friend, Billy Lynch, floated down in a birch bark canoe from Fort Selkirk to Dawson, a distance of 200 miles, in two days. On this trip Mr. Weightman had a jersey cow, and sold her product in beer bottles for $5 a bottle to the Dawson Hospital. The steamer Klondike on Flathead Lake was named in honor of Mr. Weightman's Alaska experience by his friend Mr. Hodge, the owner.

H. D. Apgar was one of the early homesteaders in Northern Flathead County, and has been a man of enterprise in developing the beautiful region around the National Glacier Park and Lake McDonald, where his home is a dream of beauty.

Mr. Apgar, whose name is found in the postoffice guide as representing Apgar Postoffice on Lake McDonald, was born at Shakopee, Minnesota, a son of Milo B. and D. Jeanette Apgar. He was educated in the public schools of Minnesota, took up the drug business, and for a number of years followed it in Birmingham, Alabama. He came to the Glacier Park in Montana November 1, 1895. His father had located a homestead on Lake McDonald in what is now Glacier Park in the spring of 1892, and H. D. Apgar proved upon it for his father's heirs, the father passing away in 1896.

In the early days all supplies were brought from Demersville by boat, constituting a trip of two weeks or more over forty or fifty miles.

October 1, 1901, at Kalispell, Mr. Apgar married Miss Jessie Cunningham. She was born in Arkansas, a daughter of H. J. and Atlanta Cunningham. They have three children: Helen, Jeanette and Milo D.

Mr. Apgar is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and Sons of Veterans, his father having been a brave and honored soldier of the Civil war. In politics he votes for the man and the principles rather than the party. Mr. Apgar is a member of the Apgar ancestry that has been in America since Revolutionary times, and a number of his family have been soldiers.

Mrs. Apgar is the postmistress of Apgar Postoffice at Lake McDonald. Their beautiful home is on the shores of that lake and they maintain some attractive accommodations for the annual flood of visitors to the National Park, having a number of log cabins which they rent to tourists. Mrs. Apgar as a young lady lived at Columbia Falls. She is a refined, Christian woman of pleasing personality.

Harold Flower, proprietor of the beautiful Fairview Ranch at Hot Springs, is one of the typical ranchers of Montana and a man widely and favorably known. He was born in Derby, England, and is fifty-five years of age, a son of Capt. Joseph Daniel Flower, a Civil war veteran, and Elizabeth (Walker) Flower. But he left his native land when sixteen years of age and came to the United States, settling at Leavenworth, Kansas. Mr. Flower is a graduate of the Royal College of Preceptors, London, is an architect and civil engineer by profession, practicing in Chicago until 1910, when he moved with his family into the Flathead Indian Reservation in Sanders County, homesteading 160 acres of land three miles from Hot Springs, later adding by purchase until they now have a very valuable and extensive ranch, forty acres of which is under irrigation. An attractive six-room bungalow, with its big porches, and other commodious buildings have been erected, good improvements have been made and there are no ranch homes in the valley more beautiful than theirs. The location of the ranch overlooking as it does the Little Bitter Root Valley and mountain peaks, naturally suggested the name it bears, "Fairview."

Mr. Flower was married to Elizabeth Konklin, who was born in Kankakee, Illinois, a daughter of Henry Clay and Elizabeth Konklin, of Kentucky, the former an editor. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Flower, namely: Walter, Virginia, June and Adrian, the three youngest of whom are students in the schools of Kalispell or Hot Springs.

A friend of education, Mr. Flower has done much to raise the standard of the schools and the school system in this neighborhood. For a number of years he has been a member of the school board of his district, three successive terms serving as chairman of the Board of Trustees. The beautiful school buildings at Lone Pine and Hot Springs were erected through his instrumentality. He was the architect, and he also planned and built the bath houses at Hot Springs. He is a staunch believer in progress and improvement, especially good roads, and, most important, the proper education of the children, and that no investment can be made which will return better results. A man of education, high ideals and broad vision, he is able to look ahead and see the possibilities of this region, and works hard to awaken his neighbors to the importance of community building and development. He is a democrat, but a believer in principle and good men before politics or party. In all of his work he is seconded by his wife, a most highly educated and cultivated lady, who is very popular in the county, and is especially prominent in church and Christian service work. During the late war Mr. Flower was chairman of the Sanders County Liberty Loan Committee and Council of Defense, which were accredited with honor and success through his efforts. He has been active in all matters of interest for the welfare of the county and its people, a business man, farmer and true American.

Scott Marques. At present the country is exercised over the problem of providing proper employment for the soldiers who have returned to this country from their service overseas during the great war or who have been discharged from the training camps where they were preparing to meet the enemy. Over fifty years ago the Government faced the same problem, and solved it by interesting the veterans of the war between the North and the South in agricultural pursuits. The man who passed through the necessary training, whether in camp or actual service required to develop him into a soldier, does not take kindly to a restricted indoor life upon his return from the front. He needs the outdoor life of the farmer or ranchman, and if the advice of the veterans of the other great war of the country is heeded the present problem will be solved as it was before. Some of the most prosperous of these veterans are those who have "made good" on western land, among them being Scott Marques of Camas.

Scott Marques was born in Switzerland, Indiana, a son of Sidney and Lydia Marques. Sidney Marques was also a veteran of the war of the '60s, in which he was a brave and gallant soldier. Scott Marques enlisted from Cincinnati, Ohio, and was detailed after being mustered into the service to ambulance duty, in which he continued until the close of the war. After his discharge Mr. Marques went back to Ohio, and then to Illinois, where he met and was married to Mary Clark, born in Illinois, a daughter of John and Nancy Clark. Mr. and Mrs. Marques lived in Mason County, Illinois, for thirty years after their marriage, successfully engaged in farming, but in 1908, attracted by the opening up of land in Montana, came to the state and now own and operate a valuable ranch in the vicinity of Camas.

The ten children born to Mr. and Mrs. Marques are as follows: Annetta, who is Mrs. Frank Wade, of Bloomington, Illinois, has five sons and one daughter, namely, Grace, Clare, Francis, Sidney, Eugene and a young son; Robert, who married, is a cook and lives at Portland, Oregon; Sidney, who married Lettie Cox, is an undertaker and hardware merchant of Edgewood, Illinois; Ruth, who married Rollo Hoffman, a dairyman of Whitefish, Montana, has three children, Carlyn, Percy and Anna; Oscar, who is now at home with his parents, was in the service of his country for two years during the World war, and overseas for eighteen months; Eugene, who is also a veteran of the World war, served for eighteen months in France, and was discharged on May 19, 1919, at Fort Russell, Wyoming, and is now in the State of Washington; John, who lives at Elmo, Montana, married Ada Sparling and has five children, Evalyn, Leona, Gladys, Alton and a baby; Evalyn, who married Andrew Shultz, has two children, Harvey and Carrie; Andrew, who is married, lives at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and has spent eight years in the marine service, and during the World war was in France and Germany;

DR. AND MRS. E. E. JAMES

and Harvey, who married Emma Wilson, lives at Denver, Colorado, and was in the marine service for four years.

In politics Mr. Marques is a strong republican. Out of the Marques family four sons enlisted under the flag their father fought to keep waving above a free people, and through her tears Mrs. Marques used to proudly view her service flag with its four stars, and she feels that she cannot be grateful enough that none of them turned to gold during that terrific combat.

EDWIN EVENS JAMES. One of the leading citizens and representative men of Cascade County for many years was the late Edwin E. James, whose fine ranch home is located about six miles southwest of Cascade, and where he died in 1916. His was an eminently active and useful life, but the limited space at the disposal of the biographer forbids more than a casual mention of the leading events in his career, which will suffice to show that earnest endeavor and honesty of purpose rightly applied and persistently followed will lead to unqualified success. He was a man of influence in local affairs, and was looked upon as a man thoroughly in sympathy with any movement looking toward the betterment or advancement of the community.

Edwin Evens James was a native son of the old Keystone State, having been born in the City of Philadelphia, on April 9, 1851, and was the son of Charles S. and Mary (Evens) James, both of whom were also natives of Philadelphia. Of the seven children born to these parents, he was the third in order of birth. Charles S. James was an educator of acknowledged ability, having been a professor of mathematics in Bucknell University for many years. His wife dying in 1892, he then came West to visit his son, the subject of this sketch, and again in 1900 he came here to visit, and his death occurred here in June, 1901.

Edwin E. James secured his elementary education in the common schools of his native city, and then became a student in Bucknell University at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, where he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Subsequently his alma mater conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. He then matriculated in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated with the class of 1875. He first located for the active practice of his profession at Montandon in Central Pennsylvania, but later settled at Clinton, New Jersey, where he remained until 1880, when he went to Michigan. In the fall of 1882 Doctor James came to Chestnut Valley, Montana, and here was actively and successfully engaged in the practice until 1905, when he retired from the professional field. With a wise foresight Doctor James in 1882, on first coming to this valley, had pre-empted 120 acres of land, later, in 1885, took up a homestead, and here he engaged with considerable success in farming and stock raising for many years.

Doctor James passed through years of arduous toil and hardship during the early years after his location here. A western man in the broad sense of the term, although a native of the East, he realized the wants of the people, and with a strong hand and an active brain supplied the demand generously and unsparingly. His life was an open book, known and read by his many friends, who found therein no blank or soiled pages and nothing to offend, for Doctor James always endeavored to measure his life by strict principles of rectitude. He ranked high among the medical men of his day and was in every respect a most commendable example of the successful, self-made man and unselfish, virile and helpful pioneer. Doctor James died at his home in Chestnut Valley on the 1st day of April, 1916, Mrs. James died April 9, 1920.

Edwin E. James was married on December 29, 1875, to Mary Frances Ingham, the daughter of Thomas and Martha Ann (Smith) Ingham. The father was born in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1818, and died in 1906, while his wife was born in Williamstown, Massachusetts, in 1817, and died in 1891. Thomas Ingham was a carpenter by trade, but later became a manufacturer of hay rakes at Sandisfield, Massachusetts. Eventually he became a building contractor, which line he followed until seventy years old, when he retired. He was a member of the Baptist Church, was a strong abolitionist and was aligned with the republican party.

To Doctor and Mrs. James were born six children, namely: Charles S. who married Lulu Wyatt, and they live in San Francisco, California; Thomas James married Eva Nolan, and they have four children; Anna Belle, who completed her education in the School of Domestic Science at Boston, Massachusetts, enlisted in the active service of the Red Cross in the spring of 1917 and in October of that year she was sent to Camp Sherman at Chillicothe, Ohio, where she spent one year, was then transferred to Brest, France, and later to Kirknon Hospital, where she remained as dietitian until August 3, 1919; John Sexton, who graduated in 1909 from the civil engineering department of the Montana State College at Bozeman, lives in Cascade, and married Edith Burke, and they have two children; Lucius died at the age of eight years; George M., who had completed his studies in the Great Falls High School, enlisted in December, 1917, at Great Falls in the Field Artillery. He was trained in the camp at Douglas, Arizona, and was assigned to the Tenth Regiment of Artillery, Third Division. He was ordered oversea and landed at Bordeaux, France. He participated in the skirmishes and battles incident to the great Argonne drive, and was also in the San Mihiel drive and at Soissons, the second battle of the Marne, and other engagements. Because of sickness he was finally sent to a hospital, and from there was sent home, arriving at New York on December 10, 1918. After remaining in a hospital there for a time he was transferred to a hospital at Lakewood, New Jersey, where he remained until his recovery, and was finally discharged in February, 1919.

Doctor James took a deep interest in the community life about him and was a generous supporter of all good works. Along the line of professional interest he was one of the earliest local members of the Montana State Medical Society. Fraternally he was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was a Baptist in religious belief, while his political relations were with the republican party, though in local elections he invariably voted for the best men for office regardless of party lines. Such, in brief, is the record of a man who honestly labored not only for his own individual advancement, but also for the improvement of the entire community, whose interests he ever had at heart.

J. P. HINCHILWOOD. No student of history or one who had the honor of knowing a veteran of the great war of our own country was at all surprised at the wonderful army of gallant young men America was able to send to France during the World war. Bravery, gallantry and patriotism is the heritage of Americans. This country has never asked for a demonstration of these virtues in either war or peace that it has not met with a prompt and ready response. The "boys in blue" set the standard aloft, and it was not allowed to fall, but was upheld by the "boys in khaki," who were proud to feel that they were following in the footsteps of their grandfathers. One of the men of Sanders County who enjoys the distinction of having served in the Union army during the war between the North and South, and later having been equally useful as a civil engineer connected with western surveys, is J. P. Hinchilwood.

The birth of J. P. Hinchilwood occurred in Mahoning County, Ohio, September 16, 1840, and he is a son of Archibald and Margaret (O'Keefe) Hinchilwood, the latter of whom died when J. P. Hinchilwood was a child. He grew to maturity in his native county, where he attended the public schools. The war clouds which had been gathering over his beloved country burst upon the land in 1861, and when just twenty-one J. P. Hinchilwood enlisted in the Union army as a member of Company D, Ninety-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, under Captain Courvoisier, being at that time a resident of Indiana. At first his regiment was attached to the Thirteenth Corps, but was later transferred to the Sixteenth, and was sent to Memphis and thence down the Mississippi River to Vicksburg. Mr. Hinchilwood took part in the Red River expedition, and was at Alexandria when the famous dam was built which floated the war ships that had grounded and saved them for the Government. Returning to Memphis, his regiment met General Forest and was victorious. Once more the command returned to Memphis, and from there went out against General Price, after which a return was made as far north as St. Louis. On this last expedition Mr. Hinchilwood, to his regret, was not present, as he was confined in a hospital. The command then went to Nashville and met General Hood at Franklin, being commanded by General Thomas, and later engaged in the battle at Nashville, where Mr. Hinchilwood rejoined his regiment. General Hood was followed up the Tennessee River, until he escaped, and the Union troops returned to Eastport. As this was in the middle of winter no further operations were carried on by this division until spring, when the troops were ordered to Mobile, Alabama. Mr. Hinchilwood received his discharge at Memphis, Tennessee, August 12, 1865, and returned home. The veterans of that war endured hardships unknown to modern warfare. It is a recognized fact that many more died on account of lack of proper care and of disease than did on the battlefield. In those days prevention of disease was only in its infancy. Modern surgery was unknown. Operations were made without either antiseptic or remedial agent, and few wounds healed without a period of infection. The great swamps of the southland were teaming with malarial germs, and it is a wonder that any of the men sent from a bracing northern climate into them escaped death. It is safe to say that not one of the veterans of this war came out of the conflict untouched. Each one has carried with him in one form or another remembrances of the days when he put all thought of self aside to offer upon the altar of his country a free-will sacrifice.

After returning to Indiana at the close of the war Mr. Hinchilwood decided to seek a broader field of endeavor, and came as far west as Minnesota, where for twenty-one years he was engaged as a civil and surveying engineer, principally in the employ of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company as a member of its engineering corps, and as such came to Montana. Finding an opening that suited him at Plains, Mr. Hinchilwood left the railroad and became a resident of Sanders County, and for over twenty years was engaged in surveying. He then practically retired, and building a beautiful residence at Hot Springs has since made this his home, amid delightful surroundings, the great mountains, like sentinals of the eternal army standing guard over the valley below. A niece of Mr. Hinchilwood, Miss Bertha Morrison, a native of Iowa, and a daughter of Benjamin and Jeanette (Owen) Morrison, has charge of the household affairs and gives the excellent gentleman a daughter's affection and care. Mr. Hinchilwood has been very much interested in the work of the Grand Army of the Republic, and has enjoyed attending its re-unions, and was a delegate to the Twenty-first Annual Encampment from the Department of Montana; to the encampment held at Dillon, Montana, in 1905; to the one at Helena, Montana, in 1907; to the one at Bozeman, Montana, in 1906; and to the one at Butte in 1908. In 1907 and 1912 he was on the staff of the Montana state commander. Mr. Hinchilwood has in his possessions a number of badges bestowed upon him at different times.

In his own words, Mr. Hinchilwood is a "republican dyed in the wool," and will continue to give his hearty support to the principles and candidates of that party, for he is convinced that under its administration the best interests of the country have been, and will be, conserved. In every relation of life he measures up to the highest conception of American manhood, and is recognized as a true patriot, honorable citizen, kind neighbor and generous friend, and it would be almost impossible to find anyone who does not accord to him due respect and place in him implicit confidence.

W. A. Davis, junior member of the mercantile firm of Peeso, Davis & Company of Camas, is a worthy associate of F. E. Peeso, and one of the alert business men of his community. He was born at Danbury, Connecticut, a son of Allan J. and Caroline (Buckley) Davis.

After attending the schools of his native city and being graduated from its high school, Mr. Davis in 1902 came West to Great Falls, Montana, as a traveling salesman, representing a large eastern manufacturer in teas, coffees and spices in Washington, Idaho, Arizona and Montana. In August, 1916, he severed these connections, and buying the interest of Mr. Zeh in the firm of Peeso & Zeh, formed his present associations as a member of the firm of Peeso, Davis & Company.

Mr. Davis was married at Waltham, Montana, to Miss Mary Oberlin, a daughter of Peter Oberlin. Mrs. Davis was educated in Michigan, where her father still resides. Mr. and Mrs. Davis have a son, Frederick Allan. Mr. Davis votes for the man he deems best fitted for the office in question, preferring not to tie himself down to party issues. Both Mr. Davis and his partner are numbered among the progressive young men of the county, and are strong boosters for this section of the state. They have expressed their faith in its future by investing here, and are anxious to prove the wisdom of their selection. In addition to the large general store at Camas the firm maintains a branch establishment five miles from Camas, at Lone Pine. The new irrigation project is opening up the country around Camas, and the branch store is a great convenience to the number of new settlers as well as the old ones, who can there secure the same goods as are handled at the main store. It is only a matter of a few years before all of this region will be well populated, and Messrs. Peeso and Davis will be given the honor of being pioneers in the mercantile field, and far-sighted men who realized the possibilities here and worked hard to develop them into realities. Having learned the mercantile business on the road, Mr. Davis understands the salesmanship end thoroughly, and can bring to bear his experience in the present undertaking with profitable results. As a man he stands well in the community, and he and Mrs. Davis are popular in the social circle the partners and their wives have gathered about them.

F. E. Peeso, senior member of the mercantile firm of Peeso, Davis & Company of Camas, is one of the sound and reliable business men of this region. He was born at Syracuse, New York, a son of Fred A. and Jennie (Priest) Peeso, and one in a family of three sons and one daughter born to his parents, he being the eldest of the children.

F. E. Peeso was educated in the public schools of New York and Pennsylvania, and when he was twenty years of age came West to Montana and for a period was engaged in mining. About 1907 he settled at Camas, where the celebrated hot springs of Montana are located, and embarked in a mercantile business, later being joined by a partner, a Mr. Zeh, with a small stock, increasing it as the demand increased until today he and his partner, W. A. Davis, who bought out the interest of Mr. Zeh, are the leading merchants of this part of the county. The firm handles groceries and dry goods and does a very large business, especially with the Indians, not only from the Reservation, but also those in Idaho, Washington and other parts of Montana, who send to them for goods to be delivered through the mails. In return they handle the valuable furs, robes and all kinds of articles made by the Indians, which are highly prized by eastern tourists. These goods they not only keep in stock, but sell for the Indians in the San Francisco and Oklahoma markets. The tourists to Glacier Park depend on this firm to supply them with genuine Indian goods. During his residence in Montana Mr. Peeso has become familiar with the Indians, and they look upon him as their friend and trust him implicitly. Not only is he the one through whom they transact their business, but whenever an Indian gets into trouble with the authorities Mr. Peeso is sent for to give bail or explain matters for the trusting Red Man, and never does one of them appeal to him in vain. He speaks several Indian dialects, including the Kootenai and Flathead languages. Having done business with them for so many years Mr. Peeso is an authority and can be depended upon as knowing what he is talking about when he says that they are the best kind of customers, measuring up very favorably with the whites and are just as honest and dependable as those of the lighter skin.

Mr. Peeso was married to Miss Lillian Plint, of Butte, Montana, a daughter of John A. and Louise Plint. Mrs. Peeso was educated in the schools of Butte. Mr. and Mrs. Peeso have one daughter, Elsa Jeanette. In his fraternal affiliations Mr. Peeso belongs to the Masons and Elks. In politics he is a republican, having always supported the principles of that party, and he intends to continue to do so for he appreciates the fact that the best interests of the country are conserved under a republican administration.

George B. Perham. That the plentitude of satiety is seldom attained in the affair of life is to be considered a most beneficial deprivation, for when ambition is satisfied and every ultimate aim is realized, if such be possible, individual apathy must follow. The men who have pushed forward the wheels of progress have been those to whom satisfaction lies ever in the future, who have labored continuously, always finding in each transition stage an incentive to further effort. George B. Perham, a well known farmer of Hill County, is one whose well directed efforts have gained for him a position of desirable prominence in the locality honored by his residence, and it is with a feeling of satisfaction that the writer essays the task of touching briefly upon the salient points in his career, which has been such as to be well worth considering by the youth standing at the parting of the ways, for it shows that success may be achieved by perseverance, fidelity and sound judgment, even in the face of adverse conditions.

George B. Perham was born on his father's farm in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, on September 15, 1870, and is the son of George O. and Frances E. (Bennett) Perham. Both of these parents also were born in Middlesex County, the father in 1842 and the mother in 1849. They are both deceased, the father dying in 1905 and the mother in 1910. The subject of this sketch is the second in order of birth of the four children born to these parents, and all of whom are living, namely: Nellie, George B., Mary and Belle, the latter the wife of Fred Higgins, of Tyngsboro, Massachusetts. The daughter Mary after completing the public school course attended Radcliff Academy at Cambridge, Massachusetts. Having specialized in languages, she then pursued her studies in the University of Berlin, Germany and the University of Paris, France. At the breaking out of the war with Germany, she became associated with the Young Men's Christian Association work in France, particularly in Paris, and at the present time she is acting as interpreter in the latter city. George O. Perham was educated in the schools of Tyngsboro, Massachusetts. He was reared to the life of a farmer and never forsook that vocation. Politically he was an earnest supporter of the republican party and occupied a prominent place in his community, having served as a member of the school board for many years and as one of the selectmen of his township for several terms. He was a Unitarian in his religious faith, and was a man of many fine qualities of character.

George B. Perham was reared on the paternal farmstead in Tyngsboro, Massachusetts and attended its excellent public schools. Subsequently he took a course in the Bryant & Stratton Business College in Boston. He earned his first money by picking blueberries and potatoes, for which he received twenty-five cents a day, but after he completed his business course he went to work for the New England Telephone Company, doing office or clerical work at various places in New England. Later he was assigned to offices at New York City; Cleveland, Ohio; Detroit, Michigan; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Minneapolis, Minnesota; Fargo, North Dakota; San Antonio and Dallas, Texas. On May 15, 1912, Mr. Perham came to what is now Hill County, Montana, and filed on a homestead of 160 acres, thirty miles west of Havre. His wife filed on the adjoining homestead, so that they thus obtained a farm of 320 acres, in addition to which they have leased a half section of school land, so they have 640 acres under their control. They have devoted the major part of their land to the raising of wheat, in which they have been very successful, the crop in 1916 running from fifteen and fifty bushels to the acre. Mr. Perham has also about thirty head of cattle and horses. His home farm is well improved, the buildings and general appearance of the place indicating the owner to be a man of excellent taste and sound judgment.

On November 14, 1914, Mr. Perham was married to Mabel Mackerracher, a native of Perth, Ontario, Canada. She is the second in order of birth of the three children born to her parents, both of whom are deceased. Religiously Mr. and Mrs. Perham attend the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which they are liberal supporters. Politically Mr. Perham is independent, preferring to cast his vote for the men and measures of his choice, regardless of political lines. His career presents a notable example of those qualities of mind and character which are sure to win success. He is deeply interested in his adopted state and proud of its progress and prosperity. He is in every respect worthy of the high esteem in which he is held, for he is a man of public spirit, energetic habits and intellectual attainments.

W. H. George. The talent of success is nothing more than what we can do well, or in the words of the poet Longfellow "doing well whatever we do without any thought of fame." That has been the working attitude and purpose of Mr. W. H. George of Great Falls, who has lived and labored for good ends with a capacity for determination and conservative endeavor that merits and generally achieves success.

Occupying a prominent place among the progressive and enterprising business and professional men not only of Great Falls and Cascade County but of the entire northern part of the state, Mr. George has devoted his entire life to his chosen profession as a funeral director, throwing into his work his entire zeal and energy, and with it has added that courtesy and personality that has won esteem for him in the hearts of all those with whom he has come in contact. Undoubtedly he has a genius for friendship, and there is hardly a man, woman or child in Cascade County but can claim a personal acquaintance with Mr. George.

Wade H. George was born at Arcola, Louisiana, June 29, 1877, and at the age of four years moved to Denver, Colorado, with his parents. He was reared in that western city, receiving his early education there, and although a native of the South the West can justly claim him as its product. At the early age of seventeen he obtained employment with Farmer & Hale, funeral directors of Denver, and thus began learning the undertaking business in a practical way. With an ambition to go further than a practical skill, he later took a course in the Champion School of Embalming and Sanitary Science in Chicago, after the completion of which he came before and successfully passed the Colorado State Board of Embalmers. Having finished his training in his chosen profession in Denver, in 1900 he was offered and accepted the managership of Hermann & Company, funeral directors of Helena, Montana, where he remained two years.

Enterprising and progressive, he soon resolved to launch out for himself, and accordingly came to Great Falls and bought out George Berthold on Central Avenue, a location where he remained about twelve years. His chief aim has been to give the people who had occasion to need his services the best that was to be had, and in order to equip himself and keep abreast of the times he made an extended tour of investigation among the leading funeral directors and undertaking parlors over the United States. As a result, upon his return he decided to build an establishment second to none in the whole Northwest, and in doing so he added to the City of Great Falls one of its most beautiful and substantial buildings, a source of pride to this section of the country. The lower floor he uses for his business, while the upper two stories are converted into a modern apartment house.

Since coming to Great Falls Mr. George has kept the welfare of the people of Cascade County uppermost in his mind. He was the first to realize that an automobile-ambulance was badly needed in the city, and placed at the disposal of the doctors and hospitals of Great Falls in Cascade County the first one to be brought to the State of Montana and one of the first in the Northwest. He also was the first funeral director in Montana to use automobile equipment in connection with his business. He is now rated among the leaders of his profession in the West, his ideas and counsel are constantly sought by his colleagues, and it may be said without hesitation that he has done more to elevate the standard of ethics and professional integrity of the undertaking business than any other one man in this section of the country.

This biography would be incomplete without reference to the many sided interests Mr. George has taken in community and state affairs. He is a prominent exponent of good roads and one of the most earnest boosters for the transcontinental highways, and at the present time and for several years has been chairman of the Good Roads Committee of the Commercial Club. It is a common saying in Cascade County that when a group of farmers wish a piece of road put in shape they usually call on Mr. George to present their case before the commissioners. His name is as frequently spoken with esteem among the farming population as among the residents of the cities. At different times he has been president of the Cascade County Good Roads Association, being one of the founders of the organization, and always holding an executive position in its management. His public spirit has caused him constantly to give his whole-hearted support to every movement for the betterment and advancement of the community, and he has frequently been among the first to originate and father any movement that had as its object the best interests of the boys and girls of Great Falls and Cascade County. It was this kindly motive that led him to make an annual event of Mothers' Day, when he places his fleet of automobiles, under his personal supervision, at the disposal of all the motherless boys and girls of Great Falls free of charge so that they may spend a few leisure hours at the graves of their mothers who have been so dear to them in life.

During the war period Mr. George was ready in response to the extent of his ability at every call, whether to do something for the young men who had gone to fight for his and their flag, or to promote the comfort of the mothers, wives and children left behind. He was especially interested in the Red Cross, and placed his ambulance and automobile equipment at their disposal free of charge.

Besides being one of the oldest members of the Montana Funeral Directors Association, Mr. George is an active member of the following: Great Falls Rotary Club, Meadow Lark Country Club, Great Falls Shrine Club, Great Falls Commercial Club, Cascade Lodge No. 34, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Great Falls Chapter No. 9, Royal Arch Masons, Black Eagle Commandery No. 8, Knights Templar, Great Falls Consistory No. 6 of the Scottish Rite, Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine, a life member of Great Falls Lodge No. 214 of the Elks, member of Cataract Lodge No. 18, Knights of Pythias, Rainbow Lodge No. 28, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Great Falls Aerie No. 14,

W. H. George

Fraternal Order of Eagles, and the Modern Woodmen of America and Woodmen of the World. July 28, 1903, Mr. George was united in marriage in Helena with Susan K. Kline, a native of Bloomington, Illinois.

Michael R. Wentz, who is associated with the Northern Pacific Railroad in the capacity of roundhouse foreman at Whitehall, is descended from an old and well known family of West Virginia. His paternal grandfather was a timber merchant in Cabell County of that state, and while engaged in that work he met with an accident which caused his death. His son, John Thomas Wentz, the father of Michael R., still resides at Barboursville in Cabell County, West Virginia. He was born near that city in 1852, and there he has rounded out a long and useful life, still residing in the vicinity of his birth. He has been a life-long farmer, and success has rewarded his efforts. John T. Wentz married Josephine Dolan, who was also born at Barboursville, in 1853, and to them were born the following children: Michael R., of Whitehall, Montana; George J., who resides at Belfry, Montana, where he is master mechanic for the M. W. & S. Railway Company, and he has resided in this state since the 5th of August, 1901; William Bailey, superintendent for a large railroad contracting firm in Kentucky; Robert M., who is employed by his brother William; Hal E., also in the employ of his brother William; Mollie F., who graduated from Marshall College at Huntington, West Virginia, became the wife of a Mr. Carey, a locomotive engineer; Myrtle, who attended Marshall College at Huntington, married a Mr. Adams, and they reside on their farm near Barboursville, West Virginia.

Michael R. Wentz was born at Barboursville in Cabell County, West Virginia, January 24, 1872, and the rural schools in the vicinity of his boyhood's home furnished him with his early educational training. He was early taught the work of the farm, and until he was seventeen years of age he assisted his father on the homestead in Cabell County. He then became a machinist's apprentice with the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Company at Huntington, where he spent a period of four years, for the following three years was a journeyman mechanic at the same place, and then going to Salisbury, North Carolina, he worked as a machinist there until 1901.

That year marks the advent of Mr. Wentz into Montana, and locating in Missoula he secured employment as a machinist with the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and in 1910 he came from there to Whitehall as roundhouse foreman for the Northern Pacific, a position which he has ever since continued to fill faithfully and well, true to his duties and his opportunities. His offices are located near the roundhouse. Aside from his work which has engrossed the attention of Mr. Wentz throughout his business career and in which he has gained success, he is also a land holder, the owner of a ranch in Granite County, Montana, in partnership with his brother George J. Wentz.

Michael R. Wentz was married at Huntington, West Virginia, April 27, 1897, to Miss Erma V. Hayslip, a daughter of Carey B. and Mattie (Burke) Hayslip, both of whom are now deceased. The father was for many years a painter and decorator in Huntington. A son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Wentz, Carey Frederick. He was born at Huntington, West Virginia, October 8, 1898, and is now a student in the Montana State University at Missoula. The republican party receives the support and co-operation of Mr. Wentz, and fraternally he is a member of Mystic Tie Lodge No. 17, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Whitehall.

Paul Babcock. The bar of Plentywood enrolls among its members Paul Babcock, who has resided here and followed the practice of law since 1913. He was born and spent the years of his boyhood at Spring Valley, Minnesota, and farm labor claimed his time and attention until he reached the age of twenty, receiving in the interim a high school and a business college training.

Born on the 9th of December, 1876, Paul Babcock is a son of Seth C. Babcock and a grandson of George Babcock, of English extraction. George Babcock spent the final years of his life in Wisconsin, and he lies buried in Waterloo of that state. He became the father of two sons, Seth C. and William, and the younger, William Babcock, gave his life as a sacrifice to the Union cause during the war between the states.

Seth C. Babcock was born in the State of New York February 24, 1840. From Wisconsin he migrated to Minnesota and bought land near Owatonna, but after residing there for two years he moved to Spring Valley community, where he has since resided. His life has been modestly passed as a citizen, a participant in community affairs, an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic and always a republican. During the Civil war he served as a member of Company A, 29th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and his brother was a member of the same regiment. They served in General Grant's army, and Seth C. Babcock continued his military service until the surrender of General Lee and the restoration of the Union. He escaped without wounds or capture.

Seth C. Babcock married Sarah C. Cole, a daughter of Mrs. Melissa Cole. Mrs. Babcock was born in the State of New York, and she lived to celebrate her golden wedding anniversary before she passed away in June, 1900. The children born of this marriage are: Howard, a leading lawyer of Sisseton, South Dakota; George, a Methodist aminister of Windom, Minnesota; Paul, of Plentywood; and Julia, the wife of Daniel Hall, of Albert Lea, Minnesota.

Paul Babcock began reading law in the office of his brother in South Dakota, and he remained under his guidance and instruction until admitted to the bar before the Supreme Court in 1900, and he tried his first lawsuit at Sisseton. He continued his law work in South Dakota until his removal to Culbertson, Montana, in 1907, and six years afterward, in 1913 he became a resident of Plentywood. On the 1st of January, 1915, he formed his present law partnership, that of Babcock & Ellery, his associate being Climo R. Ellery, and this has come to be known as one of the leading law firms in this section of Montana.

Mr. Babcock has pursued the same line of work in Sheridan County as he pursued in the old County of Valley, trying cases in the courts of Glasgow. He has the honor of being elected the first county attorney of Sheridan County, the election occurring March 11, 1913, and he was reelected in November, 1914. He instituted the work of that office and advised with his colleagues in office as to the law and procedure in inaugurating the business of their respective positions, and the first act of the new county attorney in the matter of issuing a warrant of arrest was against a negro charged with the murdering of the newly elected sheriff and his deputy. The events and results of this tragedy are still fresh in the minds of those who were here at the time. The first bond issue of Sheridan county was made during Mr. Babcock's administration, and was for the amount necessary to take up the indebtedness to Valley county, the bonds to run for a period of twenty years, with an option of earlier payment.

The well remembered battle for the county seat at Plentywood was begun in the courts while Mr. Babcock was filling the office of county attorney. The controversy continued in the courts over an extended period, until December 1, 1919, when a decision by the District Court was declared in favor of Plentywood as against Medicine Lake. In the meantime, in December, 1916, Mr. Babcock had retired from the office of county attorney, and he has since been engaged in the private practice of law.

He perhaps inherited his political convictions from a republican father, and he cast his first presidential vote in 1900 for Major McKinley, and with each succeeding presidential election he has cast a republican ballot. In the line of his profession he has the honor of having been made the first president of the Sheridan County Bar Association. He is a past master in Masonry, having been initiated into the order at Culbertson, and he now has membership in both the Blue lodge and Chapter in Plentywood. He also has membership relations with the Elks lodge at Watertown, South Dakota. During the recent World war he was a member of the local Selective Service Board, which handled more than 7,000 registration cards and before which some 1,500 soldiers were inducted into the service of the United States.

At Froid, Montana, on the 28th of April, 1915, Mr. Babcock was united in marriage with Miss Naomi Kendall, who was born in Glenford, Ohio, but when a young girl she came with her parents to North Dakota, and completed her education at White Earth in the latter state. Her professional training as a nurse was received at Valley City, North Dakota, and she continued to follow that profession until her marriage. In her parents' family were three daughters, her sisters being Mrs. William Meredith, of Scobey, Montana, and Mrs. Guss Grote, of Battleville, North Dakota. A daughter, Pauline, was born of Mr. and Mrs. Babcock on the 25th of December, 1916.

Richard Grayson, of Antelope, is a member of the firm of Grayson Brothers, merchants, and among the leading business men of Sheridan County. He was born at Mount Forest, Ontario, September 16, 1869, a son of William and Mary (Ramsey) Grayson, and the oldest of their three children. William Grayson was a son of John Grayson, who spent his last years in Canada, and was a farmer throughout his life. He was a native of Herefordshire, England, where the family church records show the Graysons to have lived 300 years ago.

Richard Grayson spent his boyhood on the parental farm. His educational advantages were limited to the country schools, and while yet a boy he was a prominent factor in the work of the farm. In time he began farming for himself in Walsh County, North Dakota, to which point the family had migrated in 1882, and he obtained the remainder of his schooling there, and in this same school his daughter began her educational training some twelve years later.

Mr. Grayson continued his farming operations near Lankin for seventeen years, and he then came to Montana and established himself among the few settlers or squatters about the site of Antelope, although the town was then in embryo, projected but unnamed. Here Mr. Grayson began his mercantile career in association with his brother John. The firm started their small business a mile south of the present site of the town with a car load of hardware which had been shipped into Culbertson and hauled the forty-five miles to this point. It had been arranged among the early settlers that one firm should establish a general merchandise store, the Graysons a stock of hardware, and a third party should put in a different line of goods. But after about a year in business the Grayson Brothers found that the first firm had failed to materialize and they therefore added a stock of general merchandise to their shelves in addition to their hardware, and thus became the proprietors of a general department store, carrying drugs, harness, implements, clothing and numerous other articles which were housed in a building twenty-eight by eighty feet, with a leanto 26 by 60 feet, and their implements were housed in a building 24 by 60 feet. Grayson Brothers continued as general merchants until a fire destroyed their store on June 6, 1918, and they have since carried only implements.

Grayson Brothers have became extensive farmers as well as merchants. The mercantile feature of the business is under the supervision of John Grayson, while the agricultural interests are carried on by Richard. The brothers are also stockholders in the First National Bank of Antelope, and they joined two other citizens in the erection of the first elevator in Antelope.

Richard Grayson was reared under republican influences and cast his first presidential vote for Benjamin Harrison in 1892. In 1896 he cast his ballot for Mr. Bryan, but supported Major McKinley in 1900 and afterward all republican presidential candidates until 1912, when he voted for Mr. Wilson.

Mr. Grayson was married near Lankin, North Dakota, October 5, 1898, to Miss Emma J. Wooldridge, who was born near Toronto, Canada, May 14, 1878, a daughter of John and Mary (Millman) Wooldridge, both of whom were born in Devonshire, England. They were married there and came to America in 1872, locating first in Canada and afterward in North Dakota, where they were farming people. They subsequently removed to Oregon and spent several years in Albany before coming to Montana and establishing their home in Antelope. Here Mr. Wooldridge passed away in April, 1917, at the age of seventy years, and his widow returned to Albany, Oregon, where she is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Wooldridge's children were: Lizzie Ann, wife of Arthur Bolton, of Lacome, Alberta, Canada; William, who met an accidental death at Albany, Oregon; James, a farmer near Albany; John, whose home is also near Albany; Fred, who was the first of the children born in America and now resides at Lawton, North Dakota; George, of Lackie, Alberta, Canada; Emma, who became the wife of Mr. Grayson; Mabel, also at Langdon, North Dakota; the wife of Fern Christian; Eveline, the wife of Ervin Christian, of Lawton, North Dakota; and Ida, the wife of Jesse Davis, of Albany, Oregon. The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Grayson: Mary Louise, who has finished her studies in the Antelope High School; Ernest C., who holds diplomas from both the Sheridan County School and the Detroit Automobile School, graduating from the latter in 1920; and George W., Arthur I., Milton J., Lillian E., Miles W., Leonard and Edward Franklin.

Mr. Grayson built the first home on the townsite of Antelope. It is a nine-room bungalow with basement, is equipped with hot water heat, lighted with electricity and is modern in every detail.

JAMES GREEN

HENRY S. BELGUM. The pioneer banking institution of Antelope is the Citizens State Bank, of which Henry S. Belgum is the cashier. His connection with this region of Montana dates from September, 1915, when he established his home here and entered the banking business. The Citizens State Bank had been founded three years previously by O. P. Waller, of Antelope, who became its first cashier, and in its organization he was associated with Mr. M. E. Wilson, of Minneapolis, Minnesota.

When the Citizens State entered the banking field the population of the locality comprised only a few early settlers, and its capital stock proved ample to care for the demands made upon it for some time and was fixed in accordance with the laws of Montana. But the original capital of $20,000 has since been increased, and each year during the past five years $5,000 have been added thereto. When Mr. Belgum came to the bank and became its directing head its deposits were in round numbers $24,000, and in the five years succeeding his connection with the institution it has increased its deposits to $200,000. The president has retained his office since the organization of the bank. During the past five years the institution has paid a twenty-five per cent dividend, thus indicating the care with which its affairs have been managed and directed.

Mr. Belgum came to the Citizens State Bank from Alexander, North Dakota, from a Wilson line of banks under the same heading. He joined this chain of financial institutions at that point about ten years ago, beginning his service with them as cashier of the McKenzie County State Bank, and had previously been employed in the Bank of Wheaton at Wheaton, Minnesota, where he spent about six years as a bookkeeper. Mr. Belgum was reared on a farm in Minnesota, in Pope County, where his birth occurred July 25, 1878. His boyhood and youth were devoted to the work of the farm and to the task of obtaining an education in the country schools. He also had two years of business training in a Minnesota commercial college, and from that institution entered upon his career as a banker.

Mr. Belgum's father is Syver Belgum, who pioneered into Minnesota after the Civil war and purchased school land near Glenwood. He is a native son of Norway, born at Nordre, Aurdahl. He was liberally educated and became a leader in the political and social life of his native community. He was married there to Miss Marie Dahl, and they have since spent the active years of their life on their farm near Glenwood, Minnesota. They have prospered in their efforts, and the home they have built is contributing to their comfort and satisfaction in their declining years. They have lived to celebrate their sixtieth wedding anniversary, which occurred July 27, 1918, and all of their children and grandchildren were present, numbering thirty-seven in all. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Syver Belgum who grew to mature years are as follows: Tore S., of Glenwood, Minnesota; Rose, wife of Andrew Peterson, of Wheaton, Minnesota; Emma, who married Anton Braaton, of Kensington, Minnesota; Henry S., whose home is in Antelope, Montana; Eric S., a minister in the Lutheran church at Appleton, Minnesota, and Ole, whose home is in Kensington, Minnesota.

Henry S. Belgum has not confined his interests entirely to his banking house. He has seen to it that institutions needing funds with which to develop something worth while in Antelope have been adequately provided, and among these institutions which he has assisted is the Antelope Milling Company, which the Citizens Bank financed. The bank also financed the building of the much needed $18,000 school building in Antelope, and throughout the period of his residence here Mr. Belgum has assisted in the general upbuilding of the village and its surrounding community, and much credit is due to his personal efforts in the healthy growth of the region. He has avoided political entanglements or activity in favor of any candidate, but he always casts his ballot and nationally has been voting as a republican.

The Belgum home in Antelope is a seven-room bungalow of modern conveniences, and was built by Mr. Belgum in 1917. He was married in Wheaton, Minnesota, December 27, 1915, to Miss Catherine Bauer, who was born in Marengo, Iowa, April 1, 1879, a daughter of Louis and Ricka (Raffensburger) Bauer, of Pennsylvania Dutch stock. Mrs. Belgum holds a life certificate as a teacher in Minnesota, and was engaged in graded school work for nine years before her marriage. They have one daughter, Marie.

Mr. Belgum was chairman of the five Liberty Loan drives in Antelope, all of which were over-subscribed, and in the work of the Red Cross he was vice chairman of the locality.

JAMES GREEN. In the life story of the late James Green, who for almost fifty years was a man of substantial importance in Gallatin County, may be found much that is interesting and available as a part of the true history of the development of this section. Orphaned in early life and robbed of his guardian by death before he was grown, he had a large portion of discouragement to cloud his early life, but this made only more notable his subsequent attainment of financial independence and high place among those whose esteem he valued.

James Green was born in Worcestershire, England, May 1, 1830. He was a son of William and Sarah (Foley) Green, natives of England. His father, at that time a prosperous farmer, died when his son was an infant, and he was placed in the care of his grandfather, Joseph Green. The latter, having been converted to the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints, immigrated to the United States in 1843, the grandson accompanying. Early in May they landed in the City of New Orleans, and from there came up the Mississippi River to Nauvoo, Illinois, where a large body of Mormons had established themselves. Like many other great movements now, as then, these people and their religious tenets met with opposition, and in 1846 the entire body left the State of Illinois. While removing to a point in Iowa, some ninety miles west of the Mississippi River, the grandfather of James Green died and his burial was at Farmington, Iowa. The youth then went under the guardianship of a Scotchman named Miller, with whom he remained in the neighborhood in which they had stopped until 1851, in which year they started west to the Missouri River.

In the following spring the party to which Mr. Miller and his charge belonged fitted out for a long journey across the plains, constructing their own boats for crossing streams. It was the custom of the Mormons to travel in parties of fifty and subdividing into companies of ten. During 1852 there were fifty-two parties of colonists of fifty members each that made the trip to the chosen haven in Utah. They met with many hardships, and during the cholera epidemic lost a large number, ten of Mr. Green's associates dying from this dread disease, one of this number being Mr. Miller, his guardian. The survivors finally reached Salt Lake City, and there Mr. Green remained a short time, moving then to Provo City, Utah, where he engaged in farming until he came to Montana on May 22, 1864. He arrived at Alder Gulch on July 10th following, and some weeks later settled on the Jefferson River, and remained in that neighborhood during the rest of a busy and useful life. He homesteaded 400 acres of land, and in company with his sons acquired several sections of fine grazing land on Madison River. He made his homestead one of the best in the county and was considered a capable and progressive farmer. He owned great herds of cattle, at times having 500 head of Herefords.

Mr. Green was married July 27, 1851, to Miss Margaret Wellwood, who was born in Canada and died January 18, 1869. This marriage was solemnized while the colonists were on their way from Iowa to Utah. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Green, as follows: Mary Jane, James William, Eliza, Melissa, Joseph A., Andrew J. and Charles. Mary Jane, who died at Bozeman, Montana, November 19, 1915, was the wife of Thomas Reese. James William, who was an extensive stockman at Sixteen-Mile, Montana, and later at Fort Collins, Colorado, died at the latter place December 26, 1913. Eliza, who is the widow of E. Eukes, resides on her fine ranch situated about nine miles northeast of Belgrade. Joseph A., of the above family, who died at Billings, Montana, August 8, 1917, was a commission merchant. Andrew J., who was born in Utah January 13, 1863, is now a banker at Independence, Missouri. Charles, who was born at Willow Creek, Montana, February 19, 1865, in association with his father and next older brother became interested in extensive farm and stock undertakings. They remained on the homestead until 1884, when they acquired nearly 1,000 acres, and with their father had an additional 1,000 acres of grazing land. They raised great herds of high grade cattle. In 1908 Charles moved to Seattle, on account of failing health, and died there October 14, 1914. On December 6, 1893, he was married to Miss Teria Tinsley, a daughter of William Tinsley, of Willow Creek.

James Green was a member of the Mormon Church, belonging to the branch known as the Josephites. He was esteemed throughout the entire region in which he was known, both for the uprightness of his life and the advanced and intelligent methods he pursued in all business relations. His death occurred on November 1, 1902.

Miss Melissa Green resides on the old homestead near Willow Creek. The farm produces abundantly of grain and hay and its upkeep is a matter of general comment. She has one of the most beautiful homes in Gallatin County. Her niece, Miss Ann Green, daughter of the late Joseph A. Green, resides with her.

Otto Hendrickson, of Antelope, is a merchant and farmer of this community of Sheridan County and has been identified with the interests of this region since 1909. It was in May of that year that he obtained a homestead two miles north of Antelope. He was among the first permanent settlers of the county, and with the passing years he has witnessed the development of the region from an almost unbroken wilderness to its present state of cultivation, and there are few who can claim priority of residence here.

Mr. Hendrickson was almost fresh from his native land of Norway when he arrived in Montana. He had immigrated from his native land in the fall of 1908, spending the first winter here in Bisbee, North Dakota, where his brother had preceded him. While there Otto Hendrickson gathered together a few effects preparatory to his journey to Montana. He was born at Eissvold, Norway, near the capital city of the country, Christiania, December 27, 1867. The first seventeen years of his life were spent on a farm, and during the following three years he was a student in a military school in Christiania. He next matriculated in the government agricultural school at Aas, where for two years he studied scientific farming, and then obtained a position in the largest railroad office in Christiania, spending sixteen years of his life there, and during a portion of that time was in charge of men engaged in specific work. On leaving the railroad office he prepared to immigrate to the United States, where his brothers had preceded him and made themselves useful and valuable citizens in their respective homes.

Mr. Hendrickson sailed from Christiania on the steamship Heliola bound for New York, passed through the famous immigrant station Ellis Island and reached his destination at Bisbee, North Dakota. He brought with him his family and his mother, then eighty years of age, and who died on her homestead near Antelope, Montana, six years later, in March, 1915.

Otto Hendrickson is a son of Martin Hendrick and Wilhelmina (Reis) Isaacson, born in Nanstad, Norway. His maternal grandfather was a member of a German family in that country. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Isaacson are: Isaac, a merchant and farmer at Bisbee, North Dakota; Mrs. Petro Couradine Hansen, a farmer in North Dakota; Marie, wife of Michael Wiflin, of Christiania, Norway; Arnt, whose home is in Chicago; Willie, also a resident of the Illinois metropolis, and Otto, who is the youngest of the children. Martin Hendrick Isaacson died in 1908, when past seventy-four years of age.

When Otto Hendrickson started the work of improvement on his Montana homestead he built a shack eighteen by fourteen feet, with a kitchen twelve by twelve feet, and this served the family as a home until 1914, when it was replaced by a more commodious residence, a two-story, seven-room dwelling with basement. The homestead is located in section 1, township 34, range 55, and there the improvements are located. His first efforts toward Montana farming was to clear the land of several thousand loads of rock so that he could break and cultivate the soil, and he was assisted in this heavy work by his wife. His first crop, flax sown on the sod, proved a good one, and in the following year he harvested a fair wheat crop. He was thus encouraged to enlarge his farming operations, and during the nine years he has farmed in Montana only once has he experienced a crop failure, that of 1919, when he realized only enough for seed for his next season's planting. Mr. Hendrickson is also engaged in merchandising in the town of Antelope. He entered upon his mercantile career on the 4th of August, 1919, in association with L. J. Onstad, and he has the management of their general store.

Mr. Hendrickson and his mother became citizens of the United States on the same day. His first presidential vote was cast for Mr. Wilson in 1912, but in the following presidential election he declined to vote. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, the church in which he was reared.

In October, 1897, Mr. Hendrickson was united in marriage with Miss Hilga Olson, a daughter of Ole Olson, who was engaged in the timber business in Norway. She is the oldest in a family of six sons and four daughters, and she was born January 15, 1876. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Hendrickson are: Hendrick, who is a clerk for his father, Margaret, Hilga and Knute. The children have been given good educational advantages in the public schools and business colleges, and are on the road to useful citizenship.

Rasmus R. Ueland. One of the most prominent names in the locality of Antelope is that borne by Rasmus R. Ueland, one of the early settlers of the community and an extensive stock raiser and farmer. He arrived in the vicinity of Antelope on the 16th of April, 1907, and at once became identified with the life and interests of Sheridan County, although it was then included within the boundaries of Valley County, and the present site of the town of Antelope was almost unclaimed wilderness.

Mr. Ueland is a native son of Norway, born at Varhoug, Stavanger, September 3, 1875, a son of Rasmus and Mollie Ueland, both of these families being from the gaard called "Ueland," a little hamlet where the tillers of the surrounding locality lived. The following children were born to Rasmus and Mollie Ueland: Ingar, wife of August Schroeder, of Marshall, Minnesota; Mary, who married August Johnson, also of Marshall, Minnesota; Lars, who died at Antelope, Montana; and Rasmus R.

Rasmus Ueland, Sr., brought his family to the United States in the spring of 1882 and located in Yellow Medicine County, Minnesota. He bought land a few years later in Lyon County of that state, and is now a resident of Cottonwood, that state. He had served his time in the army of his native Norway, and after coming to the United States he took out citizens papers and became actively identified with the public affairs of his community. He is a republican voter and a member of the Lutheran Church. His wife died in 1908, and he now maintains his home in the town of Cottonwood.

Rasmus R. Ueland obtained three months of schooling in English, but the greater part of his education was received in the Norwegian tongue in Minnesota under an efficient and capable teacher. He remained at home until the age of twenty-four years, and then started out in life for himself as a tenant farmer. On coming to Montana he brought with him a capital of about four hundred dollars, and his accumulations since that time have been the result of his own efforts on Montana soil.

In 1907 Mr. Ueland brought his emigrant car into Montana and unloaded it at Culbertson. In the car were two horses, four cows, two pigs and a breaking plow, these constituting a prominent part of his load. His first team was an old pair of horses which he bought for the express purpose of bringing into this new country where horse thieves were plentiful, feeling that if he were a victim of these night-prowlers he would not be a great loser. On reaching his destination he purchased a pair of steers, broke them to work, and with the aid of both the horses and steers he began the work of breaking sod, also adding one of his cows to the team. He was not disappointed in his first crop, for everything he planted seemed to grow and mature. But he farmed lightly until the World war, when farm produce became so much needed, and he has since centered more of his attention upon agriculture.

Mr. Ueland filed on his homestead in section 24, township 34, range 55, a quarter section, but before he acquired title to the land the railroad sought the west eighty acres of the tract for the townsite of Antelope, and he exchanged for eighty acres east of his quarter, the tract upon which his buildings and improvements are now located. His pioneer home was of the "shack" variety, a frame structure 14 by 18 feet and containing one room, and into this he moved his family, which consisted of his wife and three children. He hauled the lumber for this home on one load from Culbertson and erected the structure himself. This was his first home in Montana, and it continued to shelter the family until their present home was built four years later, a splendid frame dwelling two stories high, containing ten rooms and equipped with hot water heat. The barns have kept pace with the house in modern equipment and have developed from a small shed to their present extensive proportions.

Almost from the beginning of his identification with Montana's life Mr. Ueland has been engaged in the grain business, as a raiser and a buyer and shipper. This resulted in association with his neighbors, in his erecting the first elevator in Antelope. After continuing the business for about six years he abandoned it for the more intensive and extensive farming which he has since carried on. He has come to be recognized as one of the leading agriculturists of the county, having now about five hundred acres under cultivation and owning in all about 880 acres of land. His best success has come from the raising of wheat as a grain proposition, and in 1915 he threshed twenty-eight bushels to the acre. He has received some returns in wheat every year, but in 1919 he had his poorest yield, obtaining little more than his seed.

In addition to his farming interests Mr. Ueland has also contributed toward the upbuilding of the Town of Antelope. He was one of the original stockholders of the Citizens State Bank, and when the First National Bank of Antelope was organized he became a stockholder in that institution and still continues a member of its Board of Directors. He became interested in the movement to organize a farmers insurance company in this locality, and the organization is now known as the Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company. This movement was launched by Nels Christenson of Dagmar, Montana, who is the secretary of the company, and Mr. Ueland is one of its agents for writing insurance policies.

Mr. Ueland was one of the delegates from Sheridan County to participate in the division of Valley County and the creation of Sheridan County, and in the later strife over the location of the county seat he was an active partisan of Plentywood for the honor. He has served as a member of the Antelope School Board for a period of nine years, and during his incumbency the new schoolhouse was built.

On December 22, 1898, in Lyon County, Minnesota, Mr. Ueland was married to Miss Mollie Thone, a daughter of Svend and Toron Thone, both of whom were born in Norway. The father was a soldier with the Danish army in 1864, fighting the battles against German aggression. When the family came to the United States they located in Dane County, Wisconsin, where Mrs. Ueland was born in 1874. They later continued their westward journey to Minnesota, making the trip in an ox wagon, and Mrs. Ueland grew to mature years in Lyon County of that state. She was the sixth born of her parents' seven children, and six of the children are still living. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Ueland are: Richard Sylvester, a high school student in Cottonwood, Minnesota, and Theodore Kermit, Rudolph and Mabel.

Ole B. Hoven, who came into the Antelope community of Montana in March, 1911, has done a work that ranks him as a leader in the modern era of progress. Perhaps to him more than to any other local citizen has been due the rising popularity of the tractor as an implement to subdue the virgin soil of this immense country. He was a practical demonstrator of the efficiency of the tractor for several years, though later his interests have grown until they require a general supervision on his part.

Mr. Hoven, who is one of the managers of the Hoven Grain and Elevator Company at Antelope, was born in Guldbrandsdalen, Norway, January 7, 1882, son of Borre and Anna (Wange) Hoven. In 1883, the year following his birth, his parents came to America and established their home in Norman County, Minnesota. They took up a homestead near Ada, that state, and are still living there. Their family is a large one, comprising seven sons and six daughters, as follows: Ole B.; Bennie, who died in Minnesota, unmarried; Mary, Mrs. Tom Thompson, of Northwood, North Dakota; Gilbert, of Norman County, Minnesota; Alfred, business associate with his brother Ole at Antelope; Gena, wife of Fred Scherf, of Downer, Minnesota; Sylvester, who paid the supreme sacrifice with his life in the great battle of the Argonne October 5, 1918; while the younger children are named Anna, Otto, Tina, Edwin, Ella and Olga. Borre Hoven acquired American citizenship in Minnesota, and has been a republican voter.

Ole Hoven was educated in the country schools of Norman County, Minnesota, and by the time he had attained manhood possessed a rather wide experience and familiarity with agricultural conditions in the Northwest. On leaving home he spent four years at Tolna, North Dakota, as manager of the Farmers Elevator Company. He was also agent for the sale of heavy farm machinery, including tractors. Mr. Hoven has a natural mechanical ability, and he became one of the early friends and experts in the handling of tractors for farm work.

When he came to Montana in March, 1911, it was direct from North Dakota. He shipped two carloads of machinery and horses, including a tractor. During the past eight or nine years Mr. Hoven has used the tractor to break up on the average 800 acres annually of the virgin soil of Montana and eventually he became a land owner. Today he owns 160 acres a half mile from Antelope and another quarter section near Coalridge. His faith in farming is undiminished as a result of nearly a decade of practical experience. The smallest crop area he has ever had since coming to Montana has been 600 acres. He has had a crop every year and every year has given him something of a harvest. His banner crop was in 1915, when his acre yield of wheat was more than twenty bushels. His big flax yield occurred in 1916, with twelve bushels to the acre. The first effort he made with corn was in 1919, when he grew a successful crop of fodder. His farming operations have placed him much beyond the plane upon which he started, and has served to convince him that this region has a reliable agricultural future.

Besides his conspicuous service in breaking up the sod for others and raising crops on his own account Mr. Hoven for seven years has been actively identified with the business life of Antelope. In the fall of 1913 he and his brother Alfred bought the Antelope Grain Company, including an elevator, and this has been a prominent feature of his business since then. In the spring of 1914, as part of the Hoven Grain Company's business, an oil station was also established. The individual contribution of Mr. Hoven to the improvement of Antelope was built in the fall of 1913, the electric light plant, which supplies the village and its inhabitants with electric current.

Mr. Hoven is now mayor of Antelope, being the second citizen honored with that office in the history of the corporation. His administration has been responsible for the building of all the sidewalks in the town. In matters of politics Mr. Hoven has regulated his ballot according to the dictates of his independent judgment. He is a member of the Odd Fellows, and is a past grand of the Lodge at Tolna, North Dakota, and has also sat in Grand Lodge.

At Lakota, North Dakota, August 12, 1908, he married Miss Ellnora Andersen, who was born at Minneapolis, but grew up in Nelson County, North Dakota, and had a common school education. She was the older of two daughters, her sister being Mrs. O. A. Steen, of Albany, Oregon. Mr. and Mrs. Hoven have two children: Vernon and Gordon.

Joseph C. Hunter, M. D. While the community of Antelope has known and appreciated his services as a physician and surgeon only a short time, Doctor Hunter is in fact one of the veteran members of the profession in Montana, having first come to the Northwest in territorial times. At Helena and elsewhere in the state he achieved a high reputation by his ability and by the influence he exerted on community affairs.

Doctor Hunter, who began the study of medicine nearly fifty years ago, was born in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, July 8, 1850. His grandfather, John Hunter, came out of Ireland when a young married man, and spent an active life as a farmer in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. Robert Hunter, one of his several sons and father of Doctor Hunter, was born in 1819, in Pennsylvania, and also spent his active life as a farmer. In 1858 he took his family west to Iowa, and for many years was a farmer and useful citizen in his community. He died at Princeton, Iowa, at the age of eighty-seven. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church and a republican in politics. Robert Hunter married Elizabeth Jane Coe, whose father was a native of Scotland and a farmer at Trentum, Pennsylvania. She survived her husband several years and also died at Princeton, Iowa. Dr. Joseph C. is the oldest of several children, the others being: Loretta, wife of Gus Culbertson, in California; Mary, wife of Harvey Robertson, a resident of the State of Washington; Sarah, wife of James White, of Washington; John, of Mapleton, Iowa; and Robert E., Jr., of Iowa City, Iowa.

Doctor Hunter was eight years of age when his parents moved to Iowa, and while in that state he attended country schools, had the advantages of an academy at Princeton, and acquired his higher education in Monmouth College, Illinois, from which he graduated in the scientific course. Early in the year 1871 Doctor Hunter entered Rush Medical College at Chicago. He resumed his studies there in the fall and continued until the work of the college was interrupted by the great Chicago fire of October 9th. After that he went to Philadelphia, and was a student of medicine in the Uinversity of Pennsylvania until graduating in March, 1873. With the exception of a few years Doctor Hunter has been a diligent worker in his profession ever since.

He practiced in and around Dubuque, Iowa, for about ten years, and in 1884 came to Montana, beginning his professional career at Boulder as physician at the Boulder Hot Springs. He was at that

H. H. Sappington

Ruphema J. Sappington

point when the Great Northern built through the region, and had the contract for the medical work of a section of the railroad until the contract expired in 1887. In that year he removed to Helena, and continued his professional work until 1889. He was also interested in the drug business as a member of the Triangle drug store in the Depot Addition to the capital city. In 1889 Doctor Hunter removed to Neihart, having charge of the Miners' Union Hospital until 1893. On his return to Helena he resumed practice as a specialist in chronic, nervous and other diseases. During the fall of that year he took a special course in the Chicago Post-Graduate School of Medicine, and on his return remained in Helena until 1895. In that year he moved to Butte and was in practice in that city during the epidemic of lagrippe. He contracted that disease himself, was bedridden for several months and lost his health completely. A change of climate being advisable, entailing temporary abandonment of his profession, Doctor Hunter spent three years in Oklahoma and for a time was at his old homestead of Iowa. On returning to Montana he resumed practice at Fairfield, where he remained until America entered the war. He went out to Outlook and took charge of the practice left by Doctor Mangan, who had entered the army. Doctor Hunter covered the field around Redstone until the fall of 1919, when he located at Antelope, his present home.

During his early years at Boulder, Montana, Doctor Hunter held the office of county coroner and also did the work of county physician. He is a republican in national elections, a member of the Montana State Medical Association and the American Medical Association, and has filled all the chairs in Dubuque Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and has taken the uniformed rank degrees of that order.

While in Iowa he married as his first wife Mary Garber. She was the mother of two children, Robert R., of Spokane, Washington, and Pearl, who is married and also lives at Washington. At Outlook, Montana, Doctor Hunter married for his present wife Miss Grace B. Coburn, of St. Paul, daughter of John Coburn. She was born in Wisconsin, is a graduate of the Durand High School, and was a successful teacher in Minnesota and Montana.

Mrs. Ruphema J. (Van Camp) Sappington. Closely associated with the development of this part of Montana, Mrs. Ruphema J. (Van Camp) Sappington is the widow of one and daughter of another of the early settlers of this state, and enjoys the distinction of being a well known resident of Sappington. She was born in Calhoun, Harrison County, Iowa, September 9, 1859, a daughter of Isaac Van Camp. He was born in New Jersey in 1822, and died at Dillon, Montana, in August, 1900. Although reared in his native state, Isaac Van Camp went to Ohio in young manhood and was engaged in farming, but later went to Indiana, and still later to Harrison County, Iowa. In 1864 he came to Montana and was a pioneer of Bannock City. Two years later he bought a ranch on the Beaverhead, near the present site of Dillon, and resided upon it until within a few years of his death, when he sold this property and retired to Dillon. All of his mature years he was connected with agricultural matters, and after coming to Montana specialized in stock raising, being noted for the fine horses he produced. From the time the republican party was organized he gave it an intelligent support. The Methodist Episcopal Church was the medium through which he gave expression to his religious views, and he was active in its work. The maiden name of his wife was Martha Stocden, and she was born and married in Ohio and died at Dillon, Montana, in 1892. The children of Isaac Van Camp and his wife were as follows: Charles, who was a farmer, was born December 16, 1856, and went to Idaho two years ago; and Mrs. Sappington.

Ruphema J. Van Camp attended the rural schools of Beaverhead County, Montana, being a pupil in the first school established in the territory of Montana. It was located at Bannock City and was a typical pioneer educational establishment, both teacher and pupils contending with lack of what are now regarded as essentials, but nevertheless succeeding in the imparting and acquiring of considerable knowledge of the fundamentals.

In 1875 Ruphema J. Van Camp was united in marriage at Dillon, Montana, to Henry H. Sappington, who passed away at Butte, Montana, in 1914. Mr. and Mrs. Sappington became the parents of the following children: Tyrie I., who resides at Great Falls, Montana, is a member of the police force of that city; Charles H., who is a farmer and stockraiser, lives at Sappington; Mattie E., who married Fred Dawson, a farmer, resides at Stevensville, Montana; Fannie P., who married Emerson Ruegamer, died at Three Forks, Montana, in 1917, but he survives and lives on the Madison Bench, near Three Forks, where he is engaged in farming; Ruphema, who married Floyd McCall, car inspector for the Northern Pacific Railroad at Butte, Montana; Henrietta Helen, who died at the age of eleven years; Harold H., who is on the home ranch of his father; and Harvy A., who is also on the home ranch. Harvy A. Sappington enlisted for service in the great war in August, 1917, and was sent overseas in July, 1918. He was in the Saint Mihiel, the Argonne Forest and Lys Scheldt drives. Although gassed he was only incapacitated for a short period. He was in the medical detachment, Three Hundred and Sixteenth Field Signal Battalion, Ninety-first Division, and was returned to this country on April 16, 1919, and mustered out on May 1, 1919. On account of his bravery this gallant young soldier was cited twice, once for his action in the Argonne Forest, and again for similar conduct in the Lys Scheldt drive in Belgium.

Mrs. Sappington traces her family ancestry back through several generations in this country to a Holland forebear who came to America in colonial days.

Henry H. Sappington, husband of Mrs. Sappington, was born at St. Louis, Missouri, January 21, 1846, and remained there until, in spite of his youth, he enlisted in the Second Missouri State Militia, under Colonel Stafford, and served in the state during the fall of 1864, at the time the North and the South were at war. After the close of hostilities he returned to his family homestead, and remained until 1869, then coming to Montana. After spending a short period at Dillon, Mr. Sappington went to Idaho, and after a somewhat unsuccessful experiment in mining returned to Montana and secured work on the ranch owned by Poindexter & Orr, where he remained until 1871. Going then to Oregon, he bought a small band of stock, brought it to Montana and took up a location on the Butte belt, nineteen miles from Logan, where he secured a ranch of 4,000 acres, of which a couple of hundred acres had been irrigated. This ranch was well protected and supplied with water, and on it he soon had a fine herd of Shorthorn and Hereford cattle. During the summer of 1874 Mr. Sappington drove 500 head of cattle to Cheyenne, Wyoming, and this small herd was the first bunch of cattle sent to Chicago from Montana by way of Cheyenne.

In addition to his success as a stockraiser, which was pronounced, Mr. Sappington soon became a forceful factor in public affairs, and was elected in 1893 to the State Assembly on the democratic ticket and took part in some very important legislation while a member of that body. He erected an elegant residence in a beautiful valley, surrounded by undulating mountains, and traversed by the Jefferson River, which enters the valley through one canyon and leaves it through another one 3½ miles beyond.

The history of the Sappington family is an interesting one and is traced back to the great-great-grandfather of Mr. Sappington, John Sappington, who, although a man of considerable importance in England, chose to leave his native land and come to the American colonies, accompanied by his brother James. This was at the same time that Lord Baltimore came to the colonies. They settled in Maryland, where John Sappington's son, John Sappington, Jr., was born. The latter was a soldier of the American Revolution, in which he served under General Greene, and he gained distinction on account of his conspicuous bravery at the battle of the Brandywine. The third Sappington to bear the name of John was born in Madison County, Kentucky, May 28, 1790, the family having been transferred to that state, but after he reached maturity he, too, felt the urge of the migrating impulse and moved on westward into Missouri, becoming one of the leading men of his time, and serving as a presidential elector. In addition to acquiring 2,000 acres of land, he was very successful in several other lines of endeavor, and in 1815 branched out into tanning, which he carried on until 1845. During all of this period he superintended the operation of his large rural property, and in 1857 received from the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association a premium for having a model farm. During the War of 1812 he volunteered for service and was commanded by Col. Nathan Boone, a son of Daniel Boone, who, like his illustrious father, was noted for his valor and gallantry. For three terms John Sappington was a member of the Missouri State Assembly, and never lost his interest in the advancement of the state. He was the father of seventeen children, and all of them located in Missouri.

Tyrie Sappington, a son of John Sappington III, was the father of Henry H. Sappington, and he was married to Miss Frances Sale, of Caroline County, Virginia. He and his wife settled on a farm adjoining the old homestead, and there they rounded out their useful lives, he passing away in 1883. Like his father, Tyrie Sappington was a public-spirited man, and never let pass an opportunity to advance the interests of his community. His seven children were worthy of him.

With such an ancestral record behind him, there is little wonder that Henry H. Sappington played so important a part in the expansion of the new state into which his good judgment led him. Although his earthly career has terminated, he has passed the torch of life to the next generation, and is well and honorably represented in the fine family of children he and his wife have given to their country.

Judson D. Matkin, a member of the Board of County Commissioners of Sheridan County, became a resident of Montana when a boy of eight years, coming with his parents and locating at Stanford in the Judith Basin country. He was born at Bismarck, Missouri, May 4, 1875, a son of Houston Dallas Matkin, who for many years farmed the old homestead in St. Francis County, Missouri, where his father had settled as a pioneer. Houston D. Matkin was born, reared and married in that community, lived a quiet and uneventful life, gave his political allegiance to the democratic party and affiliated with the Baptist Church. From his native state of Missouri he started West with his family, spending two years at Ogden, Utah, and Malad City, Idaho, at which place he died in 1883. He had married Mary Ellen Dent, whose people were also pioneers in St. Francis County, Missouri, and were farmers there. Her death occurred at Plentywood, Montana, January 6, 1918. Their children numbered the following: Mrs. Henry Keeton, of Great Falls, Montana; Judson D., of Plentywood; and Mrs. Forest Goodman, also of Plentywood. The mother married for her second husband Samuel W. Barnes, and their children were Asa F., of Redstone, Montana, and Coleman W., of Great Falls, this state.

Judson D. Matkin was reared in a community where educational advantages were limited, he having often ridden eight or nine miles to attend school. He remained with his mother until reaching his majority, his last years at home being passed in the Judith Basin country, and at the age of twenty-five he came into Eastern Montana and settled on the unsurveyed public domain of Sheridan County, intending to enter a tract when it opened for settlement. He at first sheared sheep for a living and also put up hay, and he subsequently located his claim near Redstone, filing and proving up in 1909. The logs for his pioneer home there he hauled from the Missouri River, seventy-five miles distant, and it contained one room, dirt-roofed, but floored and had two windows and a door. The little pioneer home, the first he ever owned, still stands as a landmark and is now doing service as a chicken house. In time this cabin was replaced by a story and a half, nine-room frame dwelling, and a good barn was also built to accommodate his thirty head of horses.

Mr. Matkin began his enterprise here as a stockman, but gradually drifted into grain growing, and while drouth has been a great obstacle to success in this line, good crops have been harvested on his place, equalling any yield ever grown by him in other locations. His best flax yield per acre was seventeen bushels, his best wheat yield twenty-eight bushels of spring wheat and enormous crops of oats have been grown. With the passing years Mr. Matkin has added to his land until he has acquired five quarter sections, all fenced, and 500 acres of the tract are under the plow. He also leases land, of which a part is devoted to agricultural purposes.

Mr. Matkin located in Sheridan County before municipal and civil enterprises had been established. His school district at first was No. 5 and the school house was at Culbertson, seventy-five miles from his ranch. The region was at that time all included in Valley County, and when the Culbertson people separated from the district all of what is now Sheridan County became one school district and Mr. Matkin was made a member of the district board. He went to Froid, fifty miles distant, to attend school meetings, but finally the old Redstone School was built, three miles from the Matkin Ranch, and this placed the family what was considered at that time close to educational facilities.

Mr. Matkin shaped his politics according to the Missouri plan and cast his first presidential vote for W. J. Bryan in 1896. He afterward supported Mr. Bryan in all his aspirations for the presidency, voted for Judge Parker in 1904, and supported Mr. Wilson in both his elections. He was a candidate for the Lower House of the Montana Assembly in 1912, but was unsuccessful, and in 1916 was elected a member of the Board of County Commissioners for a six year term, succeeding Commissioner P. J.

Erie. Mr. Matkin's colleagues on the board were Frank Weinrich and J. C. Timmons, John Anderson later becoming a member, and still later, when Roosevelt County was separated, R. G. Tyler was appointed to membership on the board. These commissioners have encouraged road work and have performed a considerable amount of this public improvement, but the chief matter to come before the board has been the drouth relief measure. In 1917 a bond election was called and carried for $245,000 for the purchase of seed for the farmers, but the continued drouth prevented the growing of a crop and necessitated the calling of another election for a like purpose, which was held January 2, 1920, but the measure was defeated.

Mr. Matkin maintains his permanent home on the ranch, but the family spend the winter months in Plentywood in order to afford the children good school facilities. He met the lady who afterward became his wife at Judith Basin, where she was visiting a sister, and they were married at Glasgow, Montana. She was then Miss Edie M. Hall, and her home was at Edison, Washington. She was born in Marathon County, Wisconsin, June 4, 1883, a daughter of Hugh P. and Georgianna (Olsen) Hall. The father, who was born in Wisconsin, spent his industrial life as a farmer, and he is now living at Bow, Washington. Mrs. Hall was born in Norway. She was eleven years of age when she came to the United States, and she grew to mature years and was married in Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Hall became the parents of children as follows: Alfred J., of Bow, Washington; Martha H., wife of William Davis, of Sedro Woolley, Washington; Mamie L., the wife of G. C. Hopley, of Thomas, Washington; Mrs. Matkin; and Thelma J., the youngest child and a resident of Bow, Washington. Five children have also been born to Mr. and Mrs. Matkin, namely: Judson D., Jr., Hugh Merrit, Forrest Hall, Gwendolyn Ellen and Edie Martha. The second son, Hugh Merrit, died of the influenza in 1918.

During the recent World war period Mr. Matkin was a member of the Sheridan County Council of Defense, and he was also active and a generous contributor in all other war relief funds and especially to Red Cross work. Mrs. Matkin was a member of the Plentywood Chapter of the Red Cross, and made her influence felt in promoting the interests of the organization. Mr. Matkin took his initial degrees in Masonry in Culbertson and became a charter member of the Plentywood Lodge of Masons, of which he is a past master, and also a member of the Plentywood Chapter. He took the Shrine work in Helena, and belongs to Algeria Temple and to the Helena Consistory. In 1916 he attended the Grand Lodge of Masons. Mr. Matkin is a member and the vice president of the Farmers Grain and Mercantile Company of Plentywood.

Jack Bennett. Among the Montana residents of the old regime, when cattle raising and ranching formed the chief industry of the commonwealth, is enrolled the name of Jack Bennett, the present sheriff of Sheridan County. He came into the region in 1900 as a stockman, as one of the well remembered Bennett Brothers, who established themselves at Redstone and were connected with the cattle industry in this region for several years.

Bennett Brothers identified themselves with Montana first as stock shippers into the western part of the state for food purposes, obtaining their stock in Minnesota and Dakota and bringing them into this region in car load lots. They also brought in hogs from the East and slaughtered them in the mining regions of the state, and this industry was carried on until 1902.

Jack Bennett first saw Montana as early as 1886, when but a lad of sixteen he came to this northwestern region from Ontario, Canada, and stopped at Big Timber to work on the sheep ranch of Doctor Parberry, one of the landmarks of the locality of Lavina. The young lad spent one year in the Musselshell country, running cattle and shearing sheep, and then dropped back to the Bearpaw Mountains and became a wage worker on sheep ranches. He sheared sheep in the community surrounding Helena, near Silver City and that vicinity, and while in that region he also spent two winters in school in Haun's Business College, which completed his school days. Leaving that region, Mr. Bennett made his way out to Ogden, Utah, where he secured work as a bookkeeper and remained for a year, returning then to Butte, Montana, and discovering the demand for hogs in that community, he joined his three brothers in the stock business, they establishing their headquarters at St. Paul.

When he gave up the business of shipping stock into Montana Mr. Bennett went to Duluth, Minnesota, where he spent about five years as a wage worker, then again took up the business of dealing in hogs, shipping from Kansas and Missouri to the Pacific Coast towns of Seattle, Portland, Sacramento, San Francisco and Los Angeles. He remained in that industry until 1902, although he and his brothers had previously established themselves near Redstone, Montana, and engaged in ranching. Mr. Bennett thereafter not only ranched and bred stock, but proved up a homestead at Redstone and developed a farm there. While thus engaged he was appointed sheriff of the Sheridan County, to succeed Tom Courtney, the first sheriff of the county, who lost his life while attempting to arrest a fugitive colored man. After serving out Mr. Courtney's term, Mr. Bennett was a candidate for the office, but met defeat at the polls, although since then he has been twice elected the sheriff of Sheridan County, succeeding Jack Dugan. His service as chairman of the Draft Board during the early period of the participation of this country in the World war made him an exceedingly busy man, about sixteen men having been mobilized into the service. His work was chiefly administrative.

Mr. Bennett was born in Cornwall, England, August 2, 1870, but was brought by his parents to Ontario, Canada, in 1883, the family locating in Durham County, where they engaged in farming. His father, William Bennett, was a landholder in Cornwall, England. His last years were spent in Ontario, Canada, and he lies buried at Blackstone. He married Kezia Salmon, and they were the parents of the following children: John F., whose home is in St. Paul; Mrs. Catherine Feetham, also of St. Paul; Annie, wife of W. T. Towner, of the City of New York; Jack, the Sheridan County sheriff; Kezia, of St. Paul; and Sid, who is the mayor of Scobey, Montana. The mother of this family after the death of her husband followed her children into the United States and spent her last years in St. Paul, Minnesota, where she lies buried at Oakland Cemetery.

After locating in Sheridan County Jack Bennett was married to Miss Anna Davis, who was born in Abercrombie, North Dakota, a daughter of John A. Davis, who came into the region of Sheridan County about 1901 from Kalispell, Montana. Mrs. Bennett was liberally educated and taught school in Sheridan County. Mr. and Mrs. Bennett were married December 24, 1904, and she passed away in

February, 1907, leaving one daughter, Catherine. In 1910 Mr. Bennett was married to Nina L. Bogert, a daughter of N. S. and Lucinda (Styles) Bogert. The father was born in Vermont, and on his migration from the East to Montana he lived in the states of Iowa and North Dakota. He devoted the active years of his life to agricultural pursuits. To this union have been born four children, Jack, Jr., Charlotte, Bill and Sidney.

Mr. Bennett became a republican voter and cast his first presidential ballot for Benjamin Harrison in 1892 in Duluth. He has continued along with the party since, voting for Colonel Roosevelt in 1904, for Mr. Taft in 1908, in 1912 espoused the progressive wing of the party and in 1916 supported the republican presidential candidate. He became a member of the Masonic order at Redstone, Montana, and has taken the Blue Lodge work and is also a Shriner. He is a member of the fraternal society the Modern Samaritans and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Charles E. Coryell. The present county surveyor of Sheridan County is Charles E. Coryell, and to him also belongs the honor of being the first to fill that office in Sheridan County, to which he was elected in April, 1913. He has been identified with the State of Montana during the past thirteen years, locating here for the purpose of acquiring a homestead, which he entered near Froid, now in Roosevelt County, and he remained thereon and improved his claim until he had complied with the Government requirements and secured title, leaving it only to assume the duties of the surveyor of the county.

Mr. Coryell brought with him to Montana the mental equipment as a civil engineer ample to enable him to perform efficient work in his capacity as a county surveyor, for he spent many years in railroad engineering work before his advent into the Northwest. His chief work in his present capacity lies in the development and construction of highway systems for the county, and he originated the first road plan and started the first real road work of the county. More than 3,000 miles of established and opened highways have been given to the public use under his regime, about 250 miles of which is permanent work, one main line crossing the county from east to west, with connecting roads between the towns on the railroad lines. Sheridan County as originally created has also been mapped by Mr. Coryell, and another map, clearly showing its boundaries since it was divided from Roosevelt County, is under construction.

Mr. Coryell was born in Kent County, Michigan, August 19, 1876, but when he was only ten years of age, in 1886, his parents established their home at Carlton, Minnesota, near Duluth, and there he spent the remaining days of his youth, attending the Duluth High School, and serving in different salaried capacities, including a short time as a bank clerk, a cruiser on the iron range and a teacher in the public schools of Minnesota, all this occurring before he began preparation for his real life's work. He is a son of Charles E. Coryell, and this name has gone through five generations of the family. The grandfather, also named Charles E., was born in Lockport, New York, was a life-long farmer and was the son of a Mexican war soldier. The first of the Coryell family in this country came from England early in 1700, and establishing his home in the State of New York he became a captain in the Colonial army, although a brother served in a like office in the British army during the Revolutionary war.

Charles E. Coryell, the father of the Montana citizen, was born in New York, and spent the greater part of his industrial life in the lumber business. He was a New York soldier in the Civil war, spending more than two years as a member of the New York Mounted Rifles in Sheridan's Cavalry and taking part in all the battles in which his command participated during the last eighteen months of the war, including the engagement of Winchester. He was a captain's orderly, and completed his military service on police duty in Virginia after the peace terms were signed. He was twice wounded, once with a bayonet in a hand-to-hand conflict with the Confederates and again in the leg from a bullet. Mr. Coryell continued a resident of Minnesota until after the death of his wife, when he joined his son in Sheridan County, Montana. He has always been actively identified with the work of the Grand Army of the Republic, and is one of the few soldiers left to wear the patriotic button of the order.

Charles E. Coryell, Sr., married Elizabeth Pitts, who was born in Jackson County, Michigan, and died in December, 1916, after becoming the mother of five children, namely: Zella, who died at Knox, Indiana, after becoming the wife of Henry C. Conrad; Ella, the wife of Lewis Habhegger, of Wrenshall, Minnesota; Charles E., of Plentywood; Ernest, a resident of Browns Valley, Minnesota; and Roy, who entered the navy in the United States service early in the present century and has never been heard from since.

Charles E. Coryell began his preparation for engineering work in the Northern Indiana University at Valparaiso, graduating in civil engineering there in 1900. He had previously completed the scientific course and received the degree of B. S. in that institution, entering the university first in 1898, leaving at that time a clerkship in the Clark & Jewell wholesale grocery house in Grand Rapids, Michigan, he having become acquainted with Mr. Clark while cruising timber lands for him in Northern Minnesota. In 1901 Mr. Coryell became connected with the Soo Line Railroad, performing his first work for the company as a transit man on location in Minnesota. His first large piece of work was the location of the line from Thief River Falls to Kenmare, North Dakota, he having charge of the topography work of that survey. During the following summer he was engaged in construction work for the company at Russell, North Dakota, later was connected with the Drake-Garrison Cutoff of the Soo Line, also in North Dakota, and prior to this work he was engaged in smaller capacities with the company, and completed his services with that road in the construction of the Brooten-Duluth line, also platting for the company 160 acres at Mille Lac as a summer resort. During the seven years he was connected with the company his headquarters were in Minneapolis, but in season he had temporary offices in the field where the projects of the company were carried on. After severing his connection with the Soo Line Railroad Company he came direct to Montana.

Mr. Coryell was married at Russell, North Dakota, March 20, 1907, to Miss Minnie Bahn. She was born in North Dakota, as was also her mother, but her father was born in Germany. She is a daughter of H. F. and Celia (Commons) Bahn, and was the first born of their children, three daughters and two sons. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Coryell, the eldest of whom also bears the name of Charles E., the four others being Harry, Sidney, and Deone and Ione, twin sisters. Mr. Coryell gave his first presidential vote to Major McKinley, and he has given his allegiance to the party from that time to the present. He is now serving his third term in the office of county sur-

C. W. Chowning

veyor. Since reaching the age of maturity he has been a member of the Masonic fraternity, attaining the Royal Arch degree. He is also identified with the Odd Fellows order, and has his membership in both orders at Plentywood.

Adolph A. Major, who is now serving Sheridan County as its clerk and recorder, has been prominently identified with the business and civic interests of Plentywood and its community since October, 1910. He was born in LaCrosse, Wisconsin, June 30, 1885, and he spent the early years of his life there, gaining his elementary education in its Second Ward school and subsequently entering high school. But before completing the high school course he matriculated in a business college in LaCrosse, and there gained a knowledge of shorthand and typewriting as well as bookkeeping and commercial law.

Mr. Major is a member of an early pioneer family of LaCrosse, Wisconsin, one which took up its abode within its borders during its formative period. The founder of the family in the United States was his grandfather, who was by trade a tailor, and he established the family in LaCrosse and now lies buried there. In his family were four sons and four daughters, five of whom survive: Rudolph, Albert, Mrs. William Cooper, Miss Matilda Major and Mrs. Helen Madden.

Rudolph H. Major, who still maintains his home in LaCrosse, was born in New York City November 5, 1860, but when a young lad was taken by his parents to LaCrosse, Wisconsin, and there he has ever since resided. He learned and followed for a number of years the cigar makers' trade, and then left his trade to accept the federal position of deputy stamp collector, while later he was made clerk of the Board of Public Works for the City of La Crosse, and for some years he filled that position. His next employment was in a clerical capacity for the Heilemann Brewing Company, later became the health officer of the city, but finally returning to the Heilemann Brewing Company he is now serving as the manager of the traffic department of that corporation.

Rudolph H. Major married Johanna Bach, whose mother was born in Germany, but Mrs. Major was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Her father, Adam Bach, was for a number of years a stone mason at LaCrosse. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Bach comprised three daughters, Mrs. Minnie Burkhardt, Mrs. Elizabeth Bernd and Mrs. Major. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Major: Adolph Alexander, whose home is in Plentywood; Lilah, wife of A. H. Voss, of LaCrosse; and Isabel, the wife of A. B. Hickisch, also of LaCrosse.

Adolph A. Major had completed his educational training and was ready to enter upon a business life at the early age of seventeen, and on April 11, 1902, he accepted the position of stenographer and clerk with the Southern Minnesota Division of the C. M. & St. P. Railroad Company at LaCrosse, continuing in that capacity until the fall of 1906, when he accepted the office of stenographer and general clerk with the division freight and passenger agent of the same road there. In the fall of 1907 he went to Wheaton, Minnesota, to become the stenographer and office man for F. W. Murphy, the leading lawyer of that city, and while thus engaged Mr. Major had occasion to report testimony at coroner's inquests, in justice courts, and for almost a term he was reporter in the District Court at Breckenridge, Minnesota.

With the hope of finding a wider and more remunerative field in the Northwest for the exercise of his professional qualifications Mr. Major came to Montana, arriving at Culbertson in March, 1910, and near that place he exercised his homestead right and proved up his claim. He soon, however, became associated with the Valley Land Company at Culbertson as secretary and stenographer to its owners, Messrs. Brown and Matthews, and in the course of his work with the corporation he reported testimony in contest cases coming before one of its members, who was a United States land commissioner. Mr. Major also reported other contest cases in Valley and Sheridan counties tried before various United States commissioners.

He maintained his home in Culbertson until acquiring title to his claim and then located in Plentywood. His first work here was as clerk in the assessor's office, was next a deptuy in the clerk and recorder's office, and in February, 1918, took up abstract work in partnership with Miss Funk under the name of the Abstract and Title Company. Mr. Major continued with that line of work until he was made the recorder and clerk of Sheridan County. His connection with this community has been that of a public spirited citizen interested in its civic welfare and upbuilding, and he proved his worth to Plentywood in its contest with Medicine Lake for county seat honors, his ability and work at reporting public meetings proving a valuable asset to his home town. In creating sympathy and interest in this county seat contest he also took an active part as a member of the Plentywood band, a service which his community lost no opportunity to commend.

When a boy Mr. Major studied instrumental music, becoming an efficient young pianist, and he gradually drifted into band work and became a trombone player. In Plentywood he became well known in musical circles, was made a member of the town orchestra and recently he organized the Major Orchestra, which provides excellent music for community dances, for moving picture shows and various other social functions. Mr. Major is the manager of the orchestra, in which he also plays the trombone.

Mr. Major's early political tendencies were shaped in harmony with those advocated by his father, who was an adherent of the democratic party, and the son gave his first presidential vote to William J. Bryan, but later, following his own convictions, he gave allegiance to republican principles and as a republican was elected to his present office.

At Wheaton, Minnesota, December 23, 1908, Adolph A. Major was married to Miss L. Pearl Warner, who was born near that city, a daughter of William A. and Edna (Tubhs) Warner, the father a native of one of the Canadian provinces and the mother was born in Wisconsin. They were the parents of four children, the three surviving being Mrs. Major, Mrs. Ellis J. Hutton, of Butte, Montana, and Miss Gladys Warner, of Minneapolis, Minnesota. Two daughters have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Major, Beatrice and Marian Gene.

An interesting story is told of the origination of the name Major. It is related that it was given to members of one of the early generations of the family by a teacher who had the children of this Polish family in his school room. While making a record of the pupils of his classes he came to some who spelled their name "Mazurkiewicz." Regarding this as a burden which ought not to be borne through life by the little folks the teacher, with an air of disdain, said "Call it Major," and thus wrote the name which endowed future members of this Slavic family with a new designation.

Charles William Chowning. Indomitable determination, persistent effort and wise investments have all aided in the production of the present prosperity of Charles William Chowning, postmaster of Ennis, and proprietor of the leading mercantile establishment of this part of Madison County. He is one of the old settlers of Montana, has passed through many of its periods of development, and can take justifiable pride in what he has himself aided in bringing about. Mr. Chowning was born at Louisville, Kentucky, June 29, 1860, a son of Charles W. Chowning and grandson of John Chowning, the latter a native of Virginia. Early in life he migrated to Kentucky, and after many years of profitable effort as a farmer he died in that state in 1864, when well along in years. The Chowning family is of English origin, and was established in Virginia prior to the American Revolution. On the maternal side of the house, Charles William Chowning's grandfather was Robert Wooden, of Virginia, who married Lucy Southey, brought in pioneer fashion by her parents to Kentucky when thirteen years of age. On this trip overland she and her brother drove thirteen head of cattle behind the three wagons which made up the outfit, and walked the entire way. After their marriage Robert Wooden and his bride settled at Peewee, Kentucky, where they were pioneers, and after enduring the hardships unavoidable in a new and undeveloped country, spent some years in comfort before they died, both passing away in Kentucky. Like the Chownings, the Wooden family was an English one, its representatives also settling in Virginia during colonial times.

Charles W. Chowning, son of John Chowning and father of Charles William Chowning, whose name heads this review, was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, in 1821, and died at Paris, Missouri, in 1889. He was reared in his native county, and after his marriage located near Louisville, Kentucky, where he was engaged in farming until the early '60s, when he went to Paris, Missouri, continuing that industry the rest of his life. While never holding any public office, he exerted his right of suffrage and voted the democratic ticket. A consistent member of the Christian Church, he was an elder in that denomination for many years. His wife was Isabelle Wooden prior to her marriage, which took place at Beard's Station, now Peewee, Kentucky, where she was born in 1826. Her death occurred at Paris, Missouri, in 1914. Their children were as follows: James T., who died at Paris, Missouri, when twenty years of age; Marietta, who died near Paris, Missouri, in 1886, was the wife of John E. Murphy, a farmer, who survives her and lives near Paris; John L., who died on the home farm in 1897; and Charles William, who was the youngest in the family.

After completing the courses of the rural schools of Monroe County, Missouri, Charles William Chowning became a student at the Strother Institute, a preparatory school near Paris, Missouri, and after he was graduated therefrom he entered the University of Missouri at Columbia and completed the junior year, but was then obliged to leave on account of ill health. Hoping to regain his normal strength, Mr. Chowning then spent two years in Texas, leaving that state for Montana in 1882. After a short stay at Helena he went to work for the Northern Pacific Railroad, being employed in its land department as a reporter on lands. In this capacity he had charge of a crew during 1882, 1883, 1884 and 1885, covering Jefferson, Madison, Gallatin, Meagher and Yellowstone counties. So satisfactory was his work in this connection that he was made land inspector of this road for the State of Montana, with headquarters at Helena, and held this position until 1888. In that year he severed his connection with the railroad to become manager for the Montana Cattle Company, with headquarters at Helena, his work being principally in Meagher, Yellowstone, Dawson and Fergus counties. John T. Murphy was president of this company. Mr. Chowning remained with the company until the close of 1894, and in the spring of 1895 embarked in a mining enterprise, and from then on has been interested in this line, but has not confined himself to it. Having married a daughter of William Ennis, founder of the Town of Ennis, Mr. Chowning was induced to locate here in 1898, and upon the death of his father-in-law entered the mercantile field formerly occupied by the elder man, and the establishment is conducted under the name of J. W. Chowning. With his entrance into the business new blood was infused, and he expanded every department, bringing the store up to the highest standards and making it the leader in this line in a wide area. The store is located on Main Street, and customers come to it from all over this and adjoining counties, as they realize that his stock is always complete and timely and that his prices are reasonable. Being a loyal democrat he has been honored by his party, and served as county commissioner of Madison County for six years. At present he is President Wilson's appointee as postmaster of Ennis. While he was on the school board of Ennis the modern schoolhouse was erected and also the high school building for Ora and Platta townships, which is conceded to be the best in Madison County. In addition to his other interests Mr. Chowning is a stockholder in the Southern Montana Bank of Ennis and owner of a 1,440 acre ranch of irrigated land at Moore's Creek, on which he raises grain and hay. His residence on Main Street, Ennis, is also owned by him. Mr. Chowning belongs to Virginia City Lodge No. 390, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

In 1893 Mr. Chowning was married at Ennis to Miss Jennie Winifred Ennis, a daughter of William Ennis, one of the distinctive men of this region. William Ennis was born in Ireland in 1828 and died at Ennis, Montana, in 1898. When he was fourteen years old he came to the United States and was in the railroad shops of Detroit, Michigan. Later he became roadmaster on the construction work of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, receiving for his services $125 per month. In those days that was considered a very large salary, and he was envied because he could command it. His entry into Montana occurred in June, 1863, and after a brief period at Bannock he came to the present site of Ennis, and on August 13 of that year took up the Ennis homestead, a portion of which is now occupied by the flourishing town of Ennis, named in his honor. Later he bought more land, owning at one time more than 2,000 acres, but the estate is now not much over 400 acres, and is owned by his widow, whose maiden name was Katherine Shriver. She was born in Ohio during 1837. The elegant residence, the finest in the territory of Montana at the time of its completion by Mr. Ennis in 1882, was destroyed by fire in September, 1917. Mr. and Mrs. Chowning have one child, Winifred, who married Fayette B. Jeffers. They reside on their ranch of 640 acres six miles east of Ennis. It is located on Jack Creek, and is a valuable, well improved property. Mrs. Jeffers was graduated from All Saints School at Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

Mr. Chowning is thorough in everything he undertakes and is a tireless worker. While he has been eminently successful in greatly extending the trade of his establishment, he has been keenly watchful of the welfare of his community, and is justly held to be one of the substantial men of Montana worthy of being accorded a place among those who have worked to develop this section of the country.

Hon. Frank G. Fishbeck, of Plentywood, president of the Fishbeck-Jarvis Realty Company, has the honor of being the first man elected to the State Senate from Sheridan County. He has been identified prominently with Montana's political and civic interests during the past twelve years, and in this time has contributed in no small degree to the substantial growth and upbuilding of this region.

Senator Fishbeck arrived in Plentywood on November 28, 1908, and first identified himself with the infant village as a merchant. He came to this locality with his future business partner, and they purchased the pioneer store of the town, which had been established by George E. Bolster. During almost a year the new firm continued as the only merchants of the place, and their location was in the old townsite, along the banks of Box Elder Creek, a locality at that time almost in its primitive wildness but now a site covered with residences and business houses of the townspeople. With the advent of the Great Northern Railroad in 1910 the firm transferred its location to the new townsite, and a few years later terminated their career as Plentywood merchants, although partnership relations have since been maintained in the firm of the Fishbeck-Jarvis Realty Company, formed for the purpose of dealing in real estate, farming and ranching. The company's ranch lies twenty-five miles west of Scobey on the West Fork of Poplar Creek, and comprises leased and deeded lands to the amount of seven sections. A large area of this property has been improved and cultivated, some 1,500 acres being devoted to grain, and the work of cultivation has been carried to the point where the success of the firm as agriculturists has been fully demonstrated.

Independent of partnership relations Mr. Fishbeck engaged in the electric light business in Plentywood in 1912, installing at first a light motor and a direct current plant, but in July, 1916, a 300-horsepower steam plant for the generation of an alternating current was installed at the coal mines two miles from Plentywood. Following this improvement a high tension line has been strung over the city, transformers installed, and "secondaries" give service to almost every business house and residence in the town. Fifteen motors of from one to fifteen horsepower are supplied with current for industrial purposes, and the plant itself is regarded as the best equipped and the most efficiently managed light plant in Eastern Montana, its patrons being never without current day or night. In the fall of 1919 a transmission line two miles into the country was built and serves the Peter Marron ranch with light and power. Mr. Fishbeck is also the head of the Sheridan Electric Construction Company, which erected the moving picture theatre of Plentywood and which also serves as the opera house of the town.

Senator Fishbeck although so intimately connected with the life and interests of Montana is a native son of Wisconsin and traces descent to a remote Fishbeck ancestor who came from Holland to the United States and landed on the shores of New York. The grandfather of the Montana senator was Ephraim Fishbeck, a descendant of Anika Jans-Weber, whose estate has been the bone of contention of her posterity for more than a century and comprises among other rich properties in New York City the Trinity Church property at the head of Wall Street. Ephraim Fishbeck married a Miss Hurd and had the following children: Frank, who served in the Union army during the Civil war; Levi, who also gave patriotic service to the North during that struggle; Charles, another Civil war soldier; Freeman, who became the father of the Hon. Frank G. Fishbeck, and who was rejected from military service on account of defective eyesight; Thomas, who served in a Wisconsin regiment; Ira, also a member of a Wisconsin regiment, and all these five brothers fought valiantly throughout the war and returned home after its close. A daughter, Mary, married Frank Adams, and the youngest child of the family was Edward. Thomas is now the only survivor of this large family of patriots, and he resides at Eureka, Wisconsin.

Freeman Fishbeck was a stave manufacturer, and he passed away December 9, 1919, at Pittsville, Wisconsin, where he had spent thirty-eight years of his life. He was born at Ogdensburg, New York, but was taken by his parents to Wisconsin when a boy, and he grew to manhood's estate in Eureka. He was married there to Almyra Rollins, a daughter of Charles Rollins, who migrated from Essex County, New York, to Wisconsin, and was a farmer there. Mrs. Fishbeck was a school teacher before her marriage. She survives her husband and resides at Pittsville, Wisconsin, the mother of two sons, Frank G. and Ashley, the younger also residing at Pittsville.

Frank G. Fishbeck was born at Eureka, Winnebago County, Wisconsin, December 31, 1867, and he spent the days of his boyhood in the timber country of that state, completing the work of the grades and one year of high school work before he called his educational training finished. He began his industrial career as a merchant's clerk, and a few years later entered the retail lumber business. He was but a young man when he left his home in Pittsville, Wisconsin, for Chicago, where he spent twelve years of his early life, engaged for a time in the retail lumber business and the remainder of his stay in that city was spent in the hotel and restaurant business. From Chicago young Fishbeck returned to Wisconsin, and at Berlin in the latter state he spent four years as a leather manufacturer.

It was at the expiration of this latter period that Frank G. Fishbeck entered upon his life in the Far West. The first few months of his Montana career were spent at Culbertson in the meat business, and from there he came to Plentywood and entered upon his active identification with the growth and upbuilding of this region.

He had been reared in the atmosphere of an intensely partisan republican home, no Fishbeck ever having been known to identify himself with other than the republican party so it was but the natural course of events that the young westerner should give his allegiance to those principles when he reached the voting age. His first presidential ballot was cast for Benjamin Harrison in 1892, and from that day to the present he has never missed voting at the polls and has always supported the republican candidates. He was initiated into political work in Chicago when he was made tax collector for the Township of Bloom in Cook County, serving in that position from 1898 to 1900. His next active political work began in the fall of 1914, when he was elected to the State Senate from Sheridan County, serving in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth General assemblies, securing the office over two opponents, a Bull Moose candidate and a democratic candidate, the district comprising the field of old Sheridan County.

Mr. Fishbeck, as noted at the beginning of this article, entered the Senate as the first man to be seated in that body from Sheridan County, and he served under Lieutenant-Governor McDowell. He was made chairman of the Committee on Elections and Privileges, and was also a member of the Committee on Public Buildings, Insurance and Banks and Banking. He was the author of the Herd Law measure which passed that session, introduced first in the House, and was also the author of the Seed and Threshermen's Lien measures, and he was instrumental in their passage through the Senate. His Herd Law measure was the first of its kind provided for by the legislative enactment of the state. His term as a state senator expired with the close of 1918, and he was not again a candidate for that office.

Senator Fishbeck was married in Maryland, Wisconsin, October 5, 1889, to Miss Nellie Jarvis, a daughter of Willett R. and Anna Hiles Jarvis. The father was a native of Norwalk, Connecticut. For many years he was a teacher, and was head of the school at Watertown, New York, when Roswell P. Flower, later governor of New York, was a student there, Mr. Jarvis having also secured for the future governor his first position in the postoffice. Mr. Jarvis moved out to Wisconsin in 1859, when about forty-six years of age, and he spent many of his later years as a merchant. He was also connected with the lumber business, and for many years was a hotel proprietor at Dexterville, Wisconsin. He died at Milwaukee in 1896, and his widow survived him until 1914, passing away at Culbertson, Montana, but she lies buried by the side of her husband in Milwaukee. The Jarvis children comprised the following: Mrs. Fishbeck; Charley, of Culbertson, Montana; Frank, who is engaged in ranching in Valley County; Catherine, the wife of F. L. Durfey, of Hermuston, Oregon; Harriet, wife of F. Newman, also of Hermuston; and Willett R., Jr., whose home is at Glentana, Montana.

Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Fishbeck: Charles R., who died of influenza in Plentywood, married Mabel Christopherson, but died without issue. Frank J., the only surviving son is associated with his father in business. He trained for service in the aviation department during the recent war, and was later transferred to the infantry at Camp Lewis, Washington.

Mr. Fishbeck is a member of the Masonic Order, receiving his first Masonic degree in Berlin, Wisconsin. He now belongs to the Plentywood Blue Lodge and Chapter and to the Commandery in Berlin. At Helena, Montana, he is a member of the Consistory and of the Shrine.

Guy Edward Campbell, M. D. Montana has known and claimed Dr. Guy Campbell among her citizens since April, 1915, when he arrived in Plentywood and entered upon the practice of medicine. He was the third physician to locate in this northern town, and as the years have passed and he has demonstrated his worth and ability he has made for himself a name and place in Montana's professional life and citizenship.

Dr. Campbell came to this northwestern state from his native commonwealth of Minnesota, where he was born at Melrose, March 15, 1886, and where his father, Dr. Joseph E. Campbell, is still actively engaged in the practice of medicine. Dr. Campbell, the elder, located in Melrose in 1875, when it was the terminus of the railroad and when he was a young man just entering upon his professional career. He was born in Brooklyn, New York, June 16, 1852, a son of Scotch parents, his birth occurring shortly after the landing of his father and mother on American shores. This native Scotchman became a Union soldier during the war between the states, and he also gave three of his sons to Illinois regiments to fight with the northern armies, one son rising to the high rank of colonel, another to a captaincy, and a third became a lieutenant. This patriot ancestor passed away at Aurora, Illinois, after having spent his industrial life as a cabinetmaker.

Dr. Joseph E. Campbell received his medical training at Ann Arbor, Michigan, being a graduate of the medical department of the University of Michigan, but it was at Melrose, Minnesota, that he entered upon his active professional career, and to that locality he has given the best of his life's work. His influence has always been exerted along political and fraternal lines, and he is an active Mason, a past master of his lodge, and in the higher degrees of the order he belongs to Osman Temple in St. Paul.

The senior Dr. Campbell married Alice Stuart, a daughter of George Stuart, who migrated from his native state of Vermont to Wisconsin, and finally located in Minnesota, where he devoted his energies to farming. Mrs. Campbell was born in Wisconsin and died in Melrose, Minnesota, in 1906, leaving the following children: Maude M., the wife of William A. Angus, of Hannaford, North Dakota; Lois I., who married William Kay, of Melrose; Belva L., wife of Charles J. Powell, of Chicago; Dr. Claude M., who died of disease while serving as a physician in the late war; Edith B., the wife of Ernest Henderson, of Fargo, North Dakota; Guy E., of Plentywood, Montana; Lucile, who died at Melrose in young womanhood; and Keen S., whose home is in Oregon.

Dr. Guy E. Campbell was reared in Melrose and is a graduate of its high school. Choosing as his life work the profession in which his father had gained success and prestige, the lad began his preparation in the Northwestern University of Chicago, where he spent four years, and then entered Tulane University at New Orleans and graduated from its medical department in 1914. Seeking a location for the protection of his health, the young medical student came to Plentywood, Montana, and at once opened an office for practice. His labors in the interim have covered a wide range of territory, and the name of Doctor Campbell is now a familiar one in the professional circles of his town and county. He was made the examining physician for the Selective Service Board of Sheridan County, and is the physician for the county poor.

Doctor Campbell is purely a medical man, and his right to a homestead has yet to be exercised, while his connection with political matters here has been merely as a layman and a voter. He was reared under republican influence and has always given allegiance to that party, casting his first presidential vote for Mr. Taft. Doctor Campbell was made a Mason in Plentywood, and has taken the three degrees of the Blue Lodge. He also has membership in the Elks fraternity in St. Cloud, Minnesota.

At Barnesville, Minnesota, the Doctor was married on the 10th of November, 1915, to Miss Helen M. Collins. She was born in the City of Barnesville, where her father, Thomas F. Collins, was a prominent business man, and she is a graduate of the high school there. She subsequently began training for a nurse at St. Marys in Fargo, North Dakota, and followed her profession for three years. Two children have been born to Doctor and Mrs. Campbell, Guy Edward, Jr., who is now three years of age, and Claude Thomas, the younger, one year old.

Alfred T. Vollum maintains one of the largest law clienteles in Sheridan County, and in his practice he has two offices, one at Plentywood, his main office, and one at Medicine Lake. In his practice at Medicine Lake he is associated with Arthur C. Erickson, who was also for a time formerly his law partner at Plentywood.

Mr. Vollum was born at Albert Lee, Minnesota, May 22, 1887, and his childhood and youth were spent on his father's farm there. His father, Thore G. Vollum, located in that region before the era of a railroad through that section of the country, immediately following the period of the Civil war, and he married into a family who were the real pioneers of that part of Minnesota. Thore G. Vollum was a native son of Norway, born at Throndhjem. He began his industrial life with but a common school training gained in his native Norway, and he reached the lumber woods of Wisconsin direct from Trondhjem, where he arrived with but twenty dollars in money, but at once secured work in the lumber camps. From there he made his way to Southern Minnesota, walking from Rochester, the terminus of the railroad, to the locality of Albert Lee, although the birth of that town did not occur until many years later. His first work in this location was as a farm laborer, and among his employers was Nels Simonson, who later became his father-in-law and from whom he later bought eighty acres of land, paying $7.00 an acre, and from that small tract as a foundation he in time built his modest fortune. Mr. Vollum followed mixed farming, stock and grain constituting his principal activities, and he was responsible for the many and substantial improvements which were placed on his land. He became numbered among the most successful agriculturists of his community, and by his own unaided efforts rose from a state of comparative poverty to a place of independence. The land which he purchased so many years ago continued his home for thirty-five years, and he was sixty-one years of age when death claimed him in 1910.

Thore G. Vollum was an earnest, progressive and honored citizen, was a staunch supporter of republican principles, never failing to attend elections, and frequently serving as a member of the election board, and he was a zealous supporter of the Lutheran Church. Both he and his wife proved their true worth in the support of the church of their locality. Mr. Vollum married a native daughter of Norway, Uni Simonson, her birthplace being Sogen, and she is a daughter of Nels and Mary Simonson, who came to the United States in 1864, arriving here in time for the husband and father to take part in the Civil war as a Union soldier. Mrs. Simonson's brother had been taken prisoner by the Confederates and had also been wounded, and Mr. Simonson came to avenge this deed, enlisting in a Wisconsin regiment, but he never reached the front, and after the close of the war he wandered about from place to place for about a year. Finally settling in Freeborn County, Minnesota, he spent the remaining years of his life on the claim which he secured there and passed away at the age of seventy-four. He is survived by his widow, who has reached the age of ninety-four. They were the parents of two daughters, the older being Mrs. Vollum, who also survives her husband and is living at Albert Lee, Minnesota, at the age of sixty-two. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Vollum: Minnie, the wife of Edward Frethein, of Albert Lee; Dr. Edward O. Vollum, who is engaged in practice at Albert Lee; Nels, a traveling salesman and farmer at Albert Lee; Martin, who is a farmer on the old homestead there; Alfred T., of Plentywood, Montana; Ida, who has not married and lives with her mother; and Gilbert, also with his mother at Albert Lee. This youngest son has just recently completed his services in the World war. He was a machinist in charge of aviation in a southern field.

Alfred T. Vollum after graduating from high school entered the University of Minnesota and graduated in the academic course in 1911, with the degree A. B. By attending summer schools he shortened his university course two years, doing the regular seven years work in five, and then entering the St. Paul College of Law he completed the law course there and graduated in 1913. But before completing the course Mr. Vollum was admitted to the bar on examination. He had performed practical work in the law office of David F. Peebles of St. Paul and in the office of the county attorney, Alfred P. Stolberg, at Center City, Minnesota. and tried the examination largely as an experiment.

Mr. Vollum was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of Minnesota, March 28, 1913, and in the spring of the same year was admitted to the Federal District Court. He spent the following fall and winter in the office of Harris Richardson in St. Paul, and in June sought a location further west, first exploring the northern part of his native state, stopping at various towns in North Dakota, and finally arriving in Plentywood, the then terminus of the Great Northern Railroad.

It was in September, 1913, that Mr. Vollum arrived in this locality, and a few months later, in December, 1913, he filed on a homestead a mile southwest of Plentywood, built a shack on his land, and began the work of improving and cultivating the claim. His subsequent improvements have all been of a permanent character, and on this property he began his married life.

Mr. Vollum found but two lawyers in Plentywood when he first arrived in the town and selected it as his location for his future professional career. His first case was the defense of a man charged with assaulting with a knife the son of a leading citizen of the town, and in this, his first case in Montana, Mr. Vollum was successful, for he secured a very light sentence for his client. His work as a lawyer has been a general practice in the Federal and District courts and in the land office in the Probate courts and in the Montana Supreme Court.

On reaching the age of maturity Mr. Vollum became a republican voter, and in 1912 united his efforts with the progressive wing of that party and has taken some part in campaign work. He is a Master Mason, affiliating with Plentywood Lodge No. 91, and he is also a member of the Elks Lodge at Williston, North Dakota. With his family he is affiliated with the work of the Lutheran Church, which he is serving as a trustee of the congregation at Plentywood and as president of the "Call Committee."

On the 25th of May, 1914, Mr. Vollum was married to Miss Alma Robinson, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, a daughter of Edward and Mary Robinson, both of whom were born in Norway. Since coming to the United States Mr. Robinson has been engaged in the lumber business. Mrs. Vollum completed her high school training in Minneapolis, and then entered upon a business career as a stenographer. Two children have been born to bless this union, both daughters, Virginia, three years of age, and Marion Hope, who is but two years old.

Charles Lincoln Marshall, secretary-treasurer, manager and editor of the Wolf Point Herald, is a newspaper man of wide experience, and has used his editorial pen with great force and clarity in behalf of agricultural progress and development in the Northwest.

He was born at Plattville, Wisconsin, October 21, 1870, but has spent practically all his life on the prairies of the Northwest. His ancestors were Virginia planters and slave holders. His father, George W. Marshall, was born near Winchester, Virginia, but after his marriage moved west and followed his trade as a miller at Hannibal, Missouri, and several years later at Plattville, Wisconsin, where he did lead mining, ran stage lines, and during the Civil war served as provost marshal. Soon after the birth of his son Charles L., he took his family by prairie schooner from Wisconsin, crossed Iowa, and went to Dakota Territory and entered a homestead thirty miles from Yankton, the old territorial capital in Yankton County. Some ten or twelve years later he moved to Parker, the county seat of Turner County, and spent the rest of his days there. He was born October 30, 1825, and died April 10, 1916. He became a republican upon the birth of the party, was a warm supporter of Mr. Lincoln, and in Dakota was frequently asked to become a candidate for office, but refused any other service than as a delegate to conventions. He married Sarah Hefflebower, who was one of the seven daughters and four sons of Daniel Hefflebower, a Hollander by ancestry and a Virginia planter in the Shenandoah Valley. He freed all his slaves at the outbreak of the war and became a Union sympathizer. Mrs. George W. Marshall died February 15, 1897, in her sixty-seventh year. Their oldest son is Thomas F. Marshall, a prominent and wealthy citizen of Oakes, North Dakota. He began his career at Yankton, handling a shovel on a section gang, carried a surveyor's chain, learned surveying, and for many years was a contractor. Later he engaged in the grocery business at Yankton, became interested in banking at Columbia, and was active in that business at Oakes until he retired. He was a member of both Houses of the North Dakota Legislature and for eight years was a republican member of Congress. The second of the children is Virginia V., a graduate of the Yankton High School and a teacher living at Parker, South Dakota. Jessie is the wife of Sewell F. Wentworth, of Sioux City, Iowa, while the youngest is Charles L.

Charles L. Marshall lived on the Dakota homestead to the age of fifteen, and then in the Town of Parker. He attended country schools, the village schools of Parker and Yankton College. After graduating from high school he went to work in the office of the New Era at Parker, one of the oldest papers in South Dakota. His pay was $4.00 a week. He also taught school several terms and was deputy in county offices of Turner County and eventually became proprietor of a store at Oakes, North Dakota. When the business was destroyed by fire he spent eleven months in the State of Washington, and then resumed newspaper work at Oakes. In July, 1910, he joined the Williston Herald, and for four years did reportorial and editorial work for that journal, and performed a similar service on the Williston Graphic for a year and a half. In all his newspaper work he has directed his efforts toward improved farming and farm economics, for the organization of farmers into clubs and bureaus, and has covered every phase of the modern country life uplift.

Mr. Marshall came to Wolf Point in March, 1917, and has been identified with the Wolf Point Herald since the 1st of April. With a former newspaper acquaintance, J. P. Wiest, he bought of C. M. Hanson the Herald, which was established in 1913. In March, 1919, he bought the interests of Mr. Wiest and incorporated the Wolf Point Herald, distributing some of the stock to local business men. H. A. Schoening is president of the Herald Company, while O. C. Johnson is vice president, the active management and editorial control vesting in Mr. Marshall. Mrs. Marshall is an active associate of her husband on the Herald and carries an equal share of the burden of its publication.

July 10, 1916, Mr. Marshall married Charlotte E. Barnes at Northfield, Minnesota. She was born at Lockhart, Minnesota, May 15, 1888, daughter of Jesse and Mary (Bradley) Barnes. Her grandfather Barnes was a Wisconsin soldier and died during the Civil war. Jesse Barnes was born in Wisconsin, and is now living at Northfield, Minnesota. Besides Mrs. Marshall the other children are: Leslie, on the old home farm at Lockhart; Leland, of Minneapolis; and Cecil. Cecil volunteered two weeks after America declared war on Germany, was a member of the 15th Machine Gun Battalion, was in the fighting at San Mehiel, Verdun and the Argonne, and was cited for bravery as a runner through the thick of the conflict, being the only one of several started with a message to reach their objective.

By a former marriage Mr. Marshall has a daughter, Marjory Wentworth, a graduate of South Dakota University and teacher of English and mathematics in the public schools of Scotland, South Dakota. Mr. and Mrs. Marshall have one daughter, Jean Carleton.

Mr. Marshall has manifested a marked degree of independence in politics, was reared a republican and supported that party until 1912, and gave his vote twice to Mr. Wilson. He makes it a point to conduct the Wolf Point Herald as an independent newspaper in politics.

Joseph Peltier is one of the honored pioneers of Lincoln County, near Eureka, and has been a rancher there for over thirty years. He has used his influence as well as his labor to develop that section of country, has achieved prosperity, and also well merited esteem.

Mr. Peltier is of French ancestry, and has shown the vigorous and industrious characteristics of his race. He was born at Golette, Canada, in 1868, son of Antone and Theatiste (Poitra) Peltier, being the fourth in their family of nine sons. He acquired his education in his native country, and at the age of eighteen went to work in the lumber woods. He came to Missoula County, Montana, in 1888, and for two years was a lumber worker at Bonner. At that time Missoula County stretched north to the Canadian line, and after leaving Bonner he moved into the Flathead district, near the present site of Eureka. Afer a year he homesteaded 160 acres two miles west of where Eureka stands, and by subsequent purchases acquired holdings that now amount to 1,600 acres.

Mr. Peltier married Miss Lottie Adams, who was born in Iowa, a daughter of Joseph and Caroline (Hensley) Adams. After their marriage they united their efforts on the homestead, building up the land, improving with good buildings, setting out fruit trees and otherwise adorning their property. Ten children were born to their marriage, three of whom died in infancy. The seven still living are Alfred, Loretta, Vernie, Albina, Velma, Edna and Victor. The three older ones have been educated in the Eureka High School. Loretta spent two years in the Sisters School at Colton, Washington, and one year in the Holy Name Academy at Spokane, and is now employed as a stenographer and bookkeeper in the Farmers & Merchants State Bank of Eureka.

Joseph Peltier
Lottie Peltier

Alfred married Juanita McClure and is a rancher near Eureka. At the age of nineteen he left school, was mustered into government service at Spokane, and after training at Bremmerton went into the navy. He served on the boats Puget Sound, Western Plain and Marcia and crossed the ocean three times. He was on the first boat that went through the Dardanelles after the signing of the armistice. He was in service from May 3, 1918, until September 15, 1918, when he was honorably discharged at Minneapolis.

Mr. and Mrs. Peltier are members of the Catholic Church at Eureka, Mrs. Peltier being a member of the Altar Society. He is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus and both support the republican party. For many years Mr. Peltier has been regarded as one of the progressive citizens of Lincoln County. His ranch shows the results of his expert management, and he has made good use of the opportunities found in this wonderful country. The attractive home of the Peltier family is three-quarters of a mile northwest of Eureka.

Hank J. Cusker, owner of the Roandale Ranch at Wolf Point, is a fine type of the manhood and citizenship that grow and come to flower in the free and open country of the Northwest. He was born in the Northwest, son of a pioneer Oregonian, and for over a third of a century has been doing his work as a cowboy, in the early days an expert broncho buster and roper, and for years past a successful stock rancher and breeder.

Mr. Cusker was born near the City of Walla Walla, Washington, June 10, 1865. His father was a pioneer of the Northwest whose career deserves a few words in this history. James E. Cusker was born in New York City about eighty years ago. He was a child when his father died, and he had no schooling after the age of thirteen. About that time he started alone for the great west. He left the City of Pittsburg, and by working at different things in intervals of his journeying eventually joined an emigrant train and crossed the plains to Oregon, reaching the Pacific Coast several years after he started from Pittsburg. He established his home in the famous and picturesque Willamette Valley of Oregon, became a farmer, married a native of the valley, and subsequently moved into Washington and settled at Walla Walla. For many years he was a freighter, packer and miner in that region, and eventually busied himself with the responsibilities of a stock farm a few miles from the city. He was in every sense a frontiersman, and a credit to that class. James E. Cusker, who died in 1913, married Alta Hayworth, who died several years earlier. They had a large family of children: Clarence, of Walla Walla; Mary E., wife of Will Gross, of Walla Walla; Mrs. Georgianna Snyder, of Palouse, Washington; Hank J.; Frank B., a stockman and farmer at Poplar, Montana; Minerva Jane, who died unmarried; George Francis, in Nevada; Orion, who died unmarried in Washington; Myra, of Wolf Point; Alta, wife of David D. McGowan, of Walla Walla; Sig, of Wolf Point; and Gertie, wife of William Pipar, of Wolf Point.

Hank J. Cusker had every incentive to a life of action when a boy. He attended the common schools in the country around Walla Walla for a number of terms, but otherwise he lived out in the open on his father's farm and learned to ride and run stock as soon as he could hold a seat on the saddle. Just before reaching his twenty-first birthday he left home and became a cowboy with the Home Land and Cattle Company. The owners of this well known outfit were the Niedringhaus brothers, prominent capitalists of St. Louis. He joined the organization at Walla Walla, and came into Montana with a bunch of their cattle. He already had some reputation as a rider, and during the eight years he was with the Home Land and Cattle Company he broke horses for the concern, served as wagon boss and also foreman. The company had a ranch on Prairie Elk and another near Jordan in Garfield County, and his work was on the range from the Canadian line to the Yellowstone River.

While Mr. Cusker was never with the wild west show, some of his feats as a rider were the sensation of the northwestern country and equalled if not excelled anything done by the performers in that show. While with the Home cattle outfit he and a comrade from Montana took a bunch of bronchos and steers to the Minnesota State Fair and entered the exhibition riding staged as part of the program. There he gave an exhibition of breaking and riding all kinds of horses, roping and tieing stunts, which were easily the center of interest at the Fair and one of the first exhibitions of the kind in the country. Later at a stock meeting he did exhibition riding at Miles City. The feature that made him winner of a prize was picking up quirts lying on the ground while his horse was running at full speed. Another horseman behind him was whipping Cusker's mount with a buggy whip, and Cusker not only had to manage his animal but had to pick up a quirt every twenty-five yards. He was also a well known professional roper, and when the sport of roping steers became tame he used the lariat on bears and coyotes.

After leaving the Home Land and Cattle Company Mr. Cusker spent two seasons with the "FUF" outfit, finally driving a bunch of 500 horses for them to the Winnipeg market. He then abandoned the range as a cowboy and since then his permanent interests have been at Wolf Point. His homestead was entered in McCone County, then in Dawson County, and his first home was built of Missouri River logs. It provided a shelter for himself and family until about four years ago, when he erected what is probably the largest house in McCone County, a two-story, eleven room, full basement home, attractive architecturally and with every comfort inside. Mr. Cusker has developed a ranch of more than two sections, and in recent years farming has been an important feature of his industry, particularly the growing of alfalfa. His horse brand is the "lazy N" and his cattle brand is "U up and U down." His ranch is widely known and patronized by seekers for high class stock. He has been breeding the Shorthorn roan strain of cattle, and has a herd of fine breeding animals, though not registered. He has the thoroughbred registered running stock of horses, and gives much attention to breaking and training his racers. His draft or work horses are the roan Belgian, breeding them for the market. His sires are all imported, and his dams also represent some of the best blood of the strain. Mr. Cusker is also a stockholder in the First State Bank of Wolf Point. Politically he has been a democrat through most of the years.

At Poplar, Montana, February 4, 1904, he married Miss Grace Kimmel. She was born near Mt. Vernon, Illinois, daughter of John and Hannah Kimmel, who spent their lives on a farm near Mt. Vernon. Besides Mrs. Cusker the other Kimmel children are: Miz, who married Charles Ecker, Jesse, Louis, Oscar, Mrs. Jennie Bawden and Mrs. Ruth Atkinson. Louis Kimmel is also a resident of McCone County, Montana, and Mrs. Bawden lives in Phoenix, Arizona. Mrs. Cusker came out to Montana to teach school and was a teacher at Poplar when she met Mr. Cusker. The children born to their marriage are named H. Jay, Ray, Roy, Clyta, Gertrude and Erma.

George H. Flint, vice president of the First State Bank of Wolf Point, has been identified with that town for over four years, was previously a farmer and business man in North Dakota, and is a member of a wealthy and influential Iowa family.

He was born at Spencer, Iowa, January 9, 1887. His grandfather was a native of England, brought to America when a boy, and spent most of his life as a farmer around Dodgeville, Wisconsin. He was a Union soldier during the Civil war. Of his three sons and four daughters the oldest was Thomas B. Flint, who was born in Wisconsin, and in 1881 took his wife and children to Iowa and settled near Spencer. He had very little capital, and largely through farming and stock raising advanced far beyond the goal of the average farmer. His success marks him as one of the conspicuous men of Iowa. He early recognized the future of his state, invested in lands when they were cheap, and became owner of extensive tracts of rural real estate. He is now living retired at Spencer. Some of his capital has found investment in Montana. He was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Oswego and of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Frazer, one of his sons being cashier of the latter.

Thomas B. Flint married Nellie Roberts, whose parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Roberts, were natives of Wales. She died at Dodgeville, Wisconsin, mother of the following children: Jennie, wife of O. M. Cummings, of Everly, Iowa; Mrs. W. G. Fox, of Everly; Mrs. Charles Larsen, of Spencer; George H.; and Clyde, who is the cashier of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Frazer. The second wife of Thomas B. Flint was Elizabeth Robbins, though there are no children of that union.

George H. Flint secured a practical education and also had much training while at home in Iowa. On leaving home he went to Belfield, North Dakota, homesteaded and proved up a claim near the town, and during the seven years he lived there was also engaged in the grain and mercantile business. In 1915 he became interested in the First State Bank of Wolf Point, and has made that town his home since March 1, 1916. His chief work and interest have been in the success of the bank, though he has a number of other interests, being vice president of the Farmers and Merchants Bank at Frazer and vice president of the Eastern Montana Security Company, an affiliated concern of the First State Bank. For two years he has served as city treasurer of Wolf Point, and is one of the directors of the Commercial Club. As a local banker he made his influence felt in behalf of the various campaigns for raising funds for the government and the auxiliary work of the war. Mr. Flint is a charter member of Loyalty Lodge No. 121 at Wolf Point, and is a member of the Scottish Rite Consistory at Helena and Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine in that city. He is a member of the Lodge of Elks at Dickinson, North Dakota.

In 1916 Mr. Flint built a modern seven-room bungalow home with all facilities for comfortable living. He married at Dickinson, North Dakota, October 25, 1908, Miss Coila Scharf. She was born at Spencer, Iowa, February 16, 1889, daughter of Charles W. and Anna (Jepson) Scharf. She and Mrs. Fred E. Rathert of Wolf Point are the only children of their parents. Mr. and Mrs. Flint have two children, Cleo and Joyce.

Arthur J. Broadwater, of Havre, is one of Montana's substantial business men. He came to the Northwest when Montana was a territory. He was the type of man who delighted in achieving success by overcoming obstacles and solving the problems presented by a new and undeveloped country. The sublime faith that Mr. Broadwater has in Montana's resources was therefore born of an experience that comprehends practically every vicissitude that could befall a resident for over thirty years.

Mr. Broadwater is a brother of the pioneer merchant and banker of Havre, Edward T. Broadwater, and was born three years later than his brother, at Memphis in Scotland County, Missouri, November 7, 1864, a son of Thomas and Martha (Smoot) Broadwater. His mother is still living in Missouri, having spent all her life in Scotland County. His father was a Virginian by birth, but lived from early boyhood in Missouri, was a California forty-niner, and for many years a successful architect and builder.

Arthur J. Broadwater enjoyed the advantages of the public schools of his native town, and, like his brother, had that independent spirit that led him away from the comforts of a good home to carve his own destiny. At the age of sixteen he began learning telegraphy in a railway office, and followed that profession several years. In December, 1886, he arrived at Helena, Montana, where chance brought him in touch with a cousin, Charles Broadwater, whom he had not seen for a number of years. Mr. Broadwater came to Montana to enter the service of the Rocky Mountain Telegraph Company. He left Helena in a stage bound for Fort Benton, where his duties assigned him. When the stage reached Great Falls the party spent the night in a little shack known as the Park Hotel, and the following morning Arthur Broadwater sought out Mr. Gibson. The latter took him to what is now First Avenue, and the corner of First Avenue and Second Street Mr. Gibson offered to Mr. Broadwater for $500. This ground was covered with several feet of snow and the vista was not inviting to even one of a more speculative turn of mind than the young man who had just arrived in the northwestern country. His reply to Mr. Gibson's offer was that he would not give five dollars for all the snow covered land in sight. Mr. Broadwater tells this incident not to prove his lack of judgment but merely to show how rapidly things moved in Montana at that time. Eight months later, in August, 1887, the same corner that was offered to him in the depth of winter was sold for $27,500.

In the meantime Mr. Broadwater continued his journey to Fort Benton and began a six months' service for the Rocky Mountain Telegraph Company. After the big boom has been launched at Great Falls he returned to the city and bought from Mr. Gibson Lot 8 in Block 257, at the corner of Eighth Street and Second Avenue North, paying $2,250 for the ground. This property he still owns. After leaving the Telegraph Company he became quartermaster's clerk at Fort Assiniboine, remaining there about five years. The land in that region not yet having been surveyed, he became a squatter on the public domain, and since then has been more or less actively interested in farming in Montana. He served as deputy assessor of Choteau County under Albert Hamilton, later was deputy clerk and recorder of the same county.

Mr. Broadwater came to Havre in the very early days of the city, in 1892, and entered the general merchandise business. Later he was in the drug business until 1914, when his store, with many others

W. P. Sherman

Nora K Shuman

of the business district, was destroyed by fire. In 1907 he bought from the receiver the H. W. Gross hardware business, and has since made this the leading furniture and hardware house of Havre. He has been a business man of the city for nearly thirty years, and for the past fifteen years has been an intelligent manager of some farming and livestock interests, and is therefore in a position to know conditions affecting both commerce and agriculture in his part of the state. This faith, based on long experience, was interestingly expressed in the summer of 1919, when Montana was suffering the greatest drought in its history, in a letter which Mr. Broadwater wrote in reply to a wholesale hardware house of Duluth, respectfully declining their offer of extension of credit and asserting the intention of the A. J. Broadwater Company to do business as usual on a discount for cash basis. Continuing, Mr. Broadwater said: "To reassure you in your confidence in Montana eventually making good, I have been right here on the job for thirty-six years and know that Montana will make good as soon as we get a class of farmers who will cultivate the soil as it should be and not expect to raise a crop from discing and seeding without plowing, which method has been used on three-fourths of our land in the past three years. Any farmer who summer-fallows in Montana will raise a crop and get a larger return for the same efforts than any land outdoors, taken as an average. This is the first year in my experience for summer fallowing land to have failed, and it has not made an entire failure this year. Most farmers who did, will get something."

In May, 1890, Mr. Broadwater married Josephine Skelly, who was born at Keensville, Canada. They have two daughters, Charlotte and Josephine.

Mr. Broadwater served one term as alderman of Havre from the First Ward, and when Edward F. Burke resigned as mayor he was appointed for the unexpired term. Politically he is a democrat.

Benjamin Frank Chestnut. The people who constitute the bone and sinew of this country are not those who are unstable and unsettled; who fly from this occupation to that; who do not know how to vote until they are told, and who take no active and intelligent interest in public affairs. The backbone of this country is made up of the families who have made their homes; who are alive to the best interests of the community in which they reside, who are so honest that it is no trouble for their neighbors to know it; who attend to their own business and are too busy to attend to that of others; who work on steadily from day to day, taking the sunshine with the storm and rear a fine family to a comfortable home and honest lives. Such people are wealth producers and are welcome in any community.

Benjamin Frank Chestnut, one of the leading real estate men of Havre, was born in Oakland County, Michigan, on the 4th of February, 1865. He is the son of Benjamin and Mary Ann (Martin) Chestnut. The father was born about two miles south of the famous Giant's Causeway, in the north of Ireland, and died in 1892, at the age of sixty-four years. His wife, who was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, died in 1904, when sixty-three years of age. Benjamin F. is the sixth in order of birth of the ten children born to his parents, and of which number nine are still living. Benjamin Chestnut remained in the Emerald Isle until fourteen years of age, receiving his education in the schools of his home community. At the age named he accompanied his widowed mother to the United States, the slow-going sailing vessel requiring six weeks to make the trip. They landed at Philadelphia, where the lad secured employment in a carpet factory. He married in Philadelphia when twenty-one years of age, and then moved to Oakland County, Michigan, of which he was one of the pioneers, and there he literally hewed a home out of the wilderness of great forest trees which covered practically all of that region. He remained there until March, 1871, when he moved to Jackson County, Kansas, where he engaged in farming during the remainder of his active years. He was versatile in his abilities, being also an expert in stone work and plastering. Politically he was a republican.

Benjamin F. Chestnut received his education in the public schools of Kansas, and his first active employment was in carrying water to harvest hands. On May 30, 1886, soon after attaining his majority, Mr. Chestnut went to Butte, Montana, where he first tended stage stock on the Red Rock. Later he went to Dawson County, where he went to work for John O'Brien at a stage station. In the spring of 1887 he assisted in the gathering of poor cows, but later on went to Williston, North Dakota, where he was employed at various forms of labor until March, 1888. From that time until April, 1891, he was engaged in the saloon business at Williston, moving on the date mentioned to Cut Bank, where he ran a saloon for a brief period, and soon afterward was engaged in the same business at Havre, Montana. He was so occupied up to May, 1908, since which date he has given his attention principally to the real estate business, with which he has been identified ever since locating in Havre. In this business Mr. Chestnut has been very successful, being a good judge of property values and an enthusiastic booster for Havre. He is the owner of several valuable pieces of property in Havre, including the Farmers State Bank Building. It is related of Mr. Chestnut by those familiar with his business record that his saloons were always run on a far higher plane than the average bar, everything approaching roughness or vulgarity being rigidly excluded, no gambling of any sort being permitted, and a general tone being cultivated that attracted only people of the better sort. It was not an uncommon thing for him to keep his place open on cold nights solely for the accommodation of people waiting for the late trains and who otherwise would have had no comfortable place in which to wait.

Politically Mr. Chestnut has always given his support to the democratic party. Fraternally he is a member of Havre Lodge No. 55, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Butte Consistory of the Scottish Rite (thirty-second degree); Algeria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Helena, and Havre Lodge No. 1201, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is held in high repute in his home city, in evidence of which is the fact that he has been elected to the City Council three times, giving efficient service to his constituents.

In March, 1892, Mr. Chestnut was married to Mary Ann Finn, a native of Montana, and they have become the parents of seven children, namely: Lula M., Eva H., Marvin F., Margaret E., Thomas William, Mary L. and John Havre.

Nora K. Sherman. The active head of the undertaking firm of Sherman & Miller of Kalispell is Mrs. Nora K. Sherman, who for many years was associated with her husband in that business and in its conduct since his death has proved her superior qualifications as a business executive.

The late W. P. Sherman was born at Dubuque, Iowa, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Sherman. When a boy his people moved to Butte, Montana, where he grew up and where he met Miss Nora Daugherty. She was born in County Mayo, Ireland, a daughter of James and Bridget (Kirby) Daugherty. She was educated in her native land and at the age of eighteen came to America with her uncle, John Kirby, and lived at Butte. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Sherman were identified with the undertaking business in Butte for nine years, and then moved their establishment to the new city of Kalispell. Mr. Sherman became well and favorably known all over the Flathead country. He was a good business man, a man of honor, with a genius for friendship, and a kindness of heart and generosity that endeared him to all. It was with great regret that the community was apprised of his death in 1913. He was a member of the Masonic Order, belonged to the Woodmen of the World, the Elks, was a member of the Episcopal Church and a democrat.

After his death Mrs. Sherman continued the business alone until 1919, when she took in Mr. W. J. Miller as a partner. To Mr. and Mrs. Sherman were born the following children: William E., deceased; Nora K., Clara L., Harry, Grace, Edward, Roger and four that died in infancy. Mrs. Sherman took much care in the rearing and training of her children, and all were graduated from the Kalispell High School. Grace finished her school work in 1920; Harry is now a student in the Polytechnic School of Oakland, California. The daughter Clara has special gifts in music and has studied with some of the best instructors in Chicago. She is now pianist for the Glacier Park Band, and performs extended engagements with that organization in the Lewis Hotel of Glacier Park. Mrs. Sherman and her two daughters Nora and Clara are active members of the Eastern Star.

William M. Combes. Among the few who have been connected with Sidney throughout its entire history, from the inception of the town until the present time, is numbered William M. Combes. He was born near Clinton, Indiana, May 21, 1878, and grew to mature years there. His father, Francis E. Combes, was born in Vermilion County of that state, and spent all his life there as a farmer. He was a soldier of infantry during the war between the North and South, and was discharged at the close of the struggle without injury. He immediately resumed farming, and before his death, which occurred at the age of forty-six, attained considerable success. He married Elizabeth Hayes, who was also born in Indiana, her people coming as pioneer farmers to that state from Kentucky. She has reached the age of seventy and is living in Sidney. The children in the Combes family were: Elmer, of Vigo County, Indiana; Jennie, who married L. A. Clevenger and died at Lambert, Montana, in 1918; Myrtle, the wife of V. C. Saxton, of Hood River, Oregon; William M., of Sidney; Bonnie P., the wife of Fred Elzicar, of Sidney; and Harry, who also makes his home in Sidney.

Before leaving his native community of Clinton, Indiana, William M. Combes took up the carpenter trade as an apprentice, and he started out for himself as a mechanic at the age of twenty-one years, and continued at the trade until he abandoned it at Sidney many years later. From his home community he made his way to Colorado, where he spent a few months as a carpenter at Denver, and in May, 1904, arrived in Montana. In the embryo Town of Sidney he became a pioneer carpenter and builder, associating himself with P. O. Blake as the firm of Combes & Blake, and during the three years he continued actively identified with this line of work many of the early business houses and residences were built by the firm, of which may be mentioned the Bank of the Valley, now the First National Bank, the Thompson Kemmis, Ira M. Allin and Mrs. Meador's residences, the pioneer building of E. A. Kenoyer, occupied first by the Yellowstone Mercantile Company, the J. A. Ferris and John Smith business houses, the Ora Kemmis mercantile house and the post office building.

From contracting Mr. Combes drifted into the electrical business, organizing the Water Users Electric Company, and he also became identified with the telephone business, constructing and operating the long distance lines in the valley and connecting the territory from Mondak to Intake. He was made the manager of the enterprise. About this time also he took up undertaking, and when he added to the enterprise the furniture line he became one of Sidney's merchants. Later Mr. Combes became connected with the automobile industry, being one of the first automobile owners in the valley, and he has ever since dealt in cars and has erected a brick building for his livery and sales business. This business house, a two-story building 31 by 70 feet, is located on Morrill Street.

In 1916, in association with John P. Meadows, Mr. Combes built the pontoon bridge across the Yellowstone, and he is president of the bridge company. He is also one of the stockholders of the Deaconess Hospital of Sidney, and was a member of its building board and for a time served as a trustee of the hospital. He still continues in the undertaking business, owning two establishments, one at Savage and another at Lambert, Montana. In Richland County he was first appointed to the office of coroner, and was then elected to that position on the republican ticket, now serving his second term in the office. During his administration he conducted the inquiry concerning the death of Charles Mignaugh, assisted in unraveling the mystery of the killing and saw the murderer go to the penitentiary for life.

In Johnsonville, Illinois, in June, 1901, Mr. Combes married Miss Dicy D. Pastre, who was born in that community of Illinois June 20, 1883. They are the parents of two daughters, Geneva and Esther, both attending the Sidney High School, and members respectively of the classes of 1920 and 1921.

Garry Jackson Jeffries, lawyer and mine operator, was born on his father's farm in Saint Clair County, Missouri, October 23, 1885, a son of John D. and Susan E. (Price) Jeffries. John D. Jeffries was born in Kentucky, August 4, 1850, and his wife was born in Iowa, March 20, 1858. Their five children are all living, and of them Garry Jackson Jeffries is the third in order of birth. John D. Jeffries spent his youth in Kentucky, and in 1860 was taken to Missouri by his parents, who located in Putnam County. After the war the family removed to St. Clair County. In this region John D. Jeffries matured and developed into a successful farmer and stockraiser, and also became a buyer and shipper of stock to the St. Louis and Kansas City, Missouri, markets. On his farm he engaged in the breeding of Percheron horses. Ever since he cast his first vote he has given the republican party his warm support. The Christian Church in him has a faithful and earnest member.

Garry Jackson Jeffries was reared in his native state, and attended the public schools of Saint Clair County and the Kansas City School of Law, from which he was graduated in 1908. Following his graduation he was associated with Attorney Israel Cowen of Chicago; also employed as assistant night

G. J. Harris

librarian in the Chicago Law Institute. Mr. Jeffries then took a special course in the law department of Yale University. In the fall of 1911 he came West and was associated with J. C. Huntoon at Lewistown until January, 1912, when he formed a partnership with Mr. Huntoon, under the name of Huntoon & Jeffries, with a branch office at Roundup, Mr. Jeffries taking charge of the same. In the November election of 1912 Mr. Jeffries was elected county attorney of Musselshell County, and the partnership was dissolved. He was reelected in 1914, and after serving two terms resumed his private practice. In July, 1918, Mr. Jeffries formed a partnership with A. G. McNaught, under the name of Jeffries & McNaught. Mr. Jeffries is a member of the Montana Bar Association. In politics he is a republican. A Mason, he belongs to Unity Lodge No. 71, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons. He formerly belonged to Billings Chapter No. 6, Royal Arch Masons, but demitted to and is a charter member of Roundup Chapter No. 30, Royal Arch Masons.

On June 17, 1914, Mr. Jeffries was married to Miss M. Josephine McGaughan, who was born in South Dakota, a daughter of Michael McGaughan and second in the family of six children born to her parents.

In 1916 Mr. Jeffries became interested in coal mining. He developed and owns the Independent Mining Company at Roundup, the only coal property in the Northwest operated exclusively on the "Long-Wall" system of mining. He is a stockholder in the Newton Hardware & Implement Company of Roundup; the Roundup National Bank, of which he is a director; also the owner of ranching property in the vicinity of Roundup.

Mr. Jeffries is one of those men who seem to succeed in whatever they undertake. Possessed of a superabundance of efficiency and initiative, he forges ahead. He takes deep interest in his law practice, his business enterprises, his ranching and his work as a good citizen. There are few more actively connected with various enterprises than he. Possessed of a striking personality, he attracts men and holds them by virtue of his rugged honesty and sterling qualities. He never forgets a favor, although he is the last man to ask one, and he feels that he owes his community a part of his time and financial support.

Elias Fenn Lyman. Although for some years a distinguished divine of the Congregational denomination, Elias Fenn Lyman has been equally successful along another avenue of usefulness, and is now one of the leading ranchers of Cascade County, his finely improved ranch lying three miles south of Cascade. He comes of two of the oldest families in the country, the Lymans and Fenns, representatives of both coming to the American colonies in 1633 and locating at Salem, Massachusetts. Mr. Lyman's grandfather, Elias Lyman, was born at Southampton, Massachusetts, from whence he moved to Trumbull County in the Western Reserve of Ohio, where he was one of the pioneers.

Elias Fenn Lyman was born in Garden Prairie Township, Boone County, Iowa, February 15, 1872, on the farm of his parents, Howard Fisk and Emerah Merriam (Fenn) Lyman. Howard Fisk Lyman was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, on November 30, 1841, and his wife was born in Ashtabula, Ohio, September 9, 1848, and died on February 22, 1872, having borne her husband two children, namely: Edna A., who is the wife of Joseph E. Haight; and Elias Fenn Lyman, whose name heads this review.

Howard F. Lyman attended the public schools of Ohio and learned to be a farmer. With the outbreak of hostilities between the North and the South he tried to join the army, but was rejected, but later was able to enlist in the Eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry on April 14, 1865, and did guard duty at Chattanooga, Tennessee, but as his health was poor he was placed in a hospital and remained there until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged. In 1866 he went to Boone County, Iowa, and was engaged there in farming and stock raising until 1883, when he went to Dakota territory, locating near the present site of Armour, South Dakota, and continuing his agricultural operations there until the spring of 1901, when he sold his ranch. Going then to Redlands, California, he lived there in retirement until 1908. In the latter year he came to Cascade County, Montana, and bought a ranch of 920 acres in the vicinity of Great Falls, and is living on it, although retired from the activities of conducting it. He has never cared for public office, but gives an intelligent support to the republican party. All his life he has been a strong adherent of the Congregational Church.

Elias Fenn Lyman attended the public schools of Iowa and Yankton College at Yankton, South Dakota, from which he was graduated in 1895, following which he took a theological course at the Chicago Theological Seminary and was graduated therefrom in 1899 as a Bachelor of Divinity. His first charge subsequent to his graduation was the Congregational Church at Alcester, South Dakota, his last charge in South Dakota being at Milbank. In 1905 he was made pastor of the First Congregational Church of Great Falls, Montana, and continued as such for three years, when he resigned from the ministry and spent the subsequent year on his father's farm. He then began farming and stock raising in Chestnut Valley and has made a success of his undertaking. A man of progressive ideas, he has inaugurated a number of changes, and to him belongs the distinction of building the first silo in Cascade County. Mr. Lyman is specializing in breeding Holstein-Friesian cattle, and also carries on a dairy business, shipping his milk to Great Falls. During the Montana State Fair of 1919 Mr. Lyman received the grand champion prize on his nine month bull calf. He is an independent republican. At present he is president of the board of trustees of the Rural School District of Cascade County, this having been the first county to be organized under the county unit law. In addition to his other interests Mr. Lyman is president of the Cascade Co-operative Association, a mercantile concern.

On December 30, 1897, Mr. Lyman was united in marriage with Emily Ada Perrin, born at Garden Grove, Iowa. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Lyman, namely: Perrin F.; Carolyn, who died in infancy; Howard M.; Marion, who died six years ago; and Elbridge Fenn. One of the best educated men in the county, Mr. Lyman is naturally an authority upon many matters, and as he has proven his ability to carry on his present undertaking his associates look upon him as an expert in it, so that he exerts a strong influence, and always in the direction of development and constructive citizenship.

Edmund W. Reid. While building and contracting, manufacturing and ranching, have made up the bulk of his experience since he came to Great Falls thirty years ago, Edmund W. Reid during the past ten years has also been a factor in promoting and developing the mining interests of Montana. He is the largest stockholder in the Reid Mining, Milling and Smelting Company of Great Falls, a company that owns and has in process of development a property in Teton County near the north line of the state whose assays show runs very rich in copper, silver and gold.

Mr. Reid was born near Montreal, Canada, September 19, 1856, son of James and Eliza Jane (Weir) Reid. His father, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, was born in the Province of Quebec in 1825 and as a young man went into the wilderness section of Canada and cleared up a farm from the woods and spent his life as a farmer and stockman, and cultivating all the virtues of a citizen devoted to the soil. He was an active member of the Presbyterian Church. He died in 1902 and his wife survived him until 1919, when she was ninety-six years of age. They have nine children, six still living, Edmund W. being the second in age.

Edmund W. Reid spent his boyhood days in Canada, attended public school, worked on the farm, and also began to learn the carpenter's trade. At the age of seventeen he went to New York state and served an apprenticeship as a carpenter. In 1882 Mr. Reid was at Winnipeg, Canada, and was employed at his trade by the Canadian Pacific Railway, building stations and doing other work on some of the first towns along the line. In January, 1883, he went to Rat Portage, Lake of the Woods, Ontario, and the following summer did carpentry work. He was at Minneapolis from 1884 to 1890. During this time, in 1888, he first visited Montana and worked at Fort Assinniboine, laying out the tasks of the carpenters in the construction of that post. Mr. Reid became a permanent resident of Great Falls in 1890, and developed a general building and contracting business. In 1891 most of his time was spent at Havre, where he built the Place Hotel, the Hotel Rivers, and a building for a drug store. In 1894 he organized the Black Eagle Carriage Company at Great Falls, and has since been president of that thriving industry. In 1912 he filed on a homestead claim in Teton County, and in connection with other business affairs is still operating a 320 acre ranch, raising cattle and horses.

Mr. Reid is affiliated with Great Falls Lodge No. 214, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is a charter member of the local camp, Woodmen of the World. In politics he is a democrat and cast his first presidential vote for Grover Cleveland. August 25, 1891, at Great Falls, he married Addie Steele, a native of New York state, born near Buffalo. They had two children: Maud, who died in infancy; and Ethel.

Frank C. Vanatta, M. D., physician and surgeon of Cascade, is one of the members of his profession in Montana who gave his country military service during the great war, and has now returned to private practice. He was born in Fremont County, Iowa, August 17, 1883, a son of Hugh C. and Phebe (Reckard) Vanatta. Hugh C. Vanatta was born in Logan County, Ohio, March 17, 1846, and his wife was born in Indiana June 2, 1851. They were married in Fremont County, Iowa, and had four children born to them, of whom three survive, Doctor Vanatta being the youngest born. After receiving his educational training in his native state Hugh C. Vanatta went to Missouri, and from there traveled overland by ox team to Grant County, Iowa, and still later to Fremont County, where he was engaged in farming and stock raising until 1916, when he retired. A republican, he served in a number of offices, including those of school director, township assessor and supervisor, and is one of the best known men of his neighborhood. Fraternally he belongs to Crown Lodge No. 439, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Randolph, Iowa; and Shenandoah Chapter, Royal Arch Masons.

Following his completion of the courses of the public schools of his neighborhood Doctor Vanatta took his classical course at Drake University of Des Moines, Iowa, and then his medical course in the medical schools of Northwestern University, from which he was graduated in 1909. Subsequently he was interne at Saint Luke's Hospital, Chicago, for a time, and then spent eighteen months in the General Hospital at Sheridan, Wyoming. From there Doctor Vanatta came to Montana, first practicing at Maysville, but later moving to Cascade. In 1911 he joined the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States army with the rank of lieutenant, and received his commission as captain April 9, 1917, and was assigned to Fort William Henry Harrison, from whence he was later transferred to Camp Lewis, September 17, 1917, and remained in the service until March 3, 1919, when he was discharged and returned home.

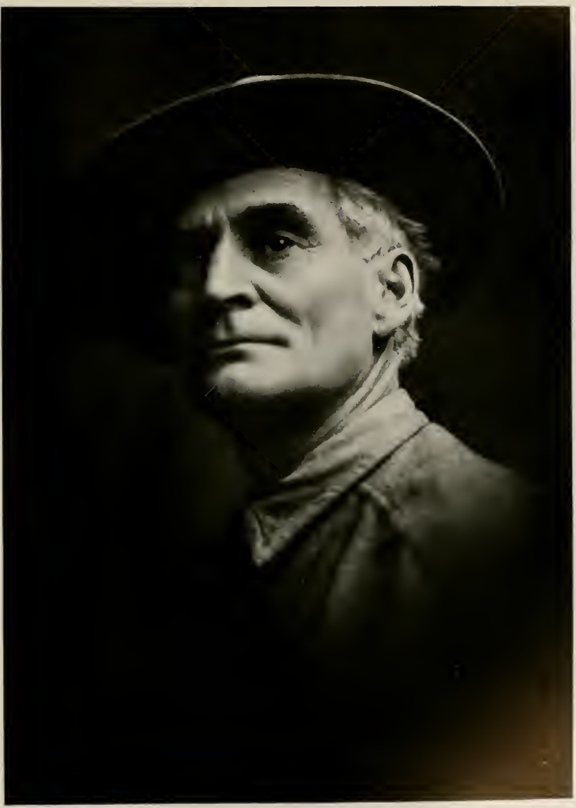
On May 26, 1918, Doctor Vanatta was married to Ella M. Trimble, born in Kansas, a daughter of William J. and Jane (Marshall) Trimble, natives of Canada, who are still living. Mr. and Mrs. Trimble became the parents of four children, of whom three survive, Mrs. Vanatta being the second in order of birth. Doctor Vanatta was made a Mason by Crown Lodge No. 439, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Randolph, Iowa, but demitted and became a charter member of Meridan Lodge No. 105, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Cascade, Montana. He is also a member of Helena Consistory No. 3, which has made him a thirty-second degree Mason. Doctor Vanatta belongs to the County, State and National Medical associations. Like his father he is a strong republican. An able and skilled physician and surgeon, Doctor Vanatta belongs to the younger school of medicine, and is recognized as one of the most representative men of his calling in this part of the state.

W. J. Brennen. While one of the oldest residents of Flathead County, where he has devoted many years to the practice of law at Kalispell, W. J. Brennen is almost nationally well known, and as a lawyer and public leader is undoubtedly one of the most prominent men in Montana.

Reminescent of his early political activities is the sobriquet "Tin Plate Bill," a phrase that was given him some twenty years or more ago. During the nineties he did a good deal of campaigning throughout Montana as a republican speaker, and one of his political opponents as a gift sent him a diminutive tin plate, recommending it for a watchguard. The significance of the tin plate was due to Mr. Brennen's strenuous advocacy of the McKinley tariff bill, the famous protective measure which stimulated the tin plate and other American industries. Mr. Brennen promptly returned the proposed watchguard, saying that if the following inscription could be engraved on it he would cheerfully wear it and cherish it. The inscription was as follows:

> "McKinley's banner guards our land
> From England's greed and pauper pay,
> And when I play Great Britain's hand
> Just take me for a Blooming Jay.
> Bill."

The plate was returned to Mr. Brennen with the verse properly engraved and he wore it for many years. After that Mr. Brennen was advertised by



W. J. Brennen

the republican national committee as "Tin Plate Bill," and at campaign meetings he was an orator who drew out immense crowds.

Mr. Brennen was born at Watertown, Jefferson County, New York, a son of W. J. and Mary A. (Porter) Brennen. His mother was a graduate from one of the first schools of telegraphy, receiving her diploma of efficiency in 1859. In 1862, when W. J. Brennen was two years old, the family moved out to Colorado, where his parents went through many pioneer experiences and hardships. Their home was burned out three times by raiding bands of Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians. Mr. Brennen's mother was employed as one of the first telegraph operators in Colorado, and handled the telegraph key at an office forty-two miles south of Denver for the Barlow & Sanderson stage line on the old Pike's Peak road, twenty-three miles from the foot of Pike's Peak.

W. J. Brennen attended the public schools of Colorado and later graduated from Washington University at St. Louis. Immediately after leaving college he came to the Pacific Coast in 1880, locating in Seattle, then a small city of only 1,000 people. He was employed in the legal department of the Northern Pacific Railroad during the process of construction of its various lines between 1880 and 1889. After that Mr. Brennen began a private law practice at Helena. His associate was Dudley Dubose. Dubose was a grandson of Robert Toombs, the famous Georgia statesman. Dudley Dubose is the character "Durham" depicted in Rex Beach's story "The Spoilers." Dubose and Brennen were close friends for years, and Mr. Brennen pays his old associate the highest tribute as being a true friend and a man of big heart and true manhood. Dubose at one time was a district judge in Montana, and was ever a strenuous force in behalf of law and order in the territory and state.

In 1891 Mr. Brennen moved to the Flathead country. He had visited this district in 1887 and 1889, and his impressions of the district determined him to make it his permanent home. At Helena he married Miss Martha J. Allison. She was born at Eugene, Oregon. Their one son, Jasper Allison Brennen, born in 1889, was educated in the Shattuck Academy at Faribault, Minnesota, graduated in 1911. He married Miss Stella Locke, a native of Idaho, and a daughter of James Locke. They have a son, William James Brennen. Jasper Allison Brennen is a successful young farmer and stock grower in Flathead County.

From 1904 to 1908 Mr. Brennen represented his district in the State Senate, being elected on the republican ticket. He introduced the first Railway Commission Bill, and the provisions of that law are practically on the statute books today. He also introduced the law regulating fees of executors and administrators. Another piece of legislation was that providing for the organization of cemetery associations, insuring perpetual care for the cemeteries.

Mr. Brennen was a member of the National Convention which nominated Theodore Roosevelt in 1904, and was also a delegate to the convention at Chicago in 1916 when Charles Hughes was nominated. President McKinley appointed Mr. Brennen as the first superintendent of the Forest Reserve under the Forest Reserve Law. Mr. Brennen enjoyed relations of personal friendship with President McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt and Senator Thomas H. Carter. During the World war he was a member of the Montana Council of Defense. He is a past master of his Masonic Lodge, is also a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner, and as a member of the Grand Lodge he participated in the ceremonies marking the laying of the cornerstone of the gate at the entrance of the Yellowstone National Park at Gardner. On that occasion Theodore Roosevelt was an honored guest. The Brennen family are members of the Episcopal Church at Kalispell.

When Mr. Brennen came to Flathead County for the first time in 1887 its voting population was about twenty-six. At that time the country was unsurveyed, and the historic settlement of Demersville was the extreme northwestern town of Montana and at the head of navigation. Mr. Brennen has lent his personal influence wherever possible to the development and improvement of this wonderful country and feels a sense of personal pride in the progress made in thirty years.

Mr. Brennen has made several trips to Alaska. He started on the first one on St. Patrick's Day, March 17, 1883. He embarked on the steamer Ancon, a side wheeler, which took him as far as Juneau, whence he continued the journey on a sailing vessel as far as the present site of Dyie.

Charles A. Sederholm. One of the thrifty and highly respected natives of Sweden who have cast their lot with the people of Montana in the period of its rapid development and have since prospered by close application and faithfulness to duty is Charles A. Sederholm, a distinctive type of the successful, self-made man. Not a pretentious or exalted life has been his, but one that has been true to itself and to which the biographer may refer with feelings of satisfaction and respect. He has shown himself to be a man of strong and alert mentality, deeply interested in everything pertaining to the advancement of the community, and is held in the highest regard and esteem by those who know him.

Charles A. Sederholm was born in Sweden on December 26, 1874, and is the son of August and Emma (Anderson) Sederholm. The father, who was born in 1852, is still living; the mother died in 1914, at the age of sixty-one years. They became the parents of four children, all of whom are living, Charles A. being the eldest. August Sederholm left his native land for America in 1878, landing at New York City. He located at Osceola, Clearfield County, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in mining until 1895, when he came to Montana, locating at Belt, where he engaged in farming and stock raising. He was successful in his labors, continuing his work until 1918, when he sold his ranch and retired from active work. Politically he is a supporter of the republican party. Fraternally he is a member of Summit Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Ebensburg, Pennsylvania. He is a man of splendid character and has richly earned the high standing which he enjoys among those who know him.

Charles A. Sederholm was but four years of age when the family came to the United States. He was reared and educated in Pennsylvania, and his first money was earned in trapping doors in the coal mines, for which he received fifty-five cents a day. He remained employed in the mines until 1896, when he came to Montana, locating at Belt, where he went to work in the coal mines of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company. In 1900 he became foreman of these mines, but three years later he went to Cokedale, Montana, where for three years he was a mine foreman. During the following year he was foreman of the coal mines at Bridger, Montana, after which, up to 1912, he was connected with the coal mines at Nashua, Montana. From there he went to Tracy, Montana, where he became superintendent of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company's coal mines. Mr. Sederholm has an absolute knowledge of every phase of coal mining and has no superiors in his line. Personally he is a man of fine character and generous impulses, whom to know is to like, and he is well deserving of specific mention in a work of this character.

On January 23, 1900, Mr. Sederholm was married to Elizabeth W. Heron, who was born in Barton, Maryland, the daughter of Francis and Laura (Kight) Heron, both of whom were born at Barton, Maryland, and both of whom are living. Mr. Heron came to Miles City, Montana, in 1882, going from there to Lignite, and later to Timberline, Montana, where he was employed at his vocation as a miner. He is now living in Tracy, Montana. Politically he is a republican. Religiously he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Sederholm, namely: Helen, who attended the public schools of Sand Coulee, graduating from the high school, and later attended the State Normal School at Dillon, is now teaching in the schools of Manchester, Montana; Cecil is a student in the high school at Sand Coulee; and Jack, Frank, Lois, Billie, Fay and Fred. Among those who know him best Mr. Sederholm bears a reputation of a man who exercises sound judgment and who keeps himself well informed upon general topics, exercising the duties of citizenship in a conscientious manner.

Samuel Dean. Clearly defined purpose and consecutive effort will inevitably result in the attaining of a due measure of success, but in following out the career of one who has attained success by his own efforts there comes into view the intrinsic individuality which made such accomplishment possible, and thus there is granted an objective inspiration and incentive, while at the same time there is enkindled a feeling of respect and admiration. The qualities which have made Samuel Dean one of the prominent and successful men of Western Montana have also brought him the esteem of his fellow men, for his career has been one of well directed energy, strong determination and honorable methods.

Samuel Dean was born in Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, on the 4th day of March, 1843, and is the son of William and Elizabeth (Mantain) Dean. The father was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died on March 12, 1853, in the seventy-third year of his age. His wife, who was a native of the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, died on February 12, 1875, at the age of seventy-one years. They were the parents of thirteen children, seven sons and six daughters, of whom the subject of this sketch is the only survivor. Soon after his marriage William Dean went from Philadelphia to Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, where he spent the remainder of his days. He engaged in farming, in connection with which he raised cattle, sheep and horses, having at times as many as 200 head of sheep. He occupied a prominent place in the community and served one term as sheriff of Huntingdon County. He was a member of the school board for many years and a justice of the peace for a long period, up to the time of his death. A number of years prior to his death he was shot by a robber and so badly injured that he was an invalid during the reminder of his life. He was an attendant of the Episcopal Church, of which his wife was a member. Politically he was first a whig and later a republican.

Samuel Dean received a good substantial education in the public schools of his native county, and his early years were spent on his father's farm. In August, 1863, he enlisted in Company A, Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, which became a part of the Twenty-fourth Corps, Army of the Potomac, with which he served until the close of the war, taking part in all the battles, skirmishes and campaigns in which his regiment had a part. He received an honorable discharge at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, August 27, 1865. His command had been at Fort Fisher twice, first under General Ben Butler and later with General Orr; he was also in the furious three-days battle at Gettysburg, and after the capture of Jeff Davis Mr. Dean was one of the guard who were placed over the ex-president of the Southern Confederacy.

In February, 1866, Mr. Dean went to Jackson County, Iowa, where he remained until April, 1867, when he went to Scott County, Minnesota, and for about a year was employed in an elevator at Blakeley. In the spring of 1868 he made the trip up the Missouri River to Buford, where he was employed in the building of the United States post, and in cutting hay and herding stock. In the spring of 1872 he was engaged in the survey of the boundary line between Canada and the United States, this occupying him until the fall of 1874, when he went to Helena. In 1880 Mr. Dean bought a ranch in the Prickley Pear Valley and in the spring of the following year he came to Sand Coulee with a band of horses. He entered actively in the business of breeding and raising of horses, and gave considerable attention to the mining of coal, he having been the first to discover the existence of coal in this locality. This coal interest he sold to the Nelson Coal Company in 1906, and since that time he has practically confined his attention to farming and the raising of cattle and horses, in which he has met with splendid success. Mr. Dean has thus been identified with this section of the country for a good many years and has been a witness of the wonderful development which has characterized the history of the Treasure State for the past forty years. In 1883 he run a big herd of sheep where Great Falls now stands, and can in various ways refer to events antedating many of the now flourishing towns of this commonwealth.

On the 7th of July, 1891, Mr. Dean was married to Sarah Donley, who is a native of Ireland, and to them have been born three children, namely: Ruth is the wife of George Lucas, of Tracy, Cascade County, Montana, and they have one daughter; William W. was married to a Miss Johnson, and they are living in Portland, Oregon; and Florence.

Politically Mr. Dean is an earnest supporter of the republican party and has taken a keen interest in public affairs. He rendered effective and appreciated service as a member of the School Board for twenty years and was public administrator of Cascade County for thirteen years. He is the only charter member surviving of Sheridan Post No. 18, G. A. R., at Great Falls. His life has been one of signal usefulness and honor, and he has richly earned the confidence and esteem which are accorded him by his fellow citizens.

Sumner A. Remington. It is a truly notable service that Sumner A. Remington has rendered to the city and community of Belt. He went there over twenty-five years ago, a young man of college and university training, to take charge of the local schools. Belt was then small in population and in commercial importance, and had correspondingly a very small school. Mr. Remington has been the head of the local educational system ever since, and his inspiring leadership has had much to do with keeping the school facilities apace with the growth

Martin Rising
Margaret Rising

and development of the city and the enlightened standards of modern education.

Mr. Remington, who for many years has been city school superintendent of Belt, was born at Mumford, Monroe County, New York, August 10, 1871, son of William and Mary (Graham) Remington. His father was born at Mumford March 4, 1830, was educated in Rochester University, became a Baptist minister, and was in charge of churches of that denomination in a number of states. He is still living, at the advanced age of ninety, at San Diego, California. His wife was born at Rochester and died when her son Sumner was a small child. There were six sons altogether, five still living, Sumner A. being the fourth in age.

Sumner A. Remington spent most of his youth in Michigan and took his early college work in a noted Baptist institution, Kalamazoo College. He then taught school at Homan, Michigan, and from there entered the University of Michigan. He came to Belt in 1894 and took charge of the one room school. In 1897 the high school building was erected, eleven years later, in 1908, the school facilities were enlarged by the erection of the Castner School, while in 1912 the handsome Auditorium school building was completed and gave facilities to the city hardly surpassed by any town of its size in Montana. Mr. Remington has been continuously superintendent of schools since 1897, a period of twenty-three years.

He is widely known for his work in Montana educational circles. Fraternally he is affiliated with Cascade Lodge No. 39, Knights of Pythias, at Belt, and Great Falls Lodge No. 214 of the Elks. In 1897 he married Miss Annie Mackie, a native of Scranton, Pennsylvania. They have an interesting family of six children, Sumner A., Jr., Genevieve E., Charles E., Ellen, Daphne and Maxine.

Adkin W. Kingsbury. It is signally consonant that in this work be incorporated at least a brief review of the life and labors of Adkin W. Kingsbury, who has long been one of the influential citizens of Western Montana, being a connecting link with the pioneer period, of which he has many interesting reminiscences. A man of forceful individuality and marked initiative power, he has been well equipped for the duties of life and for leadership in his community, while his probity of character and his genial personality, obliging nature and every-day common sense have gained for him universal esteem and friendship in the town and county where he has made his home for so many years.

Adkin W. Kingsbury was born on his father's farm in Howard County, Missouri, on October 20, 1842, and he is the son of Horace and Eliza (Brashears) Kingsbury, natives, respectively, of North Carolina and Missouri. They are both deceased, the father dying at the age of seventy years and the mother passing away when the subject of this sketch was a mere child. Adkin W. was the sixth in order of birth of their eight children, and he is now the only living member of the family. During his boyhood days he attended school during the winter months, his summers being spent in work on the home farm. He gave serious attention to his work, so that when nineteen years of age he was given entire charge of the farm for about three months. On May 9, 1864, he left home, with an ox team, and in company with his brother Lilburn traveled overland to Omaha, Nebraska, where they were joined by others westward bound, so that shortly the cavalcade amounted to over seventy wagons, some bound for Montana, others for Idaho, Washington and Oregon. The journey was begun and everything was all right until they reached Laramie, Wyoming, where they were stopped by United States troops, who would not permit them to go farther on account of the Indians then being on the war path. After things had quieted down, however, they were permitted to proceed. They reached Beaverhead, and thence went on to Jefferson City, where they passed the winter of 1864-5. In the spring Mr. Kingsbury's brother took up a ranch at the fork of the Prickly Pear River and Ten-Mile Creek, and here they engaged in farming in a modest way. Expenses were very high, as may be judged from the fact that at one time they paid as high as eighteen dollars for one ounce of onion seed. This venture did not prove a success and the brother, Lilburn, returned to his old home in Missouri. Mr. Kingsbury also gave up ranching and opened a livery stable in Helena, which proved a more fortunate enterprise, and he conducted it until 1871. He then engaged in prospecting and placer mining in Overland Gulch, but after a short experience at this labor he gave it up and was associated with Davenport & Ray in the purchase of a herd of 1,800 sheep which had been brought from Oregon to Deer Lodge, Montana, by William Harkness. These were the first sheep brought over the mountains from the west and were also the first sheep introduced into this immediate vicinity. The herd was placed on the Boulder River range for three years, and were then brought into what was then Choteau County, now Cascade County. Mr. Kingsbury and his partners remained in that business until 1873, when they added the cattle business, and in 1882 they organized the Chouteau Live Stock Company, Mr. Kingsbury being made general manager of the business. The enterprise was successful and they handled many thousand head of cattle and sheep. In 1892 the Big Sag Sheep Company was organized, with Mr. Kingsbury as president, and they have done a tremendous business in the handling of sheep and cattle. This enterprise has been an important factor in the stock industry of Montana and has been a big success financially. Mr. Kingsbury is also interested in mining and real estate, and is numbered among the enterprising and representative men of Western Montana. Politically he has always supported the democratic party, and has been keenly interested in public questions, though never a seeker after public office for himself.

In 1894 Mr. Kingsbury was united in marriage with Margaret Britt, a native of Ohio, and they are the parents of two children, Adkin W., Jr., and Mary Marguerette. Few men of this section of the country have played a better or more noticeable role in the general progress of the locality than Mr. Kingsbury, for while laboring for his individual advancement he has never shrunk from his larger duties to civilization, and now, in the golden Indian summer of his years, surrounded by the comforts of life as the result of his former years of industry, he can look back over a career well spent, in which duty was well and conscientiously performed, and know that he has the good will and hearty esteem of all those who have come into contact with him.

Martin Rising has been a resident of Montana thirty-one years and has achieved prosperity and distinction among the well to do ranchers in the vicinity of Columbia Falls.

He was born at Baltimore, Maryland, a son of Andrew and Johanna (Hackle) Rising, and was educated in his native state. He came to Montana with his brother, Peter Rising. Mr. Rising married Mrs. Margaret Bradley. Her daughter by her previous marriage was Martha, now Mrs. O. A. Spuhler. Mrs. Spuhler as a young girl was noted for her musical talents, and is now training her voice under the private instruction of one of the most noted voice teachers of Chicago and fitting herself for professional work.

Mr. and Mrs. Rising had two sons, Joseph Ivan and Daniel Martin. From earliest childhood Mr. and Mrs. Rising omitted nothing in the way of effort and planning that would contribute to the character and education of their sons. Both were sent to the Kalispell High School. Joseph graduated from the eighth grade and spent two years in high school.

The name of Joseph Rising stands on the roll of honor with a gold star affixed. He was one of the first to volunteer at the beginning of the World war. At that time he was under age. He enlisted in Company H of the 163rd Infantry and was a part of the famous Rainbow or Forty-second Division. The first service to which he was assigned after he got into the army was as a guard for railroad bridges at Cutbank, Montana, during the early summer of 1917, and he was subsequently transferred to a point between Helena and Great Falls to guard a tunnel near Wolf Creek. He was on duty there until sent overseas in December, 1917, and reached England in time to enjoy a fine Christmas dinner in that country. After reaching France he was transferred to the 127th Regiment. He was with the American troops which distinguished themselves at Chateau Thierry, and while on the front line there was wounded in the left arm. Then followed several weeks of recuperation in hospital, and he returned to the front line duty and was killed in action on the 9th of October, 1918, at the battle of Verdun. He was a young American of great spirit, a fine athlete, and possessed the development and initiative which distinguished the members of the famous Rainbow Division. He was a good musician, was a member of the band at Kalispell and a member of the First Section of Ruffo's Juvenile Band in Kalispell. He was a member of the Sunday School of the Christian Church and a very popular boy and a general favorite. He was also a member of the Kalispell Young Men's Christian Association. In athletics he especially excelled in swimming.

Mrs. Rising's father was a Union soldier during the Civil war, and Joseph Rising used his grandfather's example as the reason why he also should volunteer and serve his country.

Mr. Rising was reared in the faith of the Catholic Church. He has been successful in his business and is a generous hearted and kind neighbor. In politics he gives his support to the best man, and both he and his wife busy themselves in behalf of the welfare and improvement of Flathead County. Mrs. Rising came to Montana in April, 1887. She served three years on the district school board, being chairman of the board. Mrs. Rising is an expert shot, and in the early days she was relied upon to replenish the meat supply when it ran low at home. She killed many deer, and is also an enthusiast with the rod.

Isaac Pappin for over thirty years has conducted a business at Great Falls as a building contractor. Evidences of his work might be found in abundance in the city and at many points in Montana, and the organization he has built up and maintained is noted for its fidelity and promptness of performance.

Mr. Pappin was born at Newquay, Cornwall, England, March 14, 1862. His parents were Isaac and Maria (Gribbin) Pappin. His father was a seafaring man, and for forty years commanded a ship engaged in ocean traffic, carrying him to all the ports of the civilized world. When on shore he attended the Baptist Church. Captain Isaac Pappin died in 1918, at the ripe age of eighty-two. His wife died in 1875, aged fifty-one, and of their seven children Isaac is the youngest and one of the four still living.

Isaac Pappin acquired a public school education in Cornwall and the first money he earned was in buying and selling fish. He spent six years learning and working at the trade of ship carpenter and cabinet making, and is therefore an expert in most of the trades involved in building construction. He first came to America in 1882 and followed his trade in the mining districts of Northern Michigan, working as a carpenter at the mines at Humboldt six months, then at Marquette, was then employed at the waterworks at Republic, Michigan, and for two years worked as a carpenter at Negaunee. He also spent about three months at Huron, South Dakota. In 1884 he moved to Winnipeg, Canada, and after about seven months went back to England. About that time he engaged in one of the most interesting experiences of his life. He was with the English forces sent to Egypt, and was employed as a steamship pilot on the river Nile, carrying the British soldiers up and down that river. For the faithful performance of duty he received a medal and clasp from the Queen of England and also a bronze star and clasp from the Khedive of Egypt.

May 1, 1885, Mr. Pappin returned to England and on the 13th of June of that year he married Susan A. Knight. She was born at Truro, Cornwall, England. Mr. Pappin soon brought his bride to America, spending two weeks in Winnipeg, then a short time at Toronto, and from there came direct to Great Falls, Montana. With the exception of one year at Havre he has been a resident of Great Falls ever since, and has carried on a growing business as a contractor and builder. This business is now continued under the name of Pappin & Son, his partner and business associate being J. H. Floyd Pappin. Mr. Pappin is a republican in politics.

Seven children were born to his marriage and the five now living are: Lillian Annie, wife of T. C. Hibbard and the mother of two children; J. H. Floyd, who married Anna Pohlmeyer and has two children; and Flora, Clarice and Gordon.

Walter C. Blomquist is a Montana banker, managing official of the State Bank of Belt, and his record contains many proofs of his active and public spirited leadership in that community.

Mr. Blomquist was reared and educated in Montana, but was born at St. Paul, Minnesota, April 1, 1887, son of Louis and Hilda (Blomquist) Blomquist. His father was born in Sweden, came to this country when a young man, lived in Canada for several years and was proprietor of a hotel at Port Arthur. From Port Arthur he moved to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he continued the hotel business, and subsequently came to Montana. For about five years he was in the employ of the Boston & Montana Smelter Company at Great Falls, and then moved to a homestead in Cascade County near Belt, and his last years were taken up with farming and stock growing. He died in 1917. In politics he was a republican. He and his wife were married in Port Arthur, Canada. His wife was a native of Finland and died in 1916. Their six children, five sons and one daughter, are all living, Walter being the second in age.

Walter C. Blomquist attended the public schools of Montana, and finished his education in the Montana Wesleyan College at Helena. In January, 1908, at the age of twenty-one, he went to work for the State Bank of Belt as messenger boy. He was promoted to teller, became assistant cashier in 1910, and since January 3, 1911, has been cashier. For the past five or six years he has been the active manager of the bank; has handled its affairs wisely and efficiently, and by his courtesy has attracted a great deal of patronage to the institution.

During all the years he has not avoided those duties and responsibilities that rest upon good sitzenship. He served as city treasurer of Belt six years or more, was an alderman one term, on the school board several terms, and during the war was chairman of the Liberty Loan and Red Cross committees in the Belt district. The Belt district oversubscribed its quota in every campaign. Mr. Blomquist is past chancellor commander of Cascade Lodge No. 39, Knights of Pythias, at Belt, and was chairman of the building committee which erected the twenty-five thousand dollar Knights of Pythias Temple. He is also affiliated with Great Falls Lodge No. 214, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and in politics is a republican.

In June, 1913, he married Miss Flora M. Wright, who was born in England, being the oldest of the three children of Thomas and Sarah Wright. Her parents are living at Belt, Montana, and her father has been a hard working blacksmith in that city for the past twenty-four years.

Gordon O. Shafer. Among the earnest and enterprising men whose depth of character has gained him a prominent place in the community and the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens is Gordon O. Shafer, of Great Falls. A man of decided views and laudable ambitions, his influence has ever made for the advancement of his community, and usefulness to his fellow men has by no means been a secondary consideration with him. Thus strong and forceful in his relations with his fellows, he has gained the good will and commendation of his business associates and the general public, retaining his reputation among men of integrity and high character, and never losing the dignity which is the birthright of the true gentleman.

Gordon O. Shafer was born on his father's farm in St. Clair County, Michigan, on April 29, 1878. His parents were Oren H. and Mary (Sperry) Shafer, both of whom were born in Michigan, the former in 1846 and the latter in 1848. For a number of years Oren Shafer followed agricultural pursuits, but later entered the employ of the M., H. & O. Railway Company, leaving that company some time later to go with the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Company as station agent at Houghton, Michigan. He held that position for a number of years and then became branch manager at South Bend, Indiana, for the International Harvester Company. Politically he gives his support to the republican party, and he is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Gordon O. Shafer was educated in the public schools of Mount Clemens, Michigan, completing his studies in the high school. His first employment was as a farm hand, for which he received $8 a month. In 1896 he went to Denver, Colorado, where he was employed on a ranch, and later followed the same employment in Wyoming, riding the ranges and doing all the ouside work characteristic of a large ranch. Later he went to St. Paul, Minnesota, where for one season he was employed to handle stock in the yards of the St. Paul Stock Yards Company. The following winter he spent in the lumber camps, getting out timber, but in the spring of 1899 he came to Montana, locating on the Judith Basin with Jack Waite. Later he was a range rider at Fort Maginnis, but a short time later he went to Lewistown and entered the employ of Charles Lehman & Company, who operated a large mercantile business at that place. Afterward he became connected with the Judith Basin Bank, now the First National Bank of Lewistown. He entered the bank as bookkeeper, but later became paying teller and a director of the bank. In 1905 he organized the Citizens State Bank at Moore, later the First National Bank, of which he became cashier. He also managed a large lumber and mercantile business aside from his bank duties up to 1910, when he sold his interests there and constructed a water and electric light and power plant at Libby, Montana. Soon afterward he was appointed receiver of the Chester Trading Company at Chester, Montana, which required considerable of his attention for a time. In 1913 he came to Great Falls and organized the Shafer Investment Company, and in 1916, in association with his brother Hugh L. Shafer he organized the Great Falls Building, and Loan Association, of which he was chosen secretary, treasurer and manager. This has been one of the most successful enterprises of its character in this part of the state and reflects considerable credit on the conservative and yet wisely liberal policy of its manager. From 1904 to 1910 Mr. Shafer, with Murray H. Deaton engaged in the cattle business on a large scale in Fergus County, Montana. Today Mr. Shafer is numbered among the enterprising, progressive and influential business men of Great Falls, and holds the unequivocal confidence of all who have had business dealings with him.

Politically he supports the republican party, though he entertains no ambitions for political honors or leadership. Fraternally he was made a Freemason in Lewistown Lodge No. 37, of which he later became a past master, and demitted to Great Falls Lodge; he is also a member of Hiram Chapter No. 15, Royal Arch Masons, at Lewistown; Black Eagle Commandery No. 8, Knights Templar; Great Falls Consistory of the Scottish Rite, and Algeria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Helena. He is also a member of the Great Falls Chamber of Commerce.

Louis H. Kommers has been a well known and popular citizen of Cascade County during a third of a century. A test of his popularity is the fact that he was the only man in the county to serve three consecutive terms in the office of sheriff. Mr. Kommers was also chairman of the draft board for Cascade County during the World war.

He was born on his father's farm in Wright County, Minnesota, May 6, 1870, being second in a family of thirteen children, eight of whom are still living, born to Adolph and Barbara (Longheart) Kommers. The parents were both natives of Germany. His father was brought to America when a child by his parents, who established their home at Green Bay, Wisconsin. Adolph Kommers was educated at Green Bay, and at the beginning of the Civil war volunteered in the Sixteenth Michigan Infantry and saw four years of active service, being a participant in thirty-eight battles. He rose to the grade of sergeant of Company A. At the close of the war, after making a record of which his descendants may always be proud, he chose the life of a pioneer in Minnesota, opening up one of the first farms in Wright County. He has followed the business of farming there for half a century and is now seventy-seven years of age, while his wife is seventy-two. He has been honored with several township offices, including township assessor and justice of the peace. He is a republican and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Louis H. Kommers grew up on his father's farm in Wright County, Minnesota, attended public schools, and at the age of seventeen began earning his own way. For a time he was water boy for a gang of workmen on the Great Northern Railway. Coming to Montana in the spring of 1890, he was employed by the Cascade Land Company three years, and then established his home at Great Falls and was clerk for several stores. He was employed as furnace man, machinist, and electrician with the B. and M. Smelter Company fourteen years. He left that industry to accept appointment as first deputy sheriff under John A. Collins in 1909. After his experience as deputy he was elected and began his first term as county sheriff in 1913 and was re-elected in 1915 and 1917. He is a republican in politics, and is a member of Great Falls Lodge No. 214 of the Order of Elks.

January 18, 1898, Mr. Kommers married Lillian Berteshe. She was born in Michigan, a daughter of Henry J. and Rose M. (Molthen) Berteshe, the former a native of Buffalo, New York, and the latter of Michigan. Her father died in 1905, at the age of fifty-seven. Mrs. Kommers was the oldest in a family of eight children, six of whom are still living. Mr. and Mrs. Kommers have one daughter, Clara J.

Irwin F. Davis was one of the youngest soldiers on the Union side in the Civil war, and was still a young man when he came to Montana more than thirty-five years ago. For many years he was one of the pioneer saw mill operators in the Flathead country, and his name is widely esteemed and known in that section of the state.

He was born in Warren County, New York, January 1, 1849, a son of W. S. and Margaret A. (Swartwout) Davis. When he was a child his parents moved to Illinois, and he received his early education in that state. At the age of fifteen he ran away from home, and on October 24, 1864, joined the navy. His mother was worried and wrote to the governor of Illinois concerning his whereabouts. It was learned that he had found a berth on the hospital receiving ship Red Rover at Cairo, Illinois. This ship was providing for disabled and wounded soldiers and sailors. Later he was transferred to the Memphis Hospital, and on account of illness was an inmate in that institution three weeks. Following that he was on the gun boat Sybil in the Mississippi River service until the close of the war. He received his honorable discharge at Cairo and returned to Lodi, Illinois.

February 20, 1869, in Wisconsin, Mr. Davis married Miss Selena R. Mollett. She was born in Outagamie County, Wisconsin, August 4, 1852, a daughter of Nicholas and Rebecca A. (Crawford) Mollett. She acquired her early education in the public schools of Stevensville, Wisconsin. In her younger days in Wisconsin Mrs. Davis was employed as a nurse, and many will remember her skillful care and attention among the sick of the Flathead Valley.

Mr. Davis came to Montana in May, 1884, and as a sawyer and filer was engaged in the saw milling industry for many years. He helped operate the Patterson Mill at Jefferson City and later operated a mill for the Kalispell Lumber Company in the Flathead country, at the same time improving his farm. He filed on a homestead in 1891, and greatly developed it by the planting of fruit and shade trees.

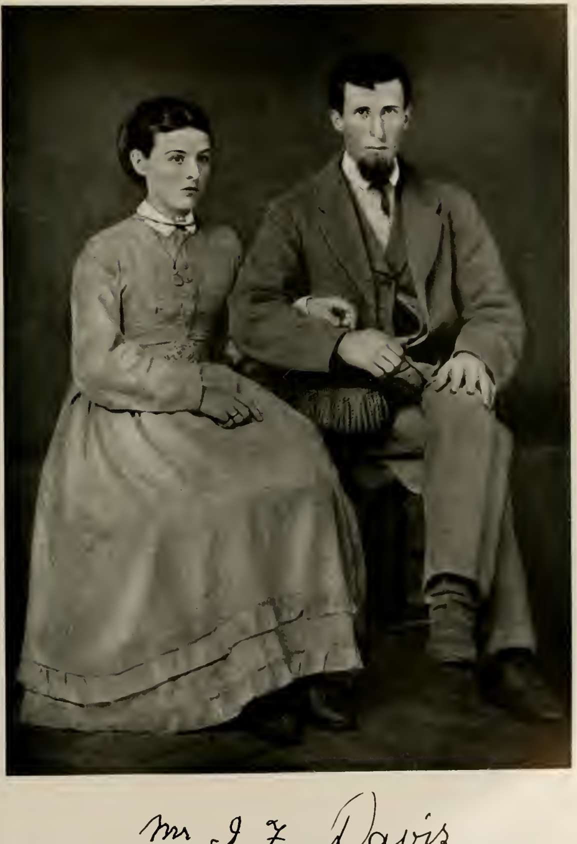
Mr. and Mrs. Davis have seven children: Carrie A., Mattie H., Duane W., Myron I., Myrtle (deceased), William L. and Bert B., all of whom were educated in the public schools of Wisconsin and Montana. Carrie became the wife of Carroll Frank. Mattie was married to John J. Dyer, who was killed in a logging accident, and the six children of their marriage were Elbert I., Stella (who became the wife of Harry Cook, and they have three children, Elinor, James and Fern), Alice, Ray, Carroll and Glenn. Duane married Anna Leland, and had two children, Arthur, now deceased, and Alice. Myron married Rebecca Cooper, and they were the parents of six sons, Myron, deceased, Maurice, Clayton, Homer, Ernest and Penrod. Myrtle became the wife of Smith W. Sheldon and died at the birth of her only child, Myrtle, who in time was married to Omar Hawes. They have one child, Buddie. William L., who was a sergeant major during the Mexican border trouble and was a recruiting officer at Butte and Helena during the World war, married Ladessa Streper and has three children, Howard, Hazel and Ellen. Bert B., who was a soldier in the World war at Camp Dodge, being a drill seregant, is a mining engineer at Wolf Creek, Montana.

Mr. and Mrs. Davis are members of the First Presbyterian Church of Kalispell. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic order and the Grand Army of the Republic, while Mrs. Davis is active in the Eastern Star and the Woman's Relief Corps. Politically they are of liberal views and support the candidates best fitted for office. Mr. and Mrs. Davis have made good use of their opportunities since coming to Montana, and besides accumulating sufficient material prosperity have reared and trained their children to good citizenship. Besides the children and grandchildren above mentioned they have four great-grandchildren, Eleanor Cook, James Cook, Fern Cook and Buddie Hawes. A number of years ago Mr. and Mrs. Davis planted an orchard of 200 trees a mile northeast of Kalispell, and this orchard is now in full bearing, being twelve years old. There they built the first bungalow in Kalispell.

Louis Newman, present mayor of Great Falls, has shown a remarkable ability to adapt himself to circumstances or rather circumstances to his own needs, and has risen from newsboy to success and prestige in business, banking and public affairs in Montana.

Mr. Newman was born in Germany February 27, 1866, a son of Samuel and Bertha (Snider) Newman. His parents spent all their lives in Germany, where his father was a merchant. His father died in 1873 and his mother in 1869. Louis, the second of three children, was left an orphan at the age of seven and soon afterward came to America and acquired most of his education in New York City. While in school he sold papers on the streets of New York, and later was employed by the Union News Company, selling papers and other supplies on trains between New York and Chicago. He studied this line of business thoroughly, and gradually acquired a more than individual interest in it. In 1909 Mr. Newman took over the news and lunch system on the Butte division of the Great Northern Railway. Since coming to Montana he has rapidly developed his financial interests and is one of the directors of the Commercial National Bank, the First National Bank of Carter, the West Side State Bank of Great Falls and other banking institutions. For several years he was a resident of Havre, Montana, and was elected mayor of that city in 1904 and again in 1906. In 1918 he was chosen a member of the Montana Legislature for a two year term, and was elected mayor of Great Falls on April 7, 1919. He is a democrat in politics.

Mr. Newman is active in irrigation work in the state and is now president of the Montana State Irrigation Congress, which has charge of the initiative bill that will be submitted to the people at



Mr I. F. Davis
Mrs S. R. Davis

Photograph taken in 1870

the next election, authorizing the state to issue $20,000,000 in bonds to help finance irrigation enterprises of the state, the money to be returned within thirty-three years.

Mr. Newman is affiliated with Euclid Lodge No. 58, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, with Butte Consistory of the Scottish Rite, and Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine.

November 20, 1897, he married Miss Jennie Sineberg, a native of New York State. Their three children are Bernice, Edward and Arthur.

Arthur J. Breitenstein. The man who has made a success of life and won the honor and esteem of his fellow citizens deserves more than passing notice. Such is the record, briefly stated, of Arthur J. Breitenstein, the well-known manager of the Hotel Rainbow at Great Falls. By a life of persistent and well-applied energy and commendable industry led along the most honorable lines, he has justly earned the right to conspicuous mention in a work of the province assigned to the one in hand along with other progressive and public-spirited men of the great Treasure State who have made their influence felt in their respective communities. And because of his unswerving honesty in all his dealings with his fellow men, his generous and kindly nature, he has won and retained a host of warm personal friends throughout the locality honored by his citizenship.

Arthur J. Breitenstein is a native son of the old Hawkeye state, having been born at Fort Madison, Iowa, on November 7, 1879, and is the son of Julius F. and Amelia (Noll) Breitenstein. Julius F. Breitenstein was born in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1843. After completing his education he learned the trade of a machinist, but at the outbreak of the great war between the states he enlisted in the Confederate navy. He was assigned to the "Merrimac," one of the most historic boats of the Civil war and which for a time threatened to destroy the Northern navy, and the story of the battles fought by this famous Confederate ram in Hampton Roads is extremely interesting as told by Mr. Breitenstein.

The "Merrimac" was originally a Northern vessel. Set afire in a battle with ships of the Southern navy, the ship was burned almost to the water line. Then it was taken by the Confederate Government and rebuilt. Above the water line the completed vessel showed nothing but iron four inches thick and beneath that was twelve inches of solid oak. The transformed ram carried a crew of two hundred and fifty-five men and ten guns, consisting of two seven-inch rifles, two six-inch rifles and six nine-inch smooth bores. The ship was 180 feet in shield length, while fore and aft there was a sixty-five-foot "wash," which was submerged slightly when the ram went into action, giving a total length of 310 feet. Despite the fact that the "Merrimac" was slow and clumsy, and would not last ten minutes in a modern naval battle, the craft was the only armored ship then afloat in the world. On that memorable morning of July 8 the "Merrimac" boldly steamed into Hampton Roads, where the Northern navy lay, and, after setting the "Congress" afire, she steered direct for the "Cumberland," into the side of which she plunged her nose. The "Cumberland" began to sink at once, and if the "Merrimac" had not succeeded in backing away at once she too would have gone down, but quick action and the fact that the ram's nose was broken off in the impact saved her. It was a terrible experience for the crew, who were cooped inside, with no possible chance to either escape in case of accident or to get away from the awful concussion which followed every shot that struck the ram. The next day the "Monitor" came and gave battle to the "Merrimac," one of the most famous naval engagements of modern times, because of the character of the two antagonists. At the end of the engagement practically every man on the "Merrimac" was bleeding from either the ears or the nose on account of the recoil of their own guns or from the concussion of the shots from their opponents.

Mr. Breitenstein has long been engaged in the machinist's trade, in one capacity or another, and he is credited with having originated some valuable improvements on the Westinghouse air brake, now so universally used on railroad cars. At the present time he is inspector of air brakes for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad at Burlington. He is a member of the Confederate Veterans Association, the American Handicap Association, an association of expert gun shots, the meetings of which he has never missed, and is also a member of the Burlington Gun Club. Politically he is a Democrat, while fraternally he is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

In 1873, at Quincy, Illinois, Mr. Breitenstein was married to Amelia Noll, who was born in Quincy in 1850, and to them were born six children, of whom five are still living.

Arthur J. Breitenstein was educated in the public schools of Burlington, Iowa, to which city his parents had moved. His first employment was as a call boy for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, at a salary of $10 per month. He afterward had employment with several other railroads, notably the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific Railways, and in the employ of the latter road he came to Missoula, Montana, in 1900, as a member of the superintendent's office force, where he remained for four years. During the following five years he was manager for a mercantile company, but gave up that position to become secretary of the Missoula Chamber of Commerce, which position he held for three years. His superior executive and administrative abilities had become generally recognized and he was induced to become manager of the Montana State Fair, a position of large responsibility, which he occupied for two years. On March 1, 1915, Mr. Breitenstein came to Great Falls as secretary of the Commercial Club, with which he was identified until May 6, 1918, when he became manager of the Hotel Rainbow, one of the best-known and most popular hotels in the Northwest. Mr. Breitenstein's wide acquaintance, his versatile experience and his natural qualifications peculiarly fit him for his present position, and he is proving very emphatically the right man in the right place.

Politically Mr. Breitenstein is an earnest supporter of the democratic party. Fraternally he is a member of all the Masonic bodies, including the Commandery of Knights Templar, the Great Falls Consistory (thirty-second degree) of the Scottish Rite, and Algeria Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine at Helena. He was also a charter member of the Great Falls Rotary Club and is a director of the Great Falls Commercial Club.

On December 10, 1903, Mr. Breitenstein was married to Margaret Gillies, who was born in Burlington, Iowa, and to them have been born three children, Dixon, Margery and Elinor. Mr. Breitenstein has ever taken a commendable interest in the general welfare of the entire community and is a champion of every movement which promises to advance the best interests of the people. He is a man of pleasing personal address, who has won and retained a host of warm friends since locating in Great Falls.

Aloysius Dolan, M. D. It is not always easy to discover and define the hidden forces that have moved a life of ceaseless activity and large professional success; little more can be done than to note their manifestations in the career of the individual under consideration. In view of this fact the life of the distinguished physician and public-spirited man of affairs whose name appears above affords a striking example of well defined purpose, with the ability to make that purpose subserve not only his own ends but the good of his fellow men as well. Doctor Dolan has long held distinctive prestige in a calling which requires for its basis sound mentality and intellectual discipline of a high order, supplemented by rigid professional training and thorough mastery of technical knowledge, with the skill to apply the same. In his chosen field of endeavor Doctor Dolan has achieved more than ordinary success, and his eminent standing among the leading medical men of Montana is duly recognized and appreciated in Great Falls, the city honored by his residence.

Aloysius Dolan was born in Morris, Grundy County, Illinois, on December 6, 1871, and is the eldest of the three children born to James and Julia (Fitzsimons) Dolan. James Dolan was born in County Clare, Ireland, on May 3, 1841, and in young manhood was brought to the United States by his mother, the trip, which was made by a slow-going sailing vessel, requiring eight weeks, during two weeks of which time they were practically without fresh water. Landing at New York City, they soon came west to Rockford, Illinois, where young Dolan received a good practical education in the public schools. His first employment was with the Rockford Fire Insurance Company, now the North American Fire Insurance Company, and it is worthy of special mention that during all these years Mr. Dolan has remained with this company, acting at the present time as a special agent and adjuster. In politics he is a stanch supporter of the democratic party. His wife was born in Chicago, Illinois, on May 3, 1841.

Aloysius Dolan, who is the only survivor of the children born to these parents, received his elementary education in the public schools of Morris, Illinois, where he was reared. He was also a student in St. Mary's College at St. Mary's, Kansas, where he was graduated with the class of 1893, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He was then a student in Loyola University, Chicago, where he was graduated in 1895, and then, having determined to make the practice of medicine his life work, he matriculated in the medical department of the University of Illinois, where he graduated in 1898, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Doctor Dolan at once entered upon the active practice of his profession in Chicago, specializing in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. On May 28, 1900, Governor J. R. Tanner appointed him to the medical department of the Illinois National Guard, from which he resigned in 1905. In 1901 he was appointed assistant superintendent of the children's sanitary department of the Chicago Health Department, and he was also appointed medical advisor to the city attorney, in which capacity he served for two years. In 1912 Doctor Dolan came to Great Falls, permanently locating here, and since has been closely identified not only with the medical circles of this city, but also with many phases of the community life and the city's development and growth. In 1918 he was commissioned a captain in the United States Medical Corps, and was sent to Camp Gordon, Georgia, where he served for six months. He now holds a commission as captain in the United States Medical Reserve Corps. On May 8, 1919, Doctor Dolan was appointed secretary of the city Board of Health of Great Falls, where his wide experience and training have contributed in a very definite way to the efficient performance of his official duties.

On October 10, 1900, Doctor Dolan was married to Georgiana Sexton, a native of Chicago, and they are the parents of one daughter, Marie Julia.

Politically Doctor Dolan is a Democrat, and his religious affiliation is with the Roman Catholic Church. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Columbus. He is also a member of the Cascade County Medical Society, the Montana State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is a fine type of the sturdy, conscientious, progressive American of today—a man who unites a high order of ability with courage, patriotism, clean morality and sound common sense, doing thoroughly and well the work that he finds to do and asking praise of no man for the performance of what he conceives to be his simple duty.

John E. Dawson is a native of Montana, has had a continuous business experience for more than twenty years, was a prominent merchant at Glasgow for several years, but in recent years has been best known for his active part in the affairs of the Rocky Mountain Fire Insurance Company at Great Falls. He is general manager of this corporation and its business.

Mr. Dawson was born in the Boulder Valley of Montana December 27, 1876, son of Thomas and Mary (Smith) Dawson. His father was born in Quebec, Canada, in 1845, ran away from home at the age of twelve years and went to Michigan, worked in the lumber woods of that state, also lived in Minnesota for several years, and in 1868 came to Montana as a pioneer. He came overland by way of Utah and was one of the first settlers of the old town of Boulder. He was also identified with the Last Chance Gulch Settlement. For several years his work was that of a miner, but in 1879 he engaged in ranching and stock raising near Cold Springs, Jefferson County. He was one of the leading men in that line in the Boulder Valley, and in the spring of 1919 retired from active business. He and his good wife are still living, and have ample means for their enjoyment and comfort. They were married at Helena. The mother was born at Madison, Wisconsin. Their four sons are William W., Thomas F., Peter J. and John E.

John E. Dawson was educated in the public schools of Boulder and in the Montana State College at Bozeman. From 1896 to 1900 he was employed by two leading mercantile firms at Butte, and while there laid a substantial basis of business training and experience. For six years he was department manager for the Thomas O'Hanlon Company at Chinook, and in the fall of 1907 became interested in the firm of Lewis Brothers at Glasgow, general merchants. He was buyer for this firm until January 1, 1915, at which date he became vice president of the Rocky Mountain Fire Insurance Company at Great Falls. He had charge of the field agencies of the company until February, 1917, when he was made general manager. His large acquaintance and expert business abilities have done much to promote the welfare and success of this corporation.

While at Chinook he served as a member of the Town Council, and he served two terms as mayor,

Simon Hausworth

from 1909 to 1913, at Glasgow. While in that office he was instrumental in putting Glasgow into the class of progressive cities of Montana, the waterworks and electric light plant being installed while he was mayor. He has always taken an active interest in public affairs and during the war was a leader in the Red Cross and Liberty Loan campaigns, being on the executive committee of the Red Cross in Cascade County. Mr. Dawson is a democrat, and is affiliated with Butte Lodge No. 240 of the Elks.

On August 12, 1901, he married Miss Mamie J. Ross, a native of Nova Scotia. Her father, George Ross, was one of the pioneers of the Milk River Valley in Montana. Mr. and Mrs. Dawson have one son, Edward K.

Col. Simon Hauswirth is commandant of the Montana Soldiers' Home, an institution of which the state is deservedly proud and whose comforts and conveniences are greatly appreciated by the old veterans who live there. The beautiful home is situated on the Flathead River at Columbia Falls.

Colonel Hauswirth, who was a Union soldier in the Civil war and a member of Company C of the Thirty-fifth Wisconsin Infantry, and is a member of Lincoln Post No. 2, Grand Army of the Republic at Butte, was born in Switzerland December 16, 1844. He has frequently remarked that while not privileged to be a native son of the United States he takes comfort in the fact that he was born in the oldest republic in the world. His parents, Rudolph and Catherine (Romang) Hauswirth, came to America in 1855, bringing their family of eight children and settling at Milwaukee, where the father engaged in farming. Simon Hauswirth was reared to manhood in Wisconsin, attending the public schools in winter and working on the farm in summer. On December 7, 1863, he enlisted at Milwaukee with the Thirty-fifth Wisconsin Infantry. When he announced this fact to his father, the father maintained that on account of his youth he was not yet qualified for the duties of a soldier. He replied, "Father, the boys of our neighbors are offering themselves to their country; do you think it looks right for me to stay at home?" His argument prevailed. A friend advised him to accept the $300 some were offering for substitutes. He said, "No, I am not going for money, but going freely for my country." He was two weeks in training at St. Louis, and thence went down the Mississippi to Baton Rouge, was at Duval's Bluff, Little Rock, Arkansas, again at New Orleans, was in the siege of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakeley on Mobile Bay, and after the surrender of Lee's army he was sent with other troops to the Mexican border at Brownsville, Texas. He was mustered out at Brownsville March 15, 1866, and granted an honorable discharge at Madison, Wisconsin.

May 31, 1868, Colonel Hauswirth married Mary Deck, who was born near Waukesha, Wisconsin, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Deck. In May, 1870, Colonel Hauswirth came to Montana, locating at Stewart, and in May, 1875, moving to Butte, in which city he has had his home ever since. He and his wife had six children, named John R., Emma, Mary, Albert, Louisa and Charles A. Louisa died at the age of two years, while Emma died in East Orange, New Jersey. The children were well educated in the public schools of Butte. John R. married Mary Bachler and is a farmer at Hamilton, Montana; Mary became the wife of William Rickey, who was killed in an automobile accident at East Orange, New Jersey; Charles A. married Miss Nau and is in the mining business at Butte, his two children being named Audrey and Lucine.

Colonel Hauswirth has played a prominent part in the public affairs of the City of Butte. He was elected an alderman when the city was first chartered, was chosen city marshal in 1884, and in 1886 elected city treasurer. He also served as deputy sheriff under Charles S. Henderson. His work in public office was always thoroughly satisfactory. He was appointed commandant of the Soldiers' Home by the Board of Managers in 1919, and has discharged its duties to the eminent satisfaction of the old soldiers and the state government.

In the first company of militia ever organized in Montana, the Union Guard at Butte, Mr. Hauswirth served under Sam Reynolds, enlisting in Company F and being promoted to second lieutenant. He was chosen department commander of the Montana Grand Army of the Republic in 1917. Colonel Hauswirth and family are members of the Christian Science Church at Butte, and he and his wife are members of the Pioneer Society of Montana. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, and in politics supports the principles of the republican party. He has had a long life, and throughout has made his record in keeping with the high qualities of his soldier days when he fought for the integrity of the Union.

John Duncan. If any of the people who go to make up our cosmopolitan civilization have better habits of life than those who came originally from far-away Scotland the writer is in ignorance of it. One will find on making a study of these people that the qualities of thrift, stability, honor and soundness of judgment form the principal basic elements. Such qualities in the inhabitants of any nation will in the end alone make that nation great, affording such qualities as will enrich any clime and place any land at the top of the countries of the world in the scale of elevated humanity. Of this excellent people came John Duncan, the well known building contractor of Great Falls. He came of a race that produced such intellectual giants as Scott, Miller, Burns, Wallace and Bruce. He comes of a race that is famous for its original research in the various realms of science, invention, art and literature, to say nothing of the practical, every-day things of life.

John Duncan was born in Farfarshire, Scotland, on November 21, 1862, and is the son of George and Annie (Niven) Duncan, both of whom also were natives of Scotland. Both parents are deceased, the father dying on May 5, 1892, in the seventy-fourth year of his age, and the mother passing away in 1906, at the age of eighty-three years. They were the parents of ten children, of which number the subject of this sketch is the ninth in order of birth. The father followed the vocation of farming and was a member of the Free Church of Scotland. He frequently told his boys that they would all be rich some day, and, as a matter of fact, all of the sons have been successful in their various lines of effort. Two sons came to the United States, two went to Australia and two to Ireland.

John Duncan spent his boyhood days on his father's farm and pursued his studies in the neighboring school. His father was none too well off financially, and thus it became necessary for the sons to begin earning their own expenses as soon as possible. Mr. Duncan began working on a farm at the age of fourteen years, receiving 25c a day. In 1886 he decided to go to a land where larger opportunities were offered those who were willing to make use of them, and he came to the United States, landing at New York City. From there he proceeded to Minneapolis, Minnesota, near which city he worked at the carpenter trade for about three years. He then came to Helena, Montana, in 1889, working at his trade for about two years, and in 1891 he branched out into the contracting and building line. He was successful from the start, and through all the years since then he has enjoyed his full share of the business in his line in this section of the state. In the last year mentioned Mr. Duncan identified himself with Great Falls, which has since been his home and the center of his operations. He has erected probably more buildings here than any other one man, having constructed a number of the finest blocks and apartment houses in this city, and in the early days of the city's growth he is credited with having built nearly a thousand homes, so that in reality he has been a very prominent factor in the growth and development of Great Falls. He is now engaged in the construction of a splendid block on Central Avenue, to be known as the Duncan-Kennedy Building. He is thoroughly up-to-date in his construction ideas, and his patrons get the benefit of his knowledge.

On January 13, 1890, Mr. Duncan was married to Minnie N. Nisbet, who was born in Alloway, Scotland, and they have become the parents of nine children, eight of whom are living, namely: Nellie Elizabeth, the wife of Lieut. Harold Irwin, of Minnesota; John G., Hazel Mary, wife of Dudley Jacobsen, of Great Falls; George R., Margaret Annie, Raymond, Irving, Edna, deceased, and Winnafred.

Politically Mr. Duncan assumes an independent attitude, preferring to vote for the men and measures which meet his approval, regardless of party lines. His religious membership is with the Presbyterian Church. Fraternally he is a life member of Great Falls Lodge No. 214, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is also a member of the Commercial Club. He has always been true to every trust reposed in him and has been rigidly upright in his dealings with his fellow men, at the same time lending his support to the advancement of any cause looking to the welfare of the community at large.

Before closing this review it is worthy of note that a brother, David Duncan, who also came to the United States, located in Minnesota in January, 1887, and there became a partner with John Duncan in the business of contracting, a relation that existed up to the time of the brother's death, in 1906. At that time they had taken a large contract with the Government for the erection of large barracks and stables. David left a widow and six children, his widow being a sister of the wife of John Duncan.

S. O. **Huseth** was one of the men early identified with what is now the Sun River irrigation project. For many years he has been a successful Great Falls business man, a leading jeweler and optician.

He was born in Norway, May 19, 1869, son of Ole and Bertha (Roe) Huseth. His father died in Norway in 1879, at the age of forty-eight. He was a goldsmith by trade and a member of the Lutheran Church. The widowed mother afterward came to this country and died in 1911 in Minnesota, at the age of sixty-seven.

S. O. Huseth, who was the fourth among seven children, four of whom are still living, attended school in Norway up to 1885. He was then sixteen years of age, and on coming to this country located near Broadhead, Wisconsin. He worked as a farm hand there, attending school one winter, and then removed to another locality, near Mount Horeb, where he continued as a farm hand several years and at the same time acquired a good English school education. Leaving Wisconsin he went to North Dakota and worked on farms for about two years. He then began learning the watchmaker's trade at Park River, North Dakota, and worked steadily at his apprenticeship for two years. Returning to Mount Horeb, Wisconsin, he engaged in the jewelry business, following it about six years, and at the same time studying and preparing for work as an optician. He went back to Park River, North Dakota, and for about four years was engaged in business for himself. At Litchfield, Minnesota, he took a course in optometry, and from there in 1902 came to Montana and entered a homestead and a desert claim. He was one of the settlers in that locality who organized the Kilraven Canal Company. Later, through the influence of Paris Gibson, then a Montana congressman, this irrigation project was taken over by the government and is now the Sun River Irrigation System. Mr. Huseth located at Great Falls in 1903, and since then he has prosecuted to success his business as a jeweler and optician. He is a charter member of the Montana Opticians Association, being at the present time vice president. He is also secretary of the Montana Jewelers Association, and is a man of high standing in business and professional circles.

Mr. Huseth is affiliated with Cascade Lodge No. 54, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, at Great Falls, and is a member of the Scottish Rite Consistory. Politically he is a republican. On May 23, 1893, he married Miss Gina Lee, a native of Norway. Seven children were born to their marriage, named Olive, Blanche, Elmer (who died at the age of six years), Ethel, Grace, Oliver and May.

Albert E. Schwingel came to Montana as an employe of the Great Northern Railroad, but soon left the railroad service to join the Conrad Banking Company at Great Falls, and has been with that institution and from time to time promoted to larger responsibilities for nearly twenty years.

Mr. Schwingel was born on his father's farm in Steuben County, New York, August 19, 1876, son of John A. and Mary (Miller) Schwingel. His father was born in Germany and died in 1905, at the age of seventy-two. His mother was born in Chicago and died in 1913, also at the age of seventy-two. Albert E. was the youngest of a family of seven sons and four daughters. John A. Schwingel at the age of thirteen, after his father's death, came to America with his widowed mother, and finished his education in Steuben County, New York. He spent the rest of his life as a practical, hard working New York State farmer. He took considerable part in politics, was a republican, held various township offices and was affiliated with the Lutheran Church and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Albert E. Schwingel acquired his early education in the public schools of Steuben County, New York, his days of school being alternated with the work and discipline of the home farm. Between the age of eighteen and twenty-one he taught school. Following a course in a commercial college at Corning, New York, he spent about a year in New York City as stenographer for a manufacturing firm, then lived for one summer at Amsterdam, New York, and from there went to Lima, Ohio, and was in the employ of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway for about two years. While at Lima he had his only military experience, as a private in the Ohio National Guard.

Geo. Paul & Wife

In May, 1900, Mr. Schwingel went to work at Great Falls with the transportation department of the Great Northern Railway. In August of that year the Conrad Banking Company was established, and Mr. Schwingel was one of its first force of employes, as stenographer and messenger. His abilities have brought him steady promotion. He was made chief clerk, then assistant cashier, and in 1905 became cashier and since 1913 has been vice president of this bank. He is also interested in farming and livestock, and has been connected with several corporations. He was an active member of the Commercial Club, affiliated with Cascade Lodge No. 34, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, is a republican and a member of the First Church of Christ, Scientist.

September 24, 1902, at Geneseo, New York, he married Miss Mabel C. Burley, daughter of William Burley. They have two children, Milton Frederick, born August 4, 1903, and Burley Carlyle, born May 13, 1907.

James W. Speer came to Montana and began the practice of law at Great Falls twenty years ago. As a lawyer he has been noted for his industry and the vigorous handling of all the interests entrusted to his charge. He has been prominent in politics, and has filled a number of offices of trust and responsibility in his home county and city.

Mr. Speer was born on his father's farm in Jo Daviess County, Illinois, February 25, 1871, and he had about the average opportunities of an Illinois farm boy, working and earning the money which paid his way through college and gave him his training for the law. His parents were Charles and Nancy (Campbell) Speer. His father was born in Pennsylvania and died in 1916, at the age of seventy-four, while his mother died in 1879, aged thirty-five. James W. is the third of seven children, six of whom are still living. Charles Speer was a small boy when his parents moved to Jo Daviess County, Illinois, and he grew up in that locality, acquiring a common school education and spending his life as a farmer and stock raiser, also as a buyer and shipper of livestock. For a number of years his farm was the home of a herd of pure bred Shorthorn cattle. He served as township supervisor several years and for many years was a member of the school board. Religiously he was active in the United Presbyterian Church and in politics was a whig and republican.

James W. Speer lived on his father's farm to the age of eighteen. His education in public schools was supplemented by several terms in Monmouth College at Monmouth, Illinois, and he took his law course in the Northern Illinois College at Dixon. He earned the money for his education by work as secretary of a creamery concern and selling harvesting machinery for the McCormick Harvester Company and the Deering Harvester Company, traveling on the road for the latter organization some time. He graduated from law school in 1900, was admitted to the Illinois bar the same year, spent some months of that year at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, was admitted to the South Dakota bar in September, and in October, 1900, arrived in Great Falls, Montana, where he was admitted to the Montana bar and began the general practice of law. He was alone in practice until January 1, 1916, when J. A. Kaufman became his partner. Mr. Kaufman not long afterward entered the United States army.

Mr. Speer served two terms as county attorney of Cascade County, a period of four years. He was mayor of Great Falls from 1911 to 1913. He has been chairman of both the county and city central committees of the republican party and at present is chairman of the city central committee. He is a past master of Cascade Lodge No. 34, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, a past grand master of the Grand Lodge of Montana, and is affiliated with Great Falls Chapter No. 9, Royal Arch Masons, Black Eagle Commandery No. 8, Knights Templar, Butte Consistory of the thirty-second degree, the Lodge of Perfection at Great Falls, and Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Helena. He is also a member of Great Falls Lodge No. 214 of the Elks.

June 15, 1904, Mr. Speer married Grace C. Shoats, a native of Ludington, Michigan. They have four children, named Jennette, James W., Jr., Catherine and Ruth Estell.

George Paul was one of the first resident homesteaders in the Flathead Valley, and long years of contending with adversity and solving the problems of existence have made him rich in experience and satisfactorily rich in this world's goods down to the present time, when he and his good wife enjoy one of the good homes at Big Fork.

Mr. Paul was born at St. Louis, Missouri, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Paul. At the age of sixteen he left home and started for the West, spending four and a half years in Colorado. He then came to Montana, and for one winter worked in a smelter. In 1889 he reached the Flathead country, preempting 160 acres at Holt's Ferry and homesteading 160 acres at Swan Lake.

After coming to Montana Mr. Paul married Mrs. Bartlett. They have two sons, Kenneth and George, both of whom were educated in the public schools. Kenneth is now a student in the high school at Kalispell.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul attend the Methodist Church at Big Fork. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and gives his political support to the republican party.

Mrs. Paul's maiden name was Mattie Wines, a native of Tennessee, but reared in Missouri, where her parents, Jerry and Louise (Clark) Wines, moved when she was a child. Her first husband was Henry Bartlett, now deceased. By that marriage she had the following children: Charles, Oran, Ralph, Cleve and Glen. Mrs. Paul has the distinction of being the mother of four sons who were soldiers in the World war. Her son Charles married Annie Conradson and lives in Colorado, and they have three children, named Mabel, Julius and Norine. The son Oran, who married Hilda Smith, of Columbus, Ohio, was a member of the Three Hundred and Sixty-Second Infantry, was promoted to lieutenant, and saw active service overseas. He is now a practicing dentist at Whitefish, Montana. Ralph, who married Mary Smith and had two children, Kate and Hallie, was in the navy during the World war. Cleve married Alma Hanson and has a son, Cleve, Jr. He was also in the war, a member of the Three Hundred and Sixty-Second Infantry, and is now chief clerk in the State Prison at Deer Lodge Montana. Glen, who was a member of Battery C of the Three Hundred and Forty-Eighth Field Artillery, saw active duty overseas.

George Harper is an old time citizen of Great Falls, where he located more than twenty-five years ago. He is one of the best known men in Cascade County, particularly as a result of his eleven years of executive service as clerk of the district court.

Mr. Harper is of Scotch ancestry and nativity and of an old Scotch Presbyterian family. He was born in Scotland, June 6, 1874, youngest of the nine children of George and Isabella (Milne) Harper. His mother died the year he was born, at the age of forty. His father died in 1887, aged sixty. George Harper, Sr., spent all his life as a Scotch farmer.

Mr. Harper secured a fair education in Scotland and in June, 1889, at the age of fifteen, crossed the ocean to Canada and lived about five years in the Dominion before coming to Great Falls, where he arrived in August, 1894. He soon found work and made himself useful for 14½ years with the Great Falls Meat Company, his chief responsibility being as bookkeeper for that firm.

In November, 1908, Mr. Harper was elected clerk of the Eighth Judicial District, and by repeated election has been retained in that post of responsibility ever since.

He is a democrat in politics, and is affiliated with Euclid Lodge No. 58, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, Great Falls Chapter No. 9, Royal Arch Masons, Black Eagle Commandery No. 8, Knights Templar, Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Helena, and is also a member of Great Falls Lodge No. 214 of the Elks, while he and his wife are members of Olive Chapter No. 10 of the Eastern Star.

December 6, 1910, Mr. Marper married Mary Isabell McKinnon, a native of Manitoba, Canada. They had two sons, George, Jr., and John D. The latter died in 1918, at the age of twenty-two months.

John E. Moran for twenty years or more had a continuous record in public office or as a soldier. He is a veteran of the Philippine war. For the past five years he has been county clerk and recorder for Cascade County.

Mr. Moran was born in Wyndham County, Vermont, August 23, 1856, a son of William and Nora (Brosnan) Moran. His father was born in County Kerry, Ireland, and his mother was a native of the same county, and they were married at Brattleboro, Vermont. They came to this country as young people by sailing ship, both landing at Boston. William Moran became a Vermont farmer, and spent his last days retired at Brattleboro, where he died in March, 1898, at the age of sixty-eight. His widow is still living. John E. was the second in a family of seven children, and two sons and two daughters are still living. His father was a democrat and a member of the Catholic Church.

John E. Moran had a farm rearing and training, and graduated from the Brattleboro High School in Vermont in 1874. He has had many varied experiences during the subsequent forty-five years. Until 1878 he was employed in the shoe business of his uncles, the Brosnan Brothers, at Chicago. He learned that business thoroughly, and when his uncles opened a branch store at Minneapolis he took charge as managing partner. In 1882 he engaged in the shoe business for himself, and in 1890 left Minneapolis and came to Great Falls, Montana. Here he was first clerk for the Boston Store and later manager of the shoe department of that veteran merchant and banker Joseph Conrad. Mr. Moran's first introduction to public affairs was two years' service as a sergeant of the police department. He then served as deputy or under sheriff during the administration of Hamilton, Dwyer and Proctor as sheriff. Mr. Moran enlisted in April, 1898, for service in the Spanish-American war and was made captain of Company A of the First Regiment of Volunteers of Montana. This regiment was sent to the Philippines, and he landed at Cavite in the harbor of Manila on August 23, 1898. Later he was appointed captain of Company L of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, United States Volunteers, and saw much arduous and dangerous service during the Philippine insurrection. He was mustered out February 22, 1901, at the Presidio in San Francisco.

On returning to Great Falls, Mr. Moran was appointed city clerk, filling that office two years, was chief clerk of the United States Reclamation Service at Fort Shaw four years, and in 1911 was made deputy county clerk of Cascade County. Four years later, in 1914, he was elected county clerk and recorder, and has been kept in that office by his loyal friends and supporters ever since.

Mr. Moran is a past departmental commander of the United Spanish War Veterans. He is a republican, is past exalted ruler of Great Falls Lodge No. 214 of the Elks, a past noble grand of Rainbow Lodge No. 28, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Woodmen of the World.

Fred C. Andretta, who was elected in November, 1918, county treasurer of Cascade County, has been a conspicuous figure in politics and public affairs at Great Falls for the past ten years.

Mr. Andretta is a young man and a native Montanan, having been born at Butte, March 29, 1886, a son of Charles and Mary C. Andretta. His father was born at Geneva, Switzerland, in 1847, and his mother was born in Paris, France, September 8, 1856. She is still living. Charles Andretta came to America at the age of thirteen, and from New York drifted west to Nevada, finished his education in that state, and was a prospector and miner at Virginia City, Nevada. Later he engaged in the dairy industry, and in 1881 became one of the pioneer dairymen in the City of Butte. In April, 1891, he settled on a ranch 4½ miles south of Great Falls, continuing dairying, and there death overtook him in his labors on September 8, 1892. He was a republican in politics. He and his wife were married at Carson City, Nevada, in 1876, and had four children, three of whom are still living.

Fred C. Andretta, youngest of the family, acquired his early education in the public schools of Great Falls. At the age of eleven years he was partly supporting himself by selling newspapers. For a time he was agent for the Anaconda Standard, and later for about 1½ years worked as a mail carrier. For about two years he was a salesman, and was then appointed deputy county clerk and recorder under Lee Deenis, county clerk and recorder. ·In 1911 he became deputy clerk and recorder and in 1915 chief deputy county treasurer. Thus his experience and abilities have brought him steady promotion at the court house at Great Falls, and he is now the chief and duly elected county treasurer.

Mr. Andretta is a republican and is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus. He married, September 1, 1914, Mary Isabell Snyder. She was born at Kansas City, Kansas, a daughter of Winfield P. and Nancy (Whitehouse) Snyder, the fifth of their eight children, seven of whom are still living. Mrs. Andretta is a graduate with the class of 1911 from the Nurses' Training School at St. Patrick's Hospital in Butte.

James P. Burns, present sheriff of Cascade County, is a veteran railroader and has been connected with the Great Northern Railway, with home and headquarters at Great Falls, for over twenty-five years. He has also been interested in ranching, and is one of the most popular citizens of Cascade County, the best evidence of which is furnished in the fact that he was elected sheriff on the democratic ticket in a nominally republican stronghold of Montana.

Mr. Burns was born on his father's farm in Iowa

C. A. Matthews

County, Wisconsin, December 30, 1871, a son of James and Martha (Connars) Burns. His father was born in Ireland and died in September, 1918, at the age of eighty-two, while his mother is a native of Wisconsin and is still living. Sheriff Burns is the second in a family of four sons and four daughters. His father came to America when a young man by sailing ship, and was a pioneer settler in Iowa County, Wisconsin. That district was then new, raw and undeveloped, and he made a farm from the midst of the heavy timber and became widely known as a successful farmer and dairyman. He also was honored by his fellow citizens in local offices, serving as assessor for several terms. He was a loyal democrat and in religion a Catholic.

James P. Burns received his education in the public schools of Iowa County, Wisconsin, until he was seventeen. For several years after that he operated a threshing outfit, but in 1893 moved to St. Paul, Minnesota, and entered the train service of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad. He came to Great Falls, Montana, in July, 1895, and entered the employ of the Great Northern Railway, and for fifteen years prior to the beginning of his duties as sheriff he was a railway passenger conductor for that road. He is a member of the Order of Railway Conductors and has held that affiliation for twenty years.

Mr. Burns was elected sheriff on November 5, 1918. He is affiliated with Great Falls Lodge No. 214, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. For a number of years he owned a ranch of 480 acres in the Judith Basin, and made it a grain farm. He sold this ranch in December, 1917.

Charles A. Matthews. One of the most widely known and honored of Montana's early settlers is C. A. Matthews of Whitefish, Flathead County, who came to this favored region more than three decades ago and has lived here continuously since. He early had the sagacity and prescience to discern the eminence which the future had in store for this great section of the Treasure state, and, acting in accordance with the dictates of faith and judgment, he has reaped in the fullness of time the generous benefits which are the just recompense of indomitable industry, spotless integrity and splendid enterprise. Few men of the county have played a better or more noticeable role in the general progress of that locality than he, for while laboring for his individual advancement he never shrank from his larger duties to the community, and he today enjoys the good will and hearty esteem of all who have come in contact with him.

C. A. Matthews is a native of Ontario, Canada, and the son of Thomas N. and Eliza (Ayers) Matthews. He was reared under the parental roof and secured a good practical education in the schools of his home community. In 1875 Mr. Matthews came to the United States and located in Michigan, where he was engaged in the mercantile business for eleven years. In 1886 he came to Montana, locating in Marysville, where he was employed as a clerk in a mercantile establishment. Lured by the excitement of the wonderful gold discoveries, he went to Dirt Lincoln Gulch in Lewis and Clark County, where he engaged in the mercantile business. Eventually, however, Mr. Matthews sought a promising location for a permanent location and came to the Flathead Valley, settling on the Whitefish River, where the City of Whitefish now stands, but which at that time had only been located. He has thus been a witness of the splendid growth which has characterized this section and has done his full share in pushing forward the wheels of progress. Today Whitefish is a beautiful town, with attractive bungalow homes and substantial building blocks, the general appearance of the place indicating the inhabitants to be people of good taste and municipal enterprise. Indeed, some have enthusiastically called this section of Montana the Switzerland of America, so enchantingly beautiful is the scenery. During the sixteen years Mr. Matthews has been in business in Whitefish he has been successful to an eminent degree, being now the leading merchant in his line in the town. He carries a large and well-selected stock of books, stationery, novelties and toys, and during the season serves ice cream and soft drinks. His courteous and prompt service and the high quality of goods carried by him have helped to attract to his store a large and representative patronage.

Mr. Matthews was married to Frances L. Soper, a native of Ontario, Canada, and the daughter of George T. and Martha L. Soper. To Mr. and Mrs. Matthews has been born one child, Clare, who is now the wife of George H. Blume, engaged in the oil fields of California. Mrs. Blume received a good education in the schools of this state, having graduated from the high school at Helena. She is the mother of three children, Doris, Gladys and Gordon H. Mr. Matthews possesses a very unusual and valuable photograph, containing the portraits of five generations of his family.

Politically Mr. Matthews gives his support to the republican party and has taken an active part in its interest. He has never sought public office, his only public tenure being as a member of the election board at the time Montana was admitted to the Union as a state and as a member of the school board, in which capacity he rendered effective and appreciated service on behalf of education. Every phase of civic life that has promised to be of benefit to the people has received the hearty support of Mr. Matthews. Fraternally he is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. Mr. and Mrs. Matthews are members of the Presbyterian Church, to which they give generous support. Mr. Matthews is proud of Whitefish and loses no opportunity of advertising to outsiders the beauties and advantages of the locality. To this end he is active in pushing the Booster Club of Whitefish, an enterprise which promises to be of material advantage to the town. One of the projects which is now being agitated and which is approved by practically every one is the boulevard from Whitefish, along the lake, to the town of Eureka, where it will connect with the great state highway. Through the years of his residence in this locality Mr. Matthews has been true to every trust reposed in him, whether of a public or private nature, and his reputation in a business way is unassailable. His sterling traits of character have commanded uniform confidence and regard and he is rightly numbered among the representative men of his community.

Ransom Cooper, who began the practice of law at Great Falls in 1890, has by thirty years of continuous service earned the right to rank among the leading lawyers of the state, a position which is his by the unqualified opinion and judgment of his contemporaries.

Mr. Cooper was born in Skiawassee County, Michigan, in March, 1857. His parents, Andrew H. and Sarah (McGilvey) Cooper, were natives of New York State, and his father died at the age of fifty-six and his mother at fifty-seven. His father spent his active career as a flour miller in New York and Michigan.

Ransom Cooper was the youngest of seven children, five of whom are still living. He was educated in the public schools of Michigan, attended the University of Michigan and studied law in a private office. He was admitted to the bar in his native state in 1880, and practiced law there until 1890, when he moved to Great Falls, Montana. He carried on his general practice alone until 1911, when he became associated with Sam Stephenson under the name of Cooper and Stephenson. Mr. Cooper was for six years prosecuting attorney of Osceola County, Michigan, and in 1892 he declined the republican nomination for attorney general of Montana. Politics has had little attraction for him and he has preferred the steady and uninterrupted devotion to his accumulating business as a lawyer. He has served as school trustee at Great Falls, is a member of the state and county bar associations and also of the American Bar Association.

Mr. Cooper has a fine family. December 31, 1879, he married Lillian Colgrove, a native of Pennsylvania. Their five children are Edith B., Ransom, Jr., Mathew H., Irving C. and Philip. Edith is the wife of William L. Dethloff. Mathew married Florence Southmayd. Ransom, Jr., early in the war with Germany enlisted at Syracuse, New York, was trained as an aviator at San Antonio, Atlanta, Georgia, at the Wright Field in Ohio, was commissioned second lieutenant, and saw several months of active service in France. He received his honorable discharge at Camp Mills, New York. The son Irving also was a soldier, first enlisting in the Ambulance Corps in July, 1917. In March, 1918, he enlisted in the Engineers Corps and was discharged at Camp Dix, New Jersey, April 23, 1919.

Newton T. Lease in point of continuous service is one of the oldest contractors in Montana. He has been in that line of business with headquarters at Great Falls for over thirty years. Much of his work has been on public buildings in the state of Montana, and he is head of a firm with ample resources and with the experience and skill and equipment that insure faithful and thorough performance of every contract entered.

Mr. Lease, whose name belongs among the territorial settlers of Montana, was born at Forest City in Holt County, Missouri, August 7, 1865. His birthplace was a log cabin. He was the fifth in a family of nine children, seven sons and two daughters, born to Tobias S. and Mary J. (Poe) Lease. Five sons and one daughter of the family are still living. Tobias Lease was born near Romney in Hampshire County, Virginia, now West Virginia, February 19, 1829. He was a small child when his parents moved from Virginia to Ohio. At the age of nineteen, in 1848, he went to the edge of vestern settlement in Missouri, locating in Holt County. He became a farmer there and conducted his farm until the outbreak of the Civil war. Though a Virginian by birth he was a stanch Union man and he enlisted in Company F of the Thirty-third Regiment of Missouri Volunteers for a three years' term. After serving out his first term he re-enlisted in the same company and regiment. He was in the army of General Thomas at the battle of Nashville on November 16, 1864, and during that engagement received a severe wound in the left leg from a fragment of shell. He was taken to a hospital, and in May, 1865, received an honorable discharge. The rest of his life he was a cripple, but showed a great deal of skill and efficiency in the handling of the affairs of his farm. He died on the old homestead in Holt County, December 28, 1898. In politics he was a stanch republican. His widow, now eighty-five years of age and a resident of Forest City, Missouri, was born at Lancashire in Garrard County, Kentucky, May 8, 1834.

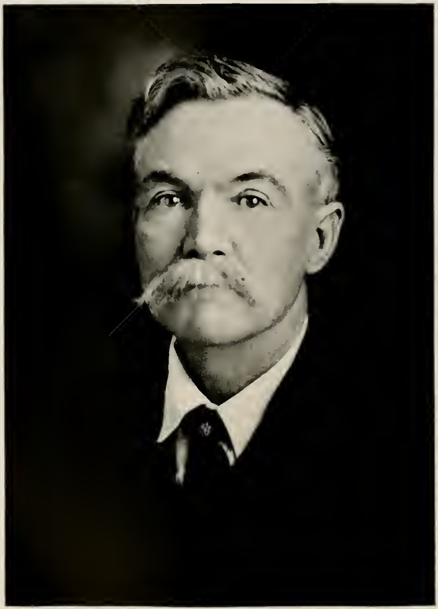
Newton T. Lease spent his boyhood on the old Missouri farm. He helped in the fields, attended school in winter time, and earned his first regular wage by working as a farm hand in Holt County, Missouri, at 50 cents a day. Not long afterward he accepted an opportunity to learn telegraphy in the office of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf Railway. In February, 1886, at the age of twenty, Mr. Lease came to Montana. A stage brought him to the Town of Sun River, and thence he proceeded on foot to Chestnut Valley and from there to Great Falls. For a time he worked in a general merchandise store in the Chestnut Valley, performing every labor required of him from porter to salesman. In the spring of 1886 he joined a railway surveying party, doing work for the Montana Central Railway toward Great Falls. After construction began he was employed by the engineering department of the road, and continued in that way during the winter of 1886-87. In June, 1887, he left engineering work and became a practical carpenter, and not long afterward was taking contracts. The firm for many years has been Lease and Richards. As contractors for the Government they have built the barracks and the barns at Mammoth Hot Springs. They have also built a number of courthouses in Montana and in North Dakota, including those of Cascade County, Teton County, Blaine County and Williston and Williams counties, North Dakota. They have also erected many schoolhouses and other public as well as many private structures.

Mr. Lease served as a member of the Montana National Guard from 1891 to 1894. In April, 1913, he was elected mayor of Great Falls. He gave the city a splendid administration for one term. In 1918 he was appointed a member of the State Council of Defense by Governor Stewart, while in 1919 he became a member of the State Efficiency and Trade Commission. He is one of the broad minded business men who are doing much to help the people of the state to adjust themselves to the new conditions following the World war. He is a member of the Great Falls Chamber of Commerce, Euclid Lodge No. 58, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Great Falls Consistory of the Scottish Rite and Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of Great Falls Lodge No. 214 of the Elks. In politics he is a republican.

July 20, 1892, Mr. Lease married Miss Nettie C. Stites. She was born at Pleasanton in Linn County, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Lease are the parents of nine children: Esther Marie, Jessie F., Helen E., Howard S., Ruth Nettie, Alice Gertrude, Thomas S., Margaret Josephine and Rachel Dorothy. All are still living except Esther, who died at the age of twelve years.

John Charles Maher, who is district traffic agent at Butte for the Great Northern Railway, gained his early experience in railroading in his native city of St. Paul, and has been continuously active in the service of the Great Northern from boyhood to the present time.

Mr. Maher was born at St. Paul April 4, 1877, and his father, the late John F. Maher, was also a Great Northern employee for many years. His grandfather, Timothy Maher, was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, in 1805, and lived to the remarkable age of 102 years. He came to America in early life, lived in Canada, and subsequently was a pioneer homesteader near Lansing, Iowa, and developed a fine farm in that state. He died near Lansing in



Robert J Ball

1907. His two sons were James and John F. James was a business man and died at St. Paul in 1904. John F. Maher was born at Montreal, Canada, in 1849, and was reared and educated in Iowa. During his early manhood he removed to St. Paul, where he was married and where for many years he was in the operating department of the Great Northern Railway. He died at St. Paul in 1909. He was a Catholic and a democrat. His wife was Margaret Horrigan, who was born in St. Paul in 1857 and died there in 1882. She was the mother of four children: Ella, unmarried, and living at St. Paul; John Charles; T. J., clerk of the District Court at Spokane, Washington; and D. H., who is in the postal service at St. Paul.

John Charles Maher was educated in the public schools of St. Paul, graduating from high school in 1895. After that he was a student in St. John's University through his sophomore year, and left college to become office boy at St. Paul for the Great Northern Railway. During more than twenty years of service Mr. Maher has won many promotions. From office boy he became rate clerk in the same department, and in 1901 left St. Paul and became contracting freight agent for the Great Northern at Spokane. Later he was promoted to traveling freight agent, and since July, 1918, has been at Butte as district traffic agent. His offices are in the Daly Bank Building.

Mr. Maher is a democrat, a member of the Catholic Church and is affiliated with Spokane Lodge No. 228 of the Elks. His home is at 838 West Silver Street. Mr. Maher married at Spokane in November, 1914, Miss Mildred Simmons, daughter of John W. and Martha (Lyman) Simmons, the latter now deceased. Her father is a fruit grower and orchardist at Greenacres, Washington. Mrs. Maher is a graduate of the high school of Sauk Center, Minnesota. They have one son, John Robert, born October 18, 1919.

George C. Thomson. The recognized prestige of George C. Thomson as the leading photographer of the State of Montana is due not alone to his continuous activity in that profession in this state for over thirty years, but also to the thoroughly artistic talent at the basis of his work. He is a prominent resident of Butte, member of the Rotary Club, and is representative of an old and prominent Scotch family.

George Carr Thomson was born at Aberdeen, Scotland, December 19, 1869. There is authentic record of the family in Scotland for many generations. His great-grandfather, Alexander Thomson, was a farmer at Haughhead, Lumphanan, while the grandfather, Alexander, also spent his life in agriculture at Lumphanan. Alexander Thomson, father of the Butte photographer, was born at Lumphanan in 1822, and lived out his active life on a farm near Aberdeen, where he died in 1915. He was a liberal in politics and a very devout Presbyterian. He married Agnes Thomson, of an unrelated branch of the Thomson clan. She was born at Wicker Inn, Banchory in Aberdeenshire, in 1836, and is still living at Aberdeen. Her people have been proprietors of the old Wicker Inn for more than a century. George Carr Thomson was second in a family of four children. His brother James is proprietor of the Grand Central Hotel at White Sulphur Springs, Montana, and has been the genial host of that establishment for over thirty years. The two daughters, Mary and Jennie, are married and live in Aberdeen, Scotland. Each of them had six sons in the World war. The oldest son of Mary was in active service more than four years, lost his life and was buried at St. Quentin, France.

George Carr Thomson received a high school education in Aberdeen and was schooled in art at the famous institution, South Kensington Art School, London, graduating in 1887. In the same year he came to the United States, and has been a resident of Butte since April, 1887. At that time he joined his skill with A. J. Dusseau, famous as the pioneer photographer of Montana. They were associated in the profession for twenty years. Upon the death of Mr. Dusseau in 1909 Mr. Thomson continued the business under his own name. His chief studio is at 121 West Park Street, and he has several other studios in Butte. If a list of the sittings made at the Dusseau and Thomson studio could be compiled it would doubtless include most of the noted men and women of Montana during the past forty years.

Mr. Thomson is a republican in politics, and besides his membership in the Rotary Club he is affiliated with Silver Bow Lodge No. 48, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Butte Lodge No. 240, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Butte Camp No. 153, Woodmen of the World, and the Royal Highlanders. His modern home is at 800 South Jackson Street.

In 1895, at Butte, Mr. Thomson married Miss Mary E. Kraft. She was born in York, Pennsylvania, and died at Butte in 1906. She was the mother of two daughters, Sophia and Mary, the latter a junior in the Butte High School. Sophia is the wife of Ray Loomas and lives at Butte. Mr. Loomas, now deputy city treasurer, was an American soldier overseas, participating in the Chateau Thierry, Argonne Forest, St. Mihiel drives, was three times wounded, and received the Croix de Guerre. Mr. Thomson married for his present wife Miss Bessie Mae Kelsey, a native of Butte, and daughter of John and Susan Kelsey, pioneers of the city. Her parents still live there, Mr. Kelsey being prominent in financial affairs. Mr. and Mrs. Thomson have one daughter, Susan, born March 11, 1916.

Robert J. Ball. No man who has lived in the Flathead country has been better known or more highly esteemed than Robert J. Ball. His life has indeed been a busy and successful one and fraught with much good to his fellow men, for, while earnestly laboring to advance his own interests, he has never been neglectful of his larger duties to the public, and his record is eminently worthy of perusal by the student who would learn the intrinsic essence of individuality and its influence in moulding public opinion and giving character and stability to a community.

Robert J. Ball was born in England, August 18, 1856, and is the son of Henry and Elizabeth (Fisher) Ball. When he was twelve years of age, the family came to the United States. He never attended school after leaving England, but being always a great reader he is one of the best informed men in Flathead County. The family first located in Salt Lake City, the son Robert eventually going to various places in Nevada, where he remained until 1880, then going to Butte, Montana, taking a freighting outfit with him and remaining in that vicinity working for the Alice Mines until coming to the Flathead country, where he located in 1884. He pre-empted 160 acres of land, located five miles south of where the town of Kalispell now stands. At that time the only nearby place was Selish, which also was a postoffice, and to which people came for mail from points as far distant as the Canadian line. The country at that time was sparsely settled, Indians, miners and hunters being practically the only occupants, while wild game was exceedingly abundant. The first school in the Flathead country was held in the location cabin of D. J. Lambert, the first teacher being an old trapper named Robinson. After locating his land Mr. Ball remained one summer, during which time he built a good cabin and made other improvements. He then went to Butte and engaged in mining until the following spring, when he returned to the ranch. About this time he was married, and his wife came to the ranch and remained during the last six weeks prior to proving up on it, while he returned to Butte, where he was employed as overseer in the smelter of W. A. Clark. In 1893 they decided to make their permanent home in the Flathead country, and from that time they devoted themselves heart and soul to their farm. The country was still almost unoccupied, and Mr. and Mrs. Ball found that they were compelled to adapt themselves to surroundings and conditions to which they were unaccustomed. Persistent and judiciously applied energy had its rewards, and Mr. Ball was enabled from time to time to add to his original holdings until his estate amounted to 480 acres, comprising as fine a farm as there was in the valley. The original log cabin home was replaced by a comfortable and attractive residence, and during the subsequent years they realized the fulfillment of their earlier hopes, so that at length they felt able to lay aside the labors of the farm and enjoy that rest to which their years of labor had entitled them. In 1916 they sold their old home place and occupied a modern home which they had erected across the road from the old homestead, and there they are wisely spending their latter years in quiet and contentment.

On November 5, 1885, at Helena, Montana, Mr. Ball was married to Jennie Claflin, who was born in Charlotte, Michigan, the daughter of B. I. and H. B. Claflin. She attended the public schools of Michigan, and then Olivet College, where she was graduated. She had prepared herself for the vocation of a school teacher, and sometime prior to her graduation she had applied to the Missionary Society for employment as teacher. At this time she received a call to the "New West," under the supervision of the Congregational Church and, accepting, was sent to Bountiful, Utah. She taught school there three years and one year at Heber, Utah. She then returned to her home in Michigan for a visit. Later she met Mr. Ball in Helena, Montana, and their marriage occurred there in the fall of 1885. Mrs. Ball passed away July 18, 1920. She possessed a very beautiful character, and was a true Christian woman and much beloved by friends and neighbors. No children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Ball, but out of the kindness of their hearts and their love for children they educated and assisted in starting in life fourteen boys and girls, feeling that in this way they could start them in life right fitting them for true American citizenship, they were performing a real service to their country and humanity. The home has always been noted for its spirit of hospitality, the latch-string, figuratively speaking, ever hanging on the outside, and none in distress have ever left their door empty-handed.

Politically Mr. Ball is a stanch supporter of the republican party, while Mrs. Ball, who believed that every woman should exercise her right of franchise, also believed that the fitness of every candidate should be considered as of more importance than party affiliations. Mr. Ball attends the Presbyterian Church at Kalispell, of which Mrs. Ball was a member. He has always been deeply interested in the welfare of the schools in his neighborhood, as was also his wife. When they first came to Flathead there was but six weeks of school in each year, that being at Demersville. Their homestead was not included in any school district, though they were claimed by both Demersville and Brocken. They finally proposed to unite with Demersville if the later would move their schoolhouse to a more central location, which was done. Mrs. Ball's experience as a teacher qualified her to take an active interest in matters educational and the voters of the district, recognizing her fitness, elected her a member of the school board, which position she filled for several succesive terms. For fifteen years Mr. and Mrs. Ball opened their home for Sunday school work, thus promoting and encouraging a work that would have suffered without such support. Mrs. Ball herself invited and gathered the young into the school and acted as its superintendent for some time.

In 1915 Mr. and Mrs. Ball took an automobile trip through the states of Washington, California, Oregon, Nevada and Utah, and enjoyed the delightful scenery and historic spots of these localities.

Frank Reid came to Montana in 1880, arriving at Virginia City on July 2nd of that year. He was then nineteen years of age, and his knowledge of the world was largely confined to that gained on a farm in the Hudson Valley of New York State. He quickly adapted himself to the circumstances of Montana, and during the period which has since elapsed has become one of the most extensive land owners and stock raisers of the Twin Bridges community.

He was born at New Scotland, Albany County, New York, December 21, 1861. His Scotch ancestors were colonial settlers in the Hudson River Valley. His grandfather, John Reid, was born in Albany County in 1788 and spent all his life as a farmer there. He died at New Scotland in 1874. On February 23, 1820, he was commissioned lieutenant of a company in the One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiment of New York State Infantry, and on May 23, 1823, was made captain in a Battalion of Rifles in the County of Albany. An old powder horn which he carried is now owned by his grandson George Reid of Twin Bridges. This powder horn was made by an Indian boy at Lake George and bears the date August 31, 1758. George I. Reid, father of Frank Reid, was born at New Scotland, New York, in 1820, spent his life there as a farmer and died in 1871. He was a republican and member of the Dutch Reformed Church. His wife was Anna M. Fuller, who was born in New Scotland in 1827 and died there in 1908. Frank Reid was the seventh and youngest of their children. John G., the oldest, was for fifty years an employee of the Erie Railroad and is now retired on a pension at Jersey City, New Jersey. Catherine, the second in age, died at Coemans, New York; Orcelia died at New Scotland; Louisa is the wife of David T. Hurst, a farmer at Guilderland Center, Albany County, New York; Gershum Fuller is on the old home farm in New Scotland; Hannah died at the age of twenty-two months.

Frank Reid left school at the age of eighteen, and soon afterward came to Montana. The first two years of his residence in this territory he worked at the mines, did teaming and also contracting. In 1882 he went to Butte and spent a year with the Bell Mining Company. Returning to Virginia City in 1883, he operated with that town as his headquarters until 1890, engaging in mining and teaming. He became a resident of Twin Bridges in 1890 and since then his interests have been growing and expanding in the ranching industry. With A. J. Wilcomb he owns 1,700 acres, with his son Alvin is owner of an 800-acre ranch five miles north of Twin

Jennie C. Ball.

Bridges, has another place of 340 acres in Nezperce Basin, has 200 acres seven miles northwest of Twin Bridges at Rock Springs, and also has 200 acres west of Silverstar on Cherry Creek. With his sons Mr. Reid runs as high as 13,000 head of sheep in a season, and is also operating extensively in cattle and horses.

At Twin Bridges besides his modern home on Seventh Avenue he owns a brick business block on Main Street and several dwelling houses, while Mrs. Reid is half owner of the hardware store block at the corner of Fourth Avenue and Main Street. Mr. Reid's affairs have been greatly prospered in Montana and he also stands high among his fellow citizens and in social circles. He has been a man of influence in behalf of the republican party and of good local government, and several years ago was a candidate for county commissioner. He is a director and stockholder of the First National Bank at Twin Bridges, and is secretary of the Farmers Elevator Company. He is affiliated with Westgate Lodge No. 27, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and is a former member of the Knights of the Maccabees and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

On December 29, 1886, at Butte, he married Miss Margaret Gilbert, daughter of one of the famous pioneers of Montana. She was born at Virginia City February 26, 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Reid have three sons, two of whom were in the World war. Almon Gilbert and Alvin F. are twins, born April 8, 1888, while George Henry, the youngest, was born June 5, 1895. Almon Gilbert enlisted June 24, 1918, was sent overseas after a brief period of training in August, and went over the top in the great battle of the Argonne Forest on the 26th of September. He was mustered out June 23, 1919, and is now a partner in the ranching business with his father. Alvin F. Reid lives on his ranch six miles north of Twin Bridges and is individual owner of 400 acres. He married Norma E. Cornforth, and they have two children, Helen May, born January 11, 1913, and Charles, born May 21, 1917. George Henry Reid was drafted September 3, 1918, was sent to Camp Lewis, thence to Camp Fremont, California, to Camp Mills, New York, and finally to Camp Hill, Virginia, and was mustered out April 2, 1919. He is now assisting his father in the latter's varied business affairs. Mrs. Reid, who is one of the oldest native daughters of Montana, was educated in the public schools of the territory, in a private school at Virginia City, and taught school for four years in Madison County before her marriage. She is a member of the Episcopal Church.

Her father, the late Henry S. Gilbert, was born in Pennsylvania in 1833 and died at Virginia City in 1903. He was a native of Berks County, son of Henry and Lydia (Spang) Gilbert, both also natives of Pennsylvania. Henry Gilbert, Sr., operated a grist mill and woolen factory. The great-grandfather of Henry S. Gilbert came from England to America in 1750, and one of his sons, born in Pennsylvania, was with the American forces in the war for independence. Henry S. Gilbert had a common school education, attended the Academy of Boyertown, Pennsylvania, and for a time was a teacher. He learned the trade of saddler, bought the business of his employer, and continued it for two years. In 1854 he moved to Lafayette, Indiana, worked at his trade six months, and then went on to Laurens, Kansas, at that time the center of the great free state struggle in Kansas. He was a contractor and builder and took up Government land near Manhattan, but in 1855, probably due to the disturbed condition of affairs in Kansas, moved to Missouri, where he worked at his trade for a time. In September of that year he started for the Rocky Mountains. On reaching Fort Laramie, Wyoming, he remained until 1859 engaged in trading with the Crow and Sioux Indians, and furnishing supplies to the overland emigrant trains. In the spring of 1878 he was sent to overtake General Johnson's command, then pushing forward against the Mormons, for the purpose of supplying the soldiers with rations. Being unable to reach the forces of General Johnson, he stopped at South Pass and established a trading post and general store and for two years traded among the Snake Indians. Selling his business in 1859 he then established a post at the foot of Rocky Ridge in Wyoming, and built the first wooden house there. He was a trader among the Indians on Wind River until the fall of 1860, when he removed to Fort Bridger and established a store at Millersville.

At Millersville, Utah, November 20, 1860, he married Margaret McMinn, of Salt Lake City. She was a native of Nova Scotia, and from there as a girl accompanied her parents to Utah. They were converts to the church of the Latter Day Saints, and their children embraced that religion.

After his marriage Henry S. Gilbert located on a ranch south of Fort Bridger, and remained there until the spring of 1862, when, owing to an uprising among the Ute Indians, who menaced the safety of all the people in that community, he abandoned his ranch and with his family returned to Fort Bridger. There he entered the service of the Government, putting in a bridge at Ham's Fork and subsequently with Judge Carter took a contract to furnish hay for the military post and beef to the troops.

August 12, 1863, Henry S. Gilbert started for Virginia City, Montana, and arrived in that pioneer mining post on the first of September. He bought two placer claims in Alder Gulch, but their working proved unprofitable. He then erected a brewery at Virginia City, the first in the state. He conducted that as a very successful business for a number of years, and his output had a large demand over all the country around Virginia City. He was a resident of Madison County forty years and always regarded as one of its most alert and progressive citizens. He was an ardent democrat, and in 1880 was elected county treasurer, an office he held for eleven years. He was assessor of Madison County in 1871, served two terms as mayor of Virginia City, and six terms as alderman. He was past master of Virginia City Lodge No. 1, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

The widow of Henry S. Gilbert is still living at Virginia City. She was the mother of fifteen children, whose names are briefly noted as follows: Frances, wife of Jacob Albright, proprietor of a men's furnishing store at Virginia City; William Henry, a miner in Alaska; Mrs. Frank Reid; Clara, who lives in Virginia City, widow of Frank Foster; Amelia, twin sister of Clara, is the wife of Edward Trout, a miner and present city marshal of Virginia; Elizabeth, wife of A. J. Wilcomb, the Twin Bridge banker; Walter, who died in Virginia City at the age of twenty-one; Linnie and Ethel, unmarried, and living at San Francisco, as is their sister Helen; Cora, unmarried, a resident of Virginia City; Lewis and Valentine, both of Virginia City; May, wife of George P. Leineweber, a merchant at Alder; and Sarah, wife of James H. Powell, of Butte.

William J. MacDuffie is manager and one of the partners of the leading hardware business at Twin Bridges. Before entering his present business he was an expert tinsmith, a trade he learned while a boy and which he followed for a number of years in his native state of Wisconsin.

Mr. MacDuffie was born at Rio, Wisconsin, March

11, 1882. His people were originally Scotch but came from England to the United States. His grandfather, John MacDuffie, was born in 1804 and was one of the earliest settlers of Southern Wisconsin, clearing up a farm in Walworth County, long famous as one of the best agricultural counties in Southern Wisconsin and noted as a great dairy center. He died at Rio in 1891. John Walworth MacDuffie, his son and father of William J., was born in Walworth County, Wisconsin, in 1833, fifteen years before Wisconsin became a state. After his marriage he lived on a farm in Rio and in 1912 retired to Seattle, Washington, where he remained three years and since then has made his home in different localities but is now a retired resident of Seattle. He served as a justice of the peace at Rio, and from that community he enlisted in the Third Wisconsin Cavalry during the Civil war and for three and a half years fulfilled all the requirements of a brave and capable soldier. He was in many of the battles of that great war, was with Sherman on the march to the sea, and was twice wounded, once seriously in the hip. He married in Pennsylvania Mary Carter, who was born in that state in 1857, and died at Seattle in 1914. Howard, the oldest of their children, is overseer of an iron ore mine at Ironwood, Michigan. Maude is the wife of Charles Tillotson and lives at Chicago. Adelaide is the wife of Thomas Carter, a fruit grower at Seattle. Alice is the wife of William Yale, owner of a large steam laundry at Duluth, Minnesota. DeWitt is a rancher at Belt, Montana. Harriet, who died at the age of thirty-eight, was the wife of D. H. Taylor, a traveling salesman with home at Missoula. William J. is the seventh in age. Roy, the youngest, is a railroad engineer with home in Florida.

William Joseph MacDuffie received his education in the public schools of Rio, Wisconsin, graduating from high school in 1900. For four years he was an apprentice at the tinner's trade, and then going to Alma, Wisconsin, worked as a tinsmith for ten years and two months. In 1910, on coming to Twin Bridges, he worked for George Dess and D. H. Taylor, and in November, 1918, bought his present store at the corner of Main Street and Fourth Avenue. Besides a good stock of hardware he also handles groceries. The business is incorporated with Fred C. Seidensticker and wife, respectively, president and vice president, and Mr. MacDuffie as active manager.

Mr. MacDuffie is a republican in politics and is affiliated with Alma Camp No. 760, Modern Woodmen of America. He married at Alma June 15, 1905, Miss Julia Stohr, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Stohr. Her mother lives at Alma and her father, who was a carpenter by trade, died there. Mrs. MacDuffie is a graduate of the Alma High School and is a member of the German Reformed Church.

Harvey Frederick Jackson. During a residence in Montana of thirty years Harvey Frederick Jackson has had a varied and extensive experience in the mines, as a merchant, rancher and real estate dealer. He has developed the leading real estate business at Twin Bridges, which has been his home for the past five years.

Mr. Jackson was born at Logansport, Indiana, March 21, 1863, but spent most of his early life in Iowa. His grandfather, John A. Jackson, was descended from ancestors who were pioneer settlers in Kentucky, and he spent his active life as a Kentucky farmer. Noah M. Jackson, father of Harvey F., was born at Logansport, Cass County, Indiana, in 1831, and as a young man became a wagonmaker by trade. He married at Logansport, also did some farming in that section of Indiana, and in 1863 moved to Iowa, and had a farm in Union County where the present town of Thayer is now located. He died at Thayer in 1907. For twenty-six consecutive years he served as justice of the peace at Thayer, and one term as county commissioner of Union County. Politically he was a republican and was a very active member of the Christian Church. He also belonged to the Odd Fellows. Noah M. Jackson married Phoebe Gripp, who was born in Indiana in 1835 and died at Thayer, Iowa, in 1884. Of their children Harvey F. was the fifth. Sarah. the oldest, lives in Nebraska, widow of Peter Walters, a farmer in Iowa and Nebraska; Mary resides in Union County, Iowa, widow of Elias Day, a farmer; John A., a farmer near Hopeville in Union County, Iowa; Launa, who married West Walters, a farmer, and both died and are buried at Afton, Iowa; J. M. Jackson is a real estate broker at Kansas City, Missouri; Nora is the wife of Walter Wake, a farmer at Afton, Iowa; Mrs. Emma Johnson is the wife of a farmer at Lincoln, Nebraska; and Mrs. Laura Lewis is the wife of a farmer and carpenter at Leavenworth, Kansas.

Harvey F. Jackson was educated in the rural schools of Union County, Iowa, and lived on his father's farm there until he was twenty-four years of age. When he came to Montana in 1888 he located at Dillon and was employed as a smelterer at the mines for five years. One year he was proprietor of a hotel at Bannock, and in that town he erected a building and stocked it with general merchandise and for sixteen years commanded the bulk of the mercantile trade in that community. He was also postmaster during the greater part of his mercantile career. He first became identified with the Twin Bridges community as a farmer in 1912. He left here and for one year was engaged in selling mines in old Mexico. In 1915 he came to Twin Bridges and engaged in the real estate business, and has made his business, conducted as the Superior Land Company, the chief establishment of its kind in that part of Madison County. He handles ranches and city properties. He individually owns a valuable place of 360 acres two and a half miles southeast of Twin Bridges. This is irrigated land, and is used both for grain and stock production. Mr. Jackson lives on his ranch and he also owns considerable real estate at Twin Bridges.

Politically he is a republican. He married at Afton, Iowa, in 1888, Miss Cora Tash, daughter of Lewis and Elizabeth (Weter) Tash the latter living with Mr. and Mrs. Jackson. Her father, deceased, was a farmer in Iowa. Mrs. Jackson was educated in the Normal School at Afton, Iowa, and was a teacher in that state before her marriage. They have two children: Donald T., born March 28, 1903; and Dorothy, born May 28, 1907.

William Ruppel, a Montana pioneer, long identified with the practical side of farming and stock raising, is a resident of Twin Bridges and is now giving his chief time to the management of the Farmers Elevator of that city.

He was born in the Province of Hesse, Germany, February 22, 1856. His parents were Henry and Margaret (Jacob) Ruppel, natives of Hesse, and Henry spent his active life as a farmer. Henry Ruppel served with the German army in the war against Austria in 1866. He and his wife died at the same time and were buried together. William Ruppel had a good education in the German schools, worked on the farm and on coming to America went

MR. AND MRS. ROBERT NORDTOME AND SONS
MILFORD AND CLIFFORD

from New York west to Iowa. He was one of a family of ten children, most of whom remained in Germany. He was the second in age, Valentine, the oldest, being a resident of Germany and a farmer. The third in the family, Adam, is a merchant at San Francisco, California. He was named for his uncle Adam Ruppel, who was one of the pioneers of Minnesota, going there while a member of the United States army in 1856. He served during the Indian uprising in Minnesota and was a business man and school teacher. The other children of Henry Ruppel and wife were: Margaret, Henry, Peter, all still in Germany, Jacob, a retired farmer at Twin Bridges, Catherine and Mary, both in Germany, and Frederick a farmer at Vulcan, Alberta, Canada.

After eighteen months working on a farm at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, William Ruppel came to Montana and arrived at Twin Bridges in Madison County in December, 1882. For four years he worked on farms and ranches, and during that time helped drive a large band of cattle from Twin Bridges to Choteau County. As soon as possible he got into the cattle raising business on his own account and his efforts in that line were centered in Choteau County from 1889 until 1898. He was connected with some of the leading outfits in that part of the state. He returned to Twin Bridges in 1898 and bought the Wilhart ranch of 652 acres. This is one of the best ranches in the Madison Valley, and he soon had it stocked with high grade Shorthorn cattle. He continued active in the livestock business until the spring of 1912. At that date he was one of the local men associated with the organization and establishment of the Farmers Elevator at Twin Bridges. This is the only elevator in the town. Since June, 1917, William Ruppel has been active manager.

He owns a modern home on Madison Street. He is a stanch democrat and in many ways his public spirit had a healthful influence in the development of his home community.

In 1896, at St. Paul, Minnesota, Mr. William Ruppel married Miss Anna Margaret Ammon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Ammon, both deceased. Her father was a manufacturer of chicory. Mrs. William Ruppel died October 15, 1917. She was the mother of six children: William Ammon, born April 23, 1897, is a farmer at Twin Bridges; Henry George, born August 23, 1898, is a student in the State University at Missoula; John F. Ruppel, who was born at Twin Bridges December 13, 1900, was educated in the local public schools, including three years at high school, and is assistant manager under his father of the Farmers Elevator at Twin Bridges; Margaret, born December 19, 1902, is a student in the Wesleyan Business College at Helena; Jacob Lenhart, born January 13, 1905 is in the Twin Bridges High School; and Viola, the youngest, born April 17, 1907, is also in public schools.

Robert Nordtome. To a great extent the prosperity of the agricultural sections of our great country is due to the honest industry, the sturdy perseverance and the wise economy which so prominently characterizes the foreign element that has entered largely into our population. By comparison with their old-country surroundings these people have readily recognized the fact that in America lie the greatest opportunities for the man of ambition and energy. And because of this many have broken the ties of home and native land and have entered earnestly upon the task of gaining in the new world a name and competence. Among this class may be mentioned Robert Nordtome, who by reason of indefatigable labor and honest effort has not only acquired a well-merited material prosperity but also richly earned the highest esteem of all with whom he has been associated.

Robert Nordtome is a native of Norway and is the son of Arnte and Marit Nordtome. He remained under the parental roof until he was eighteen years of age, and in the meantime he received a good practical education in the schools of his home community. At the age mentioned he determined to seek a wider field of opportunity and sailed from the port of Trondhjem for the United States. Landing at Philadelphia, he proceeded at once to Wisconsin, where he obtained work as a carpenter. He later was employed in Minneapolis for a short time, but finally came to Montana, locating at Missoula, where he remained until the fall of 1888, when he came to the Flathead Valley and pre-empted a tract of land located about three miles northwest of where Kalispell now stands. That was in the formative period of this locality, and Mr. Nordtome entered heartily into the labors incident to the opening up and settlement of a new region. There were no railroads through here at that time, it was a long and tiresome trip to the nearest postoffice, and the country was not altogether free from danger from Indians. So that Mr. Nordtome is entitled to the honor that is given the pioneers of any locality, for to them are the later residents indebted for the initial steps in the development of the community. Mr. Nordtome's first home here was in a typical log cabin of the period, but it has long since given place to a modern and attractive residence, which, together with the substantial and well arranged farm buildings, makes an attractive farm view, standing in marked evidence of the industry and good taste of the owner. Many years ago he planted fruit and shade trees, a wise forethought which is today appreciated.

While a resident of Minneapolis Mr. Nordtome was married to Carrie Sneen, and to them were born six children, namely: Andy, Mida, Clarence, Alma, Lena and Edward. All of these children were given good public school educations and are useful and honorable members of society. Andy was married to a Miss Iversen, and they have two children, Kenneth and Owen. He is a successful dairyman at Kalispell. Mida became the wife of Fred Schmauch, and they are the parents of two children, James and Leo. Mrs. Carrie Nordtome died in 1910 and later Mr. Nordtome was married to Inga Nordtome, a native of Minneapolis and the daughter of Mens and Karen Nordtome. To this latter union have been born two children, Milford and Clifford.

Politically Mr. Nordtome is an active supporter of the democratic party, being an ardent admirer of President Woodrow Wilson. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In religious matters Mr. and Mrs. Nordtome are actively interested as members of the Norwegian and Danish Methodist Episcopal Church of Kalispell. Several times Mr. Nordtome has been elected lay delegate to the annual conferences of the church, and at the annual conference of 1912 he was elected one of the lay delegates from the annual conference to the general conference which met at Minneapolis. This is probably the greatest honor which the Methodist Episcopal Church can confer on a layman, and it was duly appreciated at its full value by Mr. Nordtome. In 1919 he went as a delegate to Seattle, and was accompanied by Mrs. Nordtome and children. Standing "four square to every wind that blows," Mr. Nordtome has been a powerful force for righteousness in his community and has consistently given his support to every movement which has promised to be of advantage to the community, materially, morally or educationally. He has been a man in whom the utmost confidence is reposed, scrupulously honest in all his dealings with his fellows, kind and obliging, and a man whom all respect and admire.

Frank Carey is a native son of Montana, spent his youthful years as a cowboy, but for a quarter of a century has been active in business affairs and is now one of the partners and owners of the largest department store at Sheridan.

He was born at Adobetown, Montana, September 28, 1878. His people were Irish, his father, Nicholas, and his grandfather, Mathew Carey, being natives of County Wicklow, Ireland. Nicholas was born in 1831. Mathew Carey brought his family to America about 1847, locating at Albany, New York. Nicholas Carey grew up there and in 1863 came to Montana as one of the early pioneers of the Northwest. He established a home at Adobetown, and probably had the first general mercantile store there. He also operated a freight line between Corinne, Utah, and Adobetown. He had a long and useful career and died in 1906. He was a democrat in politics. His wife, Mary Emerson, was born at Omaha, Nebraska, in 1854 and her parents crossed the plains to Virginia City, Montana, in 1864. Thus on both sides Frank Carey is identified with the earliest pioneer families and history of Montana. Mrs. Nicholas Carey after her husband's death bought a ranch near Sheridan and is still living there. She and her husband had a large family of thirteen children. Matt is clerk of court of Madison County at Virginia City; Mary is the wife of W. D. Hustead, appraiser of state lands at Helena; Frank is the third in age; Elizabeth, who died in the Ruby Valley in 1905, was the wife of Dennis Mahagin, a rancher at Alder; John was deputy clerk of court at Virginia City and died in the winter of 1918; Katherine lives with her mother on the home ranch; Dora is the wife of H. M. Colwell, a printer at Ellensburg, Washington; Nicholas enlisted early in 1918 in the United States navy; Henry manages the home farm near Sheridan; William enlisted in June, 1918, was sent overseas less than sixty days after enlisting, was with the One Hundred and Eleventh Infantry and was wounded in the great battle of Argonne Forest and was returned to the United States in the spring of 1919; Fannie, Hugh and Steve, the three younger children, are all at home with their mother on the ranch.

Frank Carey had the advantages of the public schools of Adobetown. From the age of twelve until 1894 he almost lived in the saddle and became an expert cowboy, working for several well known cattle outfits. In June, 1894, he went to work for Henry Elling & Company at Sheridan. He rapidly assimilated mercantile knowledge and in 1896, with D. W. Raymond, established a grocery house. After two years he returned to the service of Henry Elling & Company and remained with that organization until March, 1906. At that date he bought an interest in the J. M. Madison store, and is a partner in the business today, conducting the leading department story of Madison County. The store on Main Street has floor space 46 by 80 feet, basement and balcony, and the store is completely stocked with an adequate supply of general merchandise to meet the demands of the patronage, part of which is drawn from a distance of fifty miles.

Mr. Carey is also active in local affairs, is present town clerk of Sheridan, and in 1904 was candidate for county clerk and recorder. Politically he is a democrat and is affiliated with Ruby Valley Aerie No. 1780, Fraternal Order of Eagles, at Sheridan. He owns a good home on Mill Street, having extensively remodeled his residence in 1918. He married at Butte in June, 1911, May Lyden, daughter of P. J. and Annie (Martin) Lyden, who reside at 221 North Idaho Street in Butte. Her father is one of the oldest members of the Butte police force. Mrs. Carey is a graduate of the Butte High School, and is the mother of two children, Lyden, born March 17, 1912, and Alice Catherine, born February 14, 1919.

Jacob Fred Oakwood as a young man was a practical electrician, and has been identified with one of the greatest power companies in the state for a number of years. He is now manager at Sheridan for the Montana Power Company.

He was born at Bozeman, April 19, 1881, and is a member of a pioneer family of the state. His father, Jacob Oakwood, was born in Switzerland in 1829. When he was about twenty years of age as a British subject he joined the British army and took part in the war in 1852 between England and Turkey against Russia, known as the Crimean war. He had a life of varied interest and adventure. He located at Bozeman in 1874, was a merchant in that city and served as first city marshal. He was presented by H. Mounts of Bozeman with a gold headed cane in appreciation of the efficient manner in which he filled the office. He was a republican in politics. He died at Bozeman in 1885. His wife was Annie Heffner, who was born at Rochester, New York, in 1851 and died at Bozeman in 1913. Lottie, the oldest of the children, died at Bozeman in 1903, wife of Frank Lampo, who is in the United States mail service and now a resident of Cleveland, Ohio. Emma is unmarried and a bookkeeper at Bozeman. Jacob Fred is the third in age. Mamie is a trained nurse and for two years was in the American Red Cross service in France. Mrs. Jacob Oakwood after the death of her first husband became the wife of John Mitchell, who is still living at Bozeman, a retired merchant. By that union she was the mother of two daughters, Agnes and Ruth. Agnes is the wife of Alfred Dier, a son of George P. Dier, manager of the Bozeman Hotel, and Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Dier live at Buffalo, New York, where he is a civil engineer in the employ of the Pierce-Arrow Motor Company. Ruth is unmarried and is cashier in the Mull Store at Bozeman.

Jacob Fred Oakwood was educated in the public schools of Bozeman, graduated from the Gallatin County High School in 1900 and also spent two years in the Montana State College. With a good education as ground work for his future career he entered the service of the Gallatin Light and Power Company in 1902. He worked as electrician, as wire man, and also operated street cars. This corporation sold its property to the Montana Power Company in 1904 and Mr. Oakwood remained with the larger organization at Bozeman and became local superintendent. March 22, 1915, he was assigned to Sheridan as manager of the Ruby Valley branch of the Montana Power Company, and has been at that post of duty now for five years. He has the management of the corporation for four towns, Sheridan, Twin Bridges, Alder and Laurin.

Mr. Oakwood was quite prominent in politics at Bozeman, serving eight years on the City Council and was twice candidate for mayor. He is a republican, a member of the Episcopal Church and still has property interests at Bozeman. He resides in the Ruby Hotel at Sheridan.

November 15, 1904, at Townsend, Montana, he married Miss Edith Butler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Audley G. Butler, her father a retired merchant of Iowa and now living at Flushing, Long Island. Her mother is deceased. Mrs. Oakwood was a sister of Ellis Parker Butler, one of the foremost American humorists and writers. Mrs. Oakwood, who died at Sheridan at the time of the influenza epidemic in February, 1919, was the mother of one son, Ellis J., born May 24, 1906.

Walter J. Derrick, forest supervisor of the Madison National Forest, was in Montana several years before he entered the United States Forestry Service in the spring of 1906. He has since been one of the hard working and viligant men in that department, and has enjoyed steady promotion.

His first work was as assistant forest ranger stationed at Race Track, Powell County. June 1, 1909, he was sent to Helena and employed at special work until November, 1911. He was then given a ranger's district out of Helena until December, 1916, after which he was stationed at Billings as deputy supervisor of the Bear Tooth Forest a year and a month. Toward the end of January, 1918, he was made deputy supervisor of the Jefferson National Forest at Great Falls, and on June 1, 1919, was promoted to forest supervisor of the Madison National Forest, with offices in Sheridan. During the forest fires Mr. Derrick has under his supervision 19 regulars and 100 temporary fire fighters, and since entering his present office has had forces steadily at work safeguarding his district in a period of unusual danger.

Mr. Derrick was born at Detroit, Michigan, November 20, 1880. His grandfather, John Derrick, was a native of England, and was an early settler in Michigan, where he engaged in the sheep business, and where he died before Walter J. Derrick was born. Walter's father was George A. Derrick, who was born in Michigan in 1852, was reared and married in that state, lived at Detroit and Pontiac, where he engaged in the livery business, and finally moved to Webster, South Dakota, where he died in 1895. He was a democrat in politics. George A. Derrick married Louise Walter, who was born in Michigan in 1859, and is now living at Henry, South Dakota. Of their six children Walter J. is the third. Clara, the oldest, is the wife of William Giffels, who has charge of a large orchard at Weiser, Idaho. Alberta is clerk in Sand Brothers dry goods house at Helena, Montana. Ethel is the wife of Rollie Gray, who served as a first lieutenant in the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Infantry with the Expeditionary Forces of the Army of Occupation in Germany. Harry, the fifth of the family, works on a ranch at Townsend, Montana. George A., the youngest, enlisted in the regular army prior to the declaration of war against Germany, being subject to army duty for seven years unless released prior to that time. He was sent overseas with the Sixth Infantry, was promoted to sergeant and was also in the Army of Occupation.

Walter J. Derrick was educated in the public schools of Webster, South Dakota, finishing the sophomore year of high school. At the age of seventeen he began working for himself and in 1900 he came to Niehart, Montana, and was employed in the assay office of the Diamond R Mining Company 1½ years. He spent another year in the assay office in the Henderson Mines Company at Phillipsburg, Montana, and the same organization, but operating under the name of the Basin Gold Mining Company near Phillipsburg, employed him for two years as a ditch tender. That brings his record up to the spring of 1906, when he entered the service of the government.

Mr. Derrick owns a residence at Billings. In politics he is independent. He married at Deer Lodge, Montana, in 1911, Miss Pearl Meyers, a daughter of John H. and Katharine (Hoss) Meyers. Her parents are residents of Deer Lodge, and her father was a pioneer rancher in Montana. Mr. and Mrs. Derrick have two children: Claire, born August 4, 1912, and Pearl Louise, born January 31, 1915.

William Edward Ballard. There is no influence so powerful in shaping the policies of a community or developing a region as that exerted by a journal that is capably and intelligently edited by a fearless young man of constructive ideas. Because of this influence those who desire to go counter to the policies of such a journal realize they have a hard task before them, and many an unworthy candidate has been defeated and a movement not calculated to be beneficial to the majority has failed of success because of the attitude of the members of the Fourth Estate. In the same measure, of course, unworthy men and measures can be carried to their goal if they are able to subsidize the press, but to the credit of the fraternity, especially in the West, the discreditable ones are in a small minority. Three Forks is fortunate in having in its midst as proprietor and publisher of the live newspaper of the region, the News, William Edward Ballard, a man of high character and unflinching reliability, who, while he supports the policies of his party, also upholds those outside of it in their efforts to bring about reforms, and stands for the best standards of citizenship.

William Edward Ballard was born in Belvidere, Illinois, November 8, 1874, a son of Edward Ballard, the latter of whom was born in England in 1845, and died at Sycamore, Illinois, in 1912. The parents of Edward Ballard came to the United States about 1847, settling at Belvidere, Illinois, where their son Edward was reared and learned the stone cutting trade. In 1882 he moved to Sycamore, where he followed his trade for the remainder of his active life. Early in life he was a democrat, but later became a republican, and after moving to Sycamore was elected city collector. During the war between the states he enlisted in the Union army as a member of the One Hundred and Fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. While living at Belvidere Edward Ballard was married to Mary Markey, who survives him and lives in Jefferson County, Montana. She has taken a homestead, proven it, and now has a nice property thirteen miles north of Three Forks. Mrs. Ballard was born in England in 1846, but was reared at Belvidere, Illinois. She and her husband had the following children: Charles, who is a baker by trade, resides in Illinois; Frank, who has been with the tea and coffee firm of Chase and Sanborn of Chicago for the past fifteen years; Elizabeth, who is librarian of the public library at Belvidere, Illinois; May, who married Frank Millett, an electrican, lives at Sycamore, Illinois; Nellie, who married Max Hersiz, lives thirteen miles northwest of Three Forks on a ranch; Gertrude, who married Irving Fothergill, a clerk in a store at Holcomb, Illinois; Ruth, who married William McCarthy, foreman in L. K. Pence's garage at Bozeman, Montana; and William Edward, whose name heads this review.

William Edward Ballard was reared at Belvidere and Sycamore, Illinois, and attended the public schools of both places. When only fourteen years of age he began to be self-supporting, beginning to learn the printer's trade at Sycamore when sixteen, and completed it in four years. He then joined the International Typographical Union and followed his trade in various places, coming to Montana in 1909, when Three Forks was founded, and developing with this region. Homesteading 160 acres, he proved it and sold it in 1915, and while doing this, in order to make a living, he worked at his trade on the paper he now owns, having bought it in 1913, and is now the sole proprietor, editor and publisher. When he arrived in Montana Mr. Ballard had as his sole earthly possessions $10.65, and today his plant is valued at $12,000, and he not only owns it, but the building in which it is located. The plant is well equipped with modern machinery and appliances, and the News is issued every Thursday and circulates in Gallatin, Jefferson, Broadwater and Madison counties. The plant and office are conveniently located at Nos. 16 and 18 Date Street. Since becoming its owner Mr. Ballard has built up this journal from practically nothing, and it is now recognized as one of the leading weeklies of the state, and one of the strongest democratic organs of its size in the West. Ever since he cast his first vote Mr. Ballard has been a strong democrat, but he has never aspired to office, although he belongs to the county central committee of his party. Although not a member of any religious organization, Mr. Ballard was reared in the faith of the Episcopal Church.

In 1901 Mr. Ballard was married at Beloit, Wisconsin, to Miss Anna Warren, born at Macomb, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Ballard have no children. They are the center of a delightful social circle, and can be relied upon to give an effective support to those measures which are inaugurated to bring about a betterment of existing conditions or a moral uplift.

John Isch. The name of John Isch is well known among the leading farmers of the Flathead country, whither he came many years ago, and through close attention to business and unswerving industry he has met with a large degree of material success. He comes of sturdy Swiss stock, he himself having been born in Switzerland and his family on both sides going far back into the annals of the mountains and valleys of that wonderful little republic. So he has in him many of the elements that always win in the battle of life, no matter where fought out, and while he was fortunate in coming to a rich country where the soil was strong, competition not too fierce and where, as the English poet, Mackay, wrote a century ago, "the humblest may gather the fruits of the soil," if they be willing to put forth a little effort, yet Mr. Isch, no doubt, would have succeeded in establishing a good home in any country or locality where he might have settled.

John Isch was born in 1854, the son of John and Fannie Isch. His parents brought their little family to the United States when the subject was but six months old, their first home here being established in Iowa. In that neighborhood he was reared to manhood and secured a good practical education in the public schools. Subsequently the family moved to the state of Illinois, where both of the parents spent the remainder of their lives and died. The subject, who has devoted his entire active life to agricultural pursuits, acquired considerable farming land in Iowa, but when he finally decided to make his permanent home in Montana he disposed of his Iowa holdings and devoted his entire attention to his home ranch. Progressive and energetic, Mr. Isch was enabled to create a home that would be hard to excell in the way of comfort and convenience. A good business manager, he was successful through the years, enjoying an enviable reputation throughout this section of the country as an enterprising, industrious and far-sighted farmer. After applying himself indefatigably to his farm through the years until 1917, Mr. Isch decided to retire from the active management of the farm and moved to Kalispell, where, at the edge of that attractive little city, he owns a comfortable home, surrounded by thirteen acres of land, and where he expects to spend the rest of his days in the enjoyment of that rest which his years of toil so richly entitle him.

Mr. Isch was married to Wilhelmina Nels, who was born in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, the daughter of Louise and Ernestine (Donvagen) Nels. To Mr. and Mrs. Isch have been born ten children, namely: Josephine, Emma, Alfred, Herman, August, Julius, Lena, Henry, Ella and Minnie. Josephine became the wife of Samuel Streit, and to them were born the following children: Josephine, Emma, Della, John, Helen, Edna, Gladys, Herman and Daisy. The mother of these children died in 1918 of the influenza. Emma became the wife, first, of Frank Will, and they had one daughter, Caroline. After the death of Mr. Will Emma became the wife of Rudolph Streit, of Alabama, and to them were born seven children: Willie, Julius, Minnie, Mary, Margaret, Paul and August, the latter deceased. Herman, who is a successful rancher near Kalispell, married Hattie Jacobson, and they have four children, May, Grace, Mary Louise and Josephine. August, who also operates a ranch in the Flathead Valley, was married to Hilda Jacobson, now deceased, and they had one child, Viva. Julius enlisted in the United States army for service in the recent World war, was first sent to Camp Lewis and then to France, where he spent eighteen months. He took part in many of the notable engagements in which the "doughboys" had a part and was severely wounded in battle. He was finally returned to the United States and honorably discharged. He is married to Emma Bernard. Lena is the wife of Frank Donek, and they have two children, Rozelle and Francis. Henry was married to Anna Jensen, and they have one son, Harry. Ella remains at home with her parents. Minnie became the wife of Gus Wendt and the mother of three children, Vivian, Eva and Wayne.

In his political views Mr. Isch is not bound by party ties, though he sees some good in all parties. But he reserves the right to vote for the men and measures which in his view promise to be of the greatest benefit to the greatest number. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mrs. Isch was reared in the faith of the Lutheran Church, of which she is a faithful member. Mr. Isch has been closely identified with the progress and prosperity which has characterized the Flathead Valley, and a history embracing this section of the state would not be complete without the foregoing reference to his life and the success he has achieved as an earnest, courageous laborer in one of the most important fields of endeavor, agriculture. He is public spirited and generous, and enjoys to an eminent degree the confidence and good will of all who know him.

H. J. Caspers is the leading druggist of his section of Montana, and the only one in the Madison Valley, and his store, located on Main Street, Ennis, is well equipped and extensively patronized. Mr. Caspers comes of a family founded in this country by his grandfather, Thomas Caspers, who born in Germany in 1814, left his native land for the United States during his young manhood, and finding conditions to suit him at Auburn, Nebraska, migrated there and assisted in building up that locality, and there his useful life was terminated by death in 1888. His son, John T. Caspers, was also born in Germany, in 1852, and he was only a baby when his parents came to the United States in that same

MR. AND MRS. JOHN ISCH

year, and he was reared at Auburn, Nebraska, and there he died in 1912. All of his life he was engaged in farming, and found that occupation a profitable one. Both as a democrat and a Lutheran he lived up to his beliefs, and was a most excellent man in every respect. His marriage took place at Auburn, when he was united with Sophia Eggers, born in Germany in 1856. She also died at Auburn, passing away in 1894. Her parents were early settlers of Auburn. John T. Caspers and his wife became the parents of the following children: Grace, who married a Mr. Dirks, a farmer, lives at Johnson, Nebraska; Mary, who married John Mientz, a farmer, resides at Beatrice, Nebraska; Maggie, who married George Frerichs, a farmer, resides at Auburn, Nebraska; Thomas, who was a farmer living at Auburn, Nebraska, died at Saint Joseph, Missouri, when thirty-three years of age; H. J., whose name heads this review; John, who is a farmer of Hildreth, Nebraska; Herman, who is a farmer of Athol, Kansas; and Adelia, who married Henry Nordbrock, a farmer of Hildreth, Nebraska.

H. J. Caspers was born at Auburn, Nebraska, July 23, 1883, and grew up in his native town, where he attended the public schools. He then took a course at Midland College, Atchison, Kansas, and after two years left to become a student of the School of Pharmacy at Fremont, Nebraska, from which he was graduated in 1904, with his degree of graduate of pharmacy. For a short period thereafter Mr. Caspers gained a practical experience in his profession, working in a drug store at Dunbar, Nebraska, and then went to Westmoreland, Kansas, and conducted a drug store of his own for two years and two months, when he disposed of it and for the subsequent four months worked in a drug store at Manhattan, Kansas.

In 1907 Mr. Caspers entered upon a new phase by enlisting in the United States navy, and as a member of the medical department was sent to Norfolk, Virginia, for a month, and then to the national capital for four months. He was then assigned to the United States battleship Kentucky, and was with it for two years, during that period taking part in the trip around the world of the fleet sent for that purpose by President Roosevelt. After a month at the Philadelphia Hospital Mr. Caspers spent eight months attached to the Chelsea Hospital at Boston, Massachusetts, and then for a short period was at a naval sanitarium at Las Animas, Colorado, where he acted as hospital steward. He was mustered out of the service in July, 1911, having been broadened by his various experiences and opportunities for travel. After leaving the service Mr. Caspers conducted a drug store at Johnson, Nebraska, for nine months, and then for three months operated a bakery at Auburn, Nebraska. For the subsequent three months he was employed in Cline's drug store of Auburn, and then on July 1, 1913, came to Dillon, Montana, remaining in that city for five months, during that time working in a drug store. For a month he was at Livingston, Montana, and for a year at Great Falls, Montana. During all of this time he was looking for an opening that suited him, and at last found one to his liking, and on November 1, 1914, established his present business at Ennis, where he has built up a connection so important that competitors are discouraged and do not try to enter his territory. His modern residence is also located on Main Street, and he owns a ranch of 160 acres of irrigated land one mile southwest of Ennis. In his political views Mr. Caspers is independent. Having been brought up in the faith of the Lutheran Church he early connected himself with that denomination. He belongs to Madison Lodge No. 87, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Jeffers, Montana, of which he is master. In addition to all his other interest Mr. Caspers is a director of the Westside Canal Company.

On January 8, 1912, Mr. Caspers was married at Johnson, Nebraska, to Miss Hattie B. Kiel, a daughter of Ferdinand and Ella (Johnson) Kiel. Ferdinand Kiel was a ranchman of the vicinity of Johnson, Nebraska, but is now deceased, although his widow survives him and lives at Johnson. Mr. and Mrs. Caspers have one daughter, Wana Donna, who was born September 10, 1912. There are few men who have had such a varied experience as Mr. Caspers, and he shows in his business and social life the benefits of it. Having viewed men and affairs from so many standpoints, he is able to judge fairly and to understand the requirements of his patrons, and in meeting his demands he has gained control of the trade in his neighborhood. Having decided upon Ennis as his permanent home, he is a great booster for the place, seeing in it splendid possibilities, and is willing and able to forward all movements looking toward a development of these natural advantages.

Peter M. Peterson, who is manager for the Montana Lumber Company at Shawmut, is also a Montana homesteader, and has had a varied business career, having lived for a number of years in Iowa and in Texas.

He was born at Corning, Adams County, Iowa, August 7, 1880. His father, Jacob, spelled the family name according to the Danish custom, Petersen. He was born at Aalborg, Denmark, March 27, 1839, grew up in his native country and in 1866, at the age of twenty-seven came to the United States. He worked his way through Michigan, went to Omaha, Nebraska, was in the service of the street car company for a time, and about 1878 moved to Corning, Iowa. He became a prosperous farmer in Adams County, Iowa, all his children were born in that state, and since 1910 he has lived a retired life at Corning, being now past eighty years of age. He is a democrat and a member of the Lutheran Church. Jacob Petersen married Lena Larsen, who was born on Jutland Island, Denmark, in 1857. Peter is the oldest of their children; Andrew is a farmer at Forestburg, South Dakota; Anna is the wife of L. O. Jensen, an electrician with the Street Railway Company at Omaha, Nebraska; Iloe is the wife of L. A. Jensen, also an electrician with the Street Railway Company at Omaha; James B. is a resident of Corning; Mary is the wife of Leo Shinn, a druggist at Corning; and Harry W., who was born at Corning January 15, 1899, is a graduate of the Corning High School and is now assisting his brother Peter at Shawmut.

Peter M. Peterson attended the rural schools of his native Iowa county and lived on his father's farm there to the age of twenty-one. After that he remained in Iowa, in Adams County, as an independent farmer three years, and three years as a blacksmith. In 1906 he removed to the Texas Panhandle, and conducted a store at Tulia in Swisher County three years, and for another three years was manager of a business at Happy, Texas. Going to Omaha in 1912, Mr. Peterson was motorman with the Omaha Street Railway Company until the latter part of February, 1915, and on March 1 of that year arrived at Grass Range, Montana. He filed on a homestead of 160 acres and acquired by purchase 160 acres more. He still owns this half section, now a well developed farm located thirteen miles north of Grass Range. Mr. Peterson had his home on his claim for eighteen months, and while there was appointed deputy sheriff of Fergus County.

He has been in the service of the Montana Lumber Company since December 15, 1917, beginning as yardman at Grass Range. May 23, 1918, the company transferred him to Shawmut as manager of the local yards, which are on First Street, near the Chicago and Milwaukee Railway tracks.

Mr. Peterson is a citizen always ready to do his part in community affairs. He is treasurer of the Shawmut Chamber of Commerce, and has acquired considerable local real estate, including a modern home. He is a democrat, a member of the Lutheran Church, and is affiliated with Grass Range Lodge of Odd Fellows and also with the Encampment of the same order.

Bert Hofer, one of the substantial citizens of Harrison, is engaged in a hardware and furniture business, which he has developed into paying proportions and he is a man who stands well in his community. He was born at Linc, Austria, January 18, 1854 a son of Joseph and Barbara (Schneider) Hofer. Joseph Hofer was also born at Linc, Austria, in 1801, and died at Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, in 1900, at the extreme old age of ninety-nine years, nine months and seven days. After learning the profession of architecture in his native land, and also the business of building and contracting, he came to the United States in 1869, and after two years spent at Baltimore, Maryland, came west to Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, where he engaged in farming for the remainder of his active life. After becoming naturalized he espoused the principles of the democratic party. All his life he was a consistent member of the Roman Catholic Church. His wife, who was born in Austria in 1798, died at Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, in 1882. Their children were as follows: Theressa, who is deceased; Mary, who is married, lives at Bloomer, Wisconsin, her husband being the proprietor of a hotel; Louisa, who married Joseph Eder, a farmer, resides at Chippewa Falls; Elnora, who is married, lives at Chippewa Falls, her husband being a cigar maker of that city; and Bert, who is the youngest of the family.

Bert Hofer attended the public schools of Austria, and after coming to the United States with his father in 1869, was engaged in general labor at Baltimore, Maryland, but when he located at Chippewa Falls in 1871 he began learning the tinner's trade, and followed it there and at Helena, Montana, to which city he moved in 1880, being with the firm of Clark, Conrad and Curtain in the latter place. In 1882 he went to Bozeman and remained in that city from 1882 to 1888, and from the latter year until 1892 he was at Great Falls, both in Montana. Moving then to Neihart, Montana, he spent a year there, leaving it for Choteau, Montana, where for four years he conducted a business of his own, and in 1897 transferred his interests to Pony, Montana, establishing himself in a hardware business and tin shop, which he conducted until 1915, when the Town of Harrison offered still better opportunities, and he moved his stock to this community, adding furniture to his lines of business. Mr. Hofer owns his store, which is stocked with a fine assortment of high grade furniture and hardware, and he conducts his business upon such principles and according to methods which win for him the goodwill of his customers and the approval of his community. The business is conveniently located on Main Street, and Mr. Hofer has made his establishment one of the most attractive in the place. He also owns his modern residence on Main Street. Politically he is a republican, and has always taken a deep interest in civic matters, while at Pony serving as a member of the City Council. His fraternal connections are with Choteau Camp, Woodmen of the World.

In 1886 Mr. Hofer was married at Bozeman to Anna Young, a daughter of Captain Young, now deceased, who was a veteran of the Civil war and a pioneer of Harrison, where he conducted a blacksmith shop and was engaged in farming. Mr. and Mrs. Hofer became the parents of the following children: Walter D., who is on the ranch of W. H. Young, of Madison County, Montana; and Bert, who is now at home with his parents. During the great war he enlisted for service and was sent to New York, and then to the aviation schools of St. Paul, Minnesota, Dayton, Ohio, and Marshfield, California, and has been graduated in aviation by the government. As he is now only nineteen years of age, his youth prevented his being sent overseas.

Horace Sampson. To the commercial development of Lincoln County Horace Sampson has supplied a vital element, and while a resident of the county only eight years he has built up one of the most widely patronized stores in the county, the Sampson Mercantile Company at Eureka.

Mr. Sampson was born in Oregon, a son of Ephraim and Eunice Sampson. He married Miss Cora Harris, a native of Darlington, Wisconsin, and daughter of William and Caroline (Sleep) Harris.

In 1912 Mr. Sampson came to Eureka and bought the general store of A. Y. Lindsey. Subsequently he moved the store down the street, remodeled it, and has been extending his facilities every year, until his trade reaches out over a wide radius of country, and he carries a stock to supply all the needs of general merchandise.

Mr. and Mrs. Sampson have one son, Harland H. Sampson, who graduated from the Eureka High School and acquired a business training to fit him for association with his father, in the Northwestern Business College at Spokane. During the World war he volunteered, was mustered in at Libby, Montana, was trained at Camp Dodge, and while there contracted the influenza and pneumonia. He spent some time in a hospital at Camp Lewis and was honorably discharged. At Camp Dodge he was with the One Hundred and Sixty-third Depot Brigade, Tenth Battalion, Company 39, and subsequently was transferred to the medical corps.

Mr. Sampson and his son both joined the Masonic Lodge at the same time, and all the family are members of the Eastern Star. Mrs. Sampson is also affiliated with the Rebekahs and Maccabees. They are republicans in their political sympathies, and Mrs. Sampson is an ardent prohibitionist and a member of the Methodist Church. They are people of Lincoln County who can always be depended upon to support every movement for general good. Harland Sampson married Miss Cecil Lundin, a native of Iowa. She and her husband graduated from the same class in the Eureka High School.

O. P. J. Mosby. For thirty years a resident of Northern Montana, O. P. J. Mosby came to the state while in the service of the Great Northern Railroad, but for a number of years past has been the well known and popular proprietor of the Montana Hotel at Eureka.

Mr. Mosby was born in Denmark, a son of Jens Peterson Mosby. He came to this country in early life and at St. Paul, Minnesota, married Marie Johnson, also a native of Denmark, daughter of Johan Anderson and Cecelia Nelson.

Mr. Mosby came to Montana in 1890, and carried mail during the construction of the Great Northern Railroad, from Harve to Seattle, on horseback. In

Henry Good.

1891, he located in Kalispell and later moved to Eureka, where they are now located.

Mr. and Mrs. Mosby became the parents of six children: Arthur, Harold, Norman, Ellsworth, Cecelia and Victoria. Arthur, an electrician at Kalispell, married Edna Conlin. Harold is married and lives at Seattle. Norman married Coralie Divers and is also an electrician at Kalispell. He served as a corporal in the Marines in California. Ellsworth is a student of the State University of Montana at Missoula and has a most honorable military record. He enlisted in the Second Montana National Guard, August 11, 1910, was promoted corporal September 10, 1911, promoted sergeant September 22, 1912, commissioned second lieutenant March 10, 1914, and commissioned a first lieutenant September 19, 1914. He saw service in the Butte riots from August to October, 1914. From June 29, 1916, to November 8, 1916, he was in service on the Mexican Border, and was called into service March 26, 1917, sent overseas December 15, 1917, was wounded at St. Mihiel September 13, 1918, received the Croix de Guerre in August, 1918, and was honorably discharged at New York, January 12, 1919. He returned to the University of Montana to finish his education. The daughter Cecelia was educated in the Kalispell High School and in a business college and is now a stenographer in the office of H. G. Pomeroy, a Eureka attorney. Victoria is now in her second year at the State University at Missoula.

Mr. and Mrs. Mosby attend the Episcopal Church, of which their children are members. Politically they are republicans, and Mrs. Mosby is a member of the Maccabees, Arthur is an Elk and Ellsworth is a member of college fraternities. Mr. and Mrs. Mosby are ideal landlords, and they have given their hotel a homelike atmosphere greatly appreciated by the traveling public.

Henry Good. Deeds are thoughts crystallized, and according to their brilliancy do we judge the worth of a man to the country which produced him, and in his works we expect to find the true index to his character. A worthy representative of that type of American business man who may properly be termed "progressive," that character which promotes public good in advancing individual prosperity and conserving popular interests, is Henry Good, the well known farmer, real estate owner and logging contractor of Kalispell, Flathead County. He has been prominently identified with the business and other interests of his locality for many years, and while his varied affairs have brought him success they have also advanced the general welfare.

Henry Good was born in Allegheny, Pennsylvania, on June 15, 1877, and is the son of Hugh G. and Mary M. (Loughry) Good. When he was seven years old the family came to Montana, locating at Butte, where they lived until 1886. In that year Mr. Good's father made the trip from Butte to the Flathead Valley by covered wagon, that being several years prior to the founding of Kalispell, and he established his home about two miles southwest from where that city now stands. There he preempted 160 acres, remaining there three years and then homesteading 160 acres twelve miles north of Kalispell. In 1898 Henry Good bought 160 acres ten miles north of Kalispell, where he at once went to work to develop a farm and by indefatigable and persistent efforts he has succeeded to the extent that today his ranch home is considered one of the finest and most attractive in all that part of the country. The residence is not only attractive, but is provided with all the conveniences and comforts of a city home. The barns and other farm buildings are substantial in character and convenient in arrangement, the general appearance of the place indicating the owner to be a man of excellent taste and good judgment. His estate comprises 510 acres of as fine land as can be found in the Flathead country. In addition to his ranch Mr. Good has for many years been engaged in logging contracting, which occupies a fair share of his time and attention, and in which also he has been very successful, he having cut and delivered over 26,000,000 feet in 1919. He also owns other farm lands and is numbered among the prosperous and well-to-do men of his locality.

Mr. Good was married to Ada Bowdish, who was born in Chattanooga, Tennessee, and they have become the parents of two children, Mark Henry and Ruth Ada. The son, after graduating from the high school at Columbia Falls, took a business course, and is now assisting his father in the latter's office at Kalispell. Ruth Ada is a student in the Central School at Kalispell. On November 11, 1918, the death angel invaded the home of the subject and took away the wife and mother. She was possessed of those qualities of character which had endeared her to a large circle of friends. During the dark days of the recent World war she had been especially active in Red Cross work, and in many other ways had evinced a generous and self-sacrificing spirit. On March 4, 1920, Mr. Good was married to Miss Alice E. Ketchum, a native of Iowa and a daughter of Eugene and Emeline E. (Jones) Ketchum. Mrs. Good is a graduate of the Chicago University of Music and the Minneapolis College of Music and Art, and she taught and supervised the teaching of music three years in the graded schools and two years in the high school of Kalispell.

Politically Mr. Good gives his support to the democratic party and has taken an active part in promoting its success. He was elected a member of the board of county commissioners, in which position the voters of the county retained him six years, and during four years of that time he served as chairman of the board. Religiously Mr. Good is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is a generous supporter. He is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, in which he has attained to the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, and he also belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Good has taken a material and practical interest in the general affairs of the community and contributed in a definite way to the promotion of many enterprises for the public good. He is a member of the board of directors of the First National Bank of Kalispell; a director in the Flathead County Pure-bred Live Stock Association; president of the Stillwater Land Company, which owns 15,000 acres of land; president of the Whitefish Land Company, which is engaged in developing the country around Whitefish; president of the Flathead County Fair Commission, under appointment by the board of county commissioners; president of the Flathead and Lincoln Counties Motor Club. Mr. Good is an enthusiastic advocate of good roads and has probably done more to stimulate and encourage the improvement of the public highways of this section of the state than any other man or agency. He has spared neither his time nor means in his efforts to arouse an active interest in this most important subject, and has the satisfaction of knowing that his work has not been fruitless, great strides having been made in the last decade in the improvement of roads. In Mr. Good's judgment the most important road project in the West today is the road through Glacier Park connecting West and

East Montana, and he is devoting a great deal of energy in that direction, four miles being completed east of Belton. Mr. Good's efforts have not gone without recognition, and today no man in the Flathead country is held in higher esteem generally than he. Genial but unassuming in disposition, he enjoys a well-deserved popularity, his friends being in number as his acquaintances.

L. E. McGee, who for a number of years past has been superintendent of the P. L. Howe Lumber Mills of Eureka, is also responsible for the development of Eureka's chief source of pure milk and cream. His enterprise has supplied a long felt need, and such has been his success and the appreciation of his patronage that he is now taking active steps to enlarge his industry.

Mr. McGee's dairy ranch is in Tobacco Valley, where he owns eighty acres and leases 400 acres besides. He now has a twenty cow dairy, and keeps a delivery truck on the ranch, making daily trips to Eureka with milk and cream. Everything is conducted systematically and with a strict regard for sanitary principles, and he has more business than his present equipment can supply.

Mr. McGee has been in the lumber industry for forty years and is an expert in every phase of saw milling and lumber manufacture. He was born in Ontario, Canada, in 1859, son of Emery and Elizabeth (Hutt) McGee. Mr. McGee settled at Eureka in 1910, and for the decade past has had an active part in converting the timber resources of this region into finished product.

At Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, he married Julia Burke, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Burke. To their marriage were born twelve sons and one daughter, and nine sons are still living: Hubert, William, Elmer, John, Leo, George, Frank, Harry and Fred. The children were well educated in Wisconsin and Minnesota, and most of the sons have been trained in the same vocation as their father. Fred married Miss Marvel Bottger and has a son, Carrel. Elmer, a sawyer with the Eureka Lumber Mills, married Miss Ida Bothum and has a son, Lewis James. William is a foreman in a garage at Minneapolis. Leo is a filer connected with the Howe Lumber Mill. He married Miss Nellie Carleson and has a son, Eugene. Frank, also a filer with the company, married Miss Jeanette Audett and has a son, Fredrich R. George, a sawyer in the mills, married Miss Thelma Salvege. John is night foreman of the company. Harry is a carriage setter, and Hubert is a setter in another mill.

Mr. McGee is a democrat but generally votes for the man rather than the party. He is a member of the Catholic Church at Eureka. His son William was in the service of the government three years, and was on the Texas and Mexican border.

William S. Mills. For forty years William S. Mills has known the varied experiences of the pioneer in the Montana country, and only recently he relieved himself of the heavier responsibilities of ranch management and retired to a comfortable home in the little City of Eureka.

Mr. Mills was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, at New Cumberland, on June 25, 1855, one of the twelve children of Jonathan and Sarah (Downing) Mills. As a boy he attended district school in his native county and afterward a college at Clay City, Illinois. In 1876 he was fortunately married to Miss Theora C. Downing, also a native of New Cumberland, born on August 1, 1857, a daughter of Hugh and Margaretta (Ryan) Downing. For a time after their marriage they lived on the old homestead in Ohio, and in 1881 Mr. Mills started for the West, going to Colorado, and two years later was joined by Mrs. Mills in Wyoming. In the fall of that year they came to Montana and settled in the wild Indian country at Powderville, between Miles City and Deadwood. Later they moved to Ekalaka, and in 1895 came to the Flathead country. In those years before railroads were built they kept a roadhouse on the Kootenai River, supplying the needs of the passengers on the steamboats. Later they bought a ranch across the Canadian line of 352 acres and engaged in the stock business and ranching. Mr. Mills paid $3 an acre for his land, and after improving it sold some for $55 an acre and the rest for $160 an acre. He helped reclaim the country, and through a long period of good and bad years saw his affairs steadily prosper.

Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Mills, Lily A., Eva, Anna and Jud. They were educated in the schools of Tobacco Plains. Lily became the wife of Joe Tetrault, of Eureka, and they have five children, named Verna, Wilfred, Theora, Alice and Helen. Eva is the wife of F. R. Baney, present sheriff of Lincoln County, and has a son, Force. Anna was married to Fred Rock and has a daughter, Evalyn. Jud, who married Viola Brock, has three children, Gladys Lucile and twin sons, Dias Dean and Dale Eugene.

In 1919 Mr. and Mrs. Mills, having sold their ranch property, moved to Eureka and bought their present home in the eastern part of the village. Mr. Mills is a republican, and has always done his share in supporting community enterprises. For two years after coming to Montana, Mr. and Mrs. Mills lived in a hut and felt a great deal of pride when they secured the better accommodations of a log cabin, though they used gunny sacks for windows and doors. For years Indians were their neighbors and visitors. At one time thirty-five Indians camped at their cabin, among them being the famous Indian warrior Sitting Bull and his wife. Mr. Mills had a small grindstone, and the Indians employed him all day sharpening their hunting knives. When Mrs. Mills left her home in the East her mother gave her two bright red tablecloths. The colors attracted the eyes of Sitting Bull, and he coaxed her for one. She was loath to part with it but finally let him have it, and he was so pleased he threw down a $10 gold piece on the table and walked proudly away with the cloth, which he used for a shawl. At that time a fine baby girl was in their home, and Sitting Bull also admired and coveted the child and offered Mrs. Mills her choice of his fine ponies for the baby, saying she could visit her when she became eighteen years of age. Mrs. Mills was in great dread lest the Indians kidnap the baby. In the early years Mr. Mills had to freight all his provisions over the trail for seventy-six miles from Kalispell.

Monroe P. Shenefelt. Retired from the more strenuous activities of former years in the environment of a delightful town home in Eureka, Monroe P. Shenefelt is able to look back upon a long vista of years and experience, the most profitable and pleasant of which have been those spent in Montana, which state regards him as a pioneer.

Mr. Shenefelt was born in Carroll County, Illinois, May 11, 1861, son of Isaac and Catherine (Bolinger) Shenefelt. He was the fifth among their thirteen children. In the spring of 1865, when he was four years of age, his parents left Illinois in a covered wagon and made a long journey across country to Kansas. While en route the news of Lincoln's assassination was given them. They became pioneer homesteaders in Bourbon County in Southeastern Kansas, and in that locality Monroe P. spent his boyhood days and acquired his early educational advantages. Subsequently his father traded his Kansas farm for one over the line in Missouri, and Monroe lived there four years.

About the time he reached manhood he returned to his birthplace in Illinois, where he met and afterward married Laura Scott, who was born in the same neighborhood, a daughter of Samuel and Margaret (Neikirk) Scott. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Shenefelt settled down to the industrious routine of an Illinois farm, and for ten years was thus engaged. In the spring of 1892, having sold their Illinois properties, they started for Montana in March, and in the course of the same year settled in the Flathead Valley, five miles south of Columbia Falls, where Mr. Shenefelt purchased a ranch. During the panic of 1893-94 they decided to move to the upper end of what was still Flathead County, where Mr. Shenefelt filed on 160 acres in what is now Lincoln County. He proved up and improved the land, bought other land adjoining, and was accompanied by three of his old neighbors when he located on the homestead. Mr. Shenefelt was the first man in that locality to make a persistent trial and convincing demonstration of the dry farming plan, which others regarded as impractical. He proved the contrary, raised a crop of fine grain, and hauled the first winter wheat over the trail from the Flathead Valley to Tobacco Valley.

Of the five children born to Mr. and Mrs. Shenefelt one died in infancy. Those still living are Orville P., Olive M., Edith May and Harriet Evelyn. They were all carefully educated. Orville was a student in the Montana Wesleyan University at Helena, and later studied theology in the Garrett Biblical School at Evanston, Illinois, and while there filled regular appointments as a minister. Later he was for four years pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Hingham, and for the past four years has been pastor at Malta, Montana. He is a forceful and earnest worker and able minister. He married Miss Katie Jolly, of Ekalaka, Montana, and they have a family of six children, named Aubrey, Roy, Esther, Beulah, Ruth and Orville. Mr. and Mrs. Shenefelt's daughter, Olive M., is the wife of George Dorsey, of Greenfield, Iowa, and they now live at Corona, south of Los Angeles, California. Their two children are Loraine and Iola. The other two daughters are still at home with their parents. Edith graduated from the Lincoln County High School at Eureka with the class of 1918, was also a student in the Wesleyan College of Helena, and is now a stenographer in the real estate office of C. E. Davis of Eureka.

Mr. Shenefelt in politics has been interested in the man and the policy rather than the party. He served on the school board, has been a worker for good schools and good instruction, and was chairman of the board of commissioners for three years of the irrigation project at Eureka known as the Glen Lake Irrigation District. Mrs. Shenefelt and her daughters are active in the Eureka Methodist Church, and Mrs. Shenefelt spent much of her time in Red Cross work during the World war. The family left their ranch in 1915 and moved to Eureka, where they erected one of the very attractive and modern homes. Mr. and Mrs. Shenefelt have seen many changes in this section of Montana during the past quarter of a century. When they came there were no railroads near them, and Mr. Shenefelt freighted goods in and out of the valley. A monument to his industry in the country is one of the fine homes in Tobacco Valley and some splendid ranch buildings. He and Mr. Peltier frequently hauled freight from the Flathead Valley and would camp at night on the ground, sleeping on two feet of snow with the thermometer thirty degrees below zero. In the morning they would prepare their breakfast by cutting their bread and meat with an axe. Notwithstanding this exposure they declared they never felt better than in those days. Mr. Shenefelt on coming into this country drove a covered wagon, and made his first stop under the wide-spreading branches of a large pine tree. A long canvas was stretched around some trees, and within was set up the stove, this giving a tent home. Here their first friendly neighbors visited them. Two visitors who came were Joseph Peltier and Miss Lotta Adams, both of whom had homesteads on the Kootenai River. Later Miss Adams became Mrs. Peltier, and the friendship between the Peltier and Shenefelt families cemented in pioneer days has continued to the present.

Boyd Culver is a prominent Montana business man, active head of the C. C. Bradley Company of Eureka, a mercantile house that has grown steadily in influence and trade connections under his management.

Mr. Culver was born in Wyandot County, Ohio, in 1874, a son of James C. and Letitia (Lamor) Culver. He had a thorough education, beginning in public schools and completed at the Ohio Northern University at Ada. After three years of work as a teacher in his home county he came to Montana in 1897, locating at Kalispell, where he was connected with the McIntosh Hardware Company until 1907.

While in Kalispell Mr. Culver married Mrs. Lucy M. Crosby, daughter of Platt Mack of Iowa. Her death occurred in Eureka in 1915. In the meantime Mr. Culver had become shipping and receiving clerk in the McIntosh store, and in 1907 was sent to Eureka as manager of the branch establishment of the McIntosh hardware business. In 1909 the ownership of this store changed and another change was made in 1912, but Mr. Culver was continued as manager. In 1914 he took the management of the Lindsey Mercantile Company of Eureka.

In 1917 Mr. Culver married Mrs. E. M. Bradley, widow of C. C. Bradley. Since then he has been active head of the C. C. Bradley Company. As proof of the general confidence the public has in him he was elected to the office of justice of the peace and has also served on the school board and as mayor and alderman of Eureka, all public duties having been discharged by him in a capable manner and to the interests of the people. In 1919 his name was put on the republican ticket running against one of the strongest men in the county. When the vote was counted there was a tie, a second count was made, and only in the final recount was an error discovered that resulted in his opponent getting the office.

Mrs. Culver has two children by her former husband, Carlin Keith Bradley and Muriel Maude Bradley. Keith is a senior in the Lincoln County High School and Muriel is in the seventh grade in the Eureka school. Mr. and Mrs. Culver and their children are members of the Baptist Church and for a number of years have taken a prominent part in its affairs. Both are teachers in the Baptist Sunday School and Mr. Culver is church treasurer and head of the choir. Mrs. Culver is a member of the Eastern Star and Rebekahs, and a member of the school board; and he is a Mason and Eastern Star, while in politics he has taken an active part in several county conventions. Mrs. Culver was a very active and inspiring worker at the time of the World war and served as chairman of the Lincoln County Eastside Red Cross. During the influenza epidemic, while they enjoyed comparative freedom from the disease, they taxed their resources to the utmost in caring for the stricken members of their community, and practically turned their house into a Red Cross kitchen, Mrs. Culver overseeing the work of preparing good food and Mr. Culver distributing it in his car to the homes of the sick. That was a service which will not soon be forgotten by the people of Eureka.

Mrs. Culver was born in Iowa, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Carlin of Sioux City, Iowa. She was liberally educated and was a successful teacher in the State of Washington. She was the only woman ever elected secretary of the Baptist State Convention of Montana. For a number of years she has been president of the Baptist Ladies Aid Society.

J. A. Samson. Although he is now retired, J. A. Samson has been very active in Whitefish and has done much to develop the place as a real estate operator. He is a man of wide experience and ample means, and is entitled to the comforts he is now enjoying. The birth of Mr. Samson occurred in Tioga County, Pennsylvania, he being a son of James and Olive (Churchill) Samson. He attended the public schools of his home state until he was nineteen years old, at that time going west as far as Minnesota, where he spent five years. He then returned to Pennsylvania and was married to Miss Belle Lyman, after which he went to New York state and for eight years was engaged in lumbering, leaving that state for West Virginia, and there being engaged in business as a lumber merchant. After two years there he went to Kentucky and for eight years was engaged in buying and shipping railroad timber, a portion of the time being located at Jackson and the remainder at Winchester. In his transactions he was brought into contact with mountaineers who later became noted in criminal history, among them being the Hardys. In 1907 he came to Montana, and making Whitefish his headquarters embarked in the business of buying railroad ties.

Mrs. Samson dying, he took her body back to Pennsylvania for burial. Their two children had also died, and upon his return to Whitefish he felt his loneliness very keenly. In the meanwhile he had branched out into a real estate business, specializing in the erection of modest cottages for newly married people, to whom he would sell upon reasonable terms. In one of his business transactions he met a Mrs. Duncan and interested her in a project he had in mind, the erection of a first-class apartment. After due consideration Mrs. Duncan decided to join him in its construction, and the association then begun resulted in the marriage of the widow and widower. Mrs. Samson was born on Prince Edward Island, a daughter of George and Sophia (Mutch) Mason. She came to Montana in January, 1883, locating at Glendive, she became the wife of Dr. A. R. Duncan on Prince Edward Island, but their children were born in Glendive, Montana. She came to Whitefish in 1905, when the Divisional terminal of the Great Northern Railroad was changed from Kalispell to Whitefish, and erected and conducted the only hotel in the place that was heated by a furnace. At that time it was considered a marvel of comfort and luxury and is now conducted under the name of the Lindell Hotel. Under Mrs. Duncan's charge this hotel was well patronized and she became well known all over this section.

At the time of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Samson, the following was published in the Whitefish Pilot.

"Duncan-Samson Nuptials. Wedding bells were ringing on Wednesday eve, November 30, but rang so softly and quietly but few in town knew or even heard them jingle, though they had been listening intently for some time.

"However, a wedding had been expected to take place in the near future, involving two well known Whitefish people, namely J. A. Samson and Mrs. J. Duncan, but the exact date was not known, and although the representatives of the Pilot were as alert as a Hawkshaw sleuth they were foiled in their attempt to secure a scoop on the expected event.

"The marriage was a quiet affair and took place at their new apartments in the Duncan-Samson Building, Rev. J. W. Gaston officiating, with Mrs. J. W. Goodell and Miss Mary Gaston as witnesses.

"After stealing a march on their most intimate friends they confessed to the soft impeachment the next day after the knot was tied. Mrs. Samson, nee Mrs. Duncan, is well known in this community as a capable and successful business woman. By her energy and business acumen she has acquired a small fortune in a few years, and has shown her faith in Whitefish by joining forces with her partner there in a building that would be a credit to any metropolitan city. It is not saying too much to add that this building has added real values to every bit of property in Whitefish.

"Mr. Samson is an enterprising man whose money is helping to build up the town, adding to the place not only substantial but well constructed and handsome buildings. He has shown his faith by his liberal investments of money here. Of our honored and useful citizens they take a high place in the ranks.

"It was not generally known that the apartments they now occupy were intended all along for their present use. With an up-to-date and artistic home, well merited, they enter upon life's golden days, which their numerous friends hope will be many and happy ones. We might add that as a wedding present Mr. Samson was handed a membership in the Town Council."

By her first marriage Mrs. Samson had the following children: Stella, who married Charles Malloy of Spokane, Washington, has a daughter Catherine, who is married and has a daughter, Dorothy Goodell; and Gladys, who is Mrs. Scott of Great Falls, Montana, has two sons, George and Jack. Fraternally Mr. Samson is a Mason. He belongs to the Seventh Day Advent Christian Church. In politics he is a strong republican, and has cast his vote for presidential candidates in five different states of the Union. In addition to being a member of the council of Whitefish, he has been on its School Board, and was instrumental in raising the standard of the schools very materially. He is one of the directors of the First National Bank, which is now housed in a beautiful brick building recently erected. Both Mr. and Mrs. Samson are fine people, big of heart and action, who have hosts of friends not only at Whitefish but all over this country, and they deserve the confidence reposed in them, for they have won it themselves.

Marius Anderson was one of the Danish settlers in that part of the Yellowstone Valley included in Richland County at the beginning of the present century. For nearly twenty years he went through all the experiences of pioneering, living simply, with rude comforts, working hard, and rather rapidly expanding his holdings and increasing his prosperity as a farmer and stockman.

Mr. Anderson was born in the City of Odense on the Island of Fyn, Denmark, March 12, 1879. His father, Christof Anderson, was a baker and a brother of Peter Anderson, founder of the Danish colony of the Lower Yellowstone Valley. Christof and

J. A. Samson Jemima A. Samson

Sophie Anderson had only one child, Marius. The latter learned his father's trade, acquired a good education, and at the age of nineteen left his trade to enter the army. This was compulsory military service, and for two years he spent most of his time in training and as a resident of the barracks at Odense, serving as a private. He left the army a poor man, his little capital of a few hundred crowns saved from work at his trade having been used to maintain himself while a soldier, and he also spent his meager wage of four and a half dollars a month paid by the Government. The soldier of Denmark at that time had to provide his own shoes, underwear, board, polishing powder for his gun and buttons, the Government providing only uniform and gun. The service in the army therefore was no advantage to a young man who intended to abandon the country and make his future home elsewhere.

After his military training Mr. Anderson resumed work at his trade for a few months. About that time his uncle Peter returned home on a visit from Montana, and had much to say of the opportunities for industrious young men in the United States. It was to realize the vivid pictures formed in his mind by listening to his uncle that caused Marius Anderson after deliberation with his young wife and other members of the family to start for the New World. They sold their little business, and secured enough money to pay their fare across. Peter Anderson had assured them that if they could do that the rest would take care of itself, that the country in the northwest would give them a living and something to spare. The little company sailed from Liverpool, England, on the liner Saxonia for New York, and arrived at Fort Buford February 9, 1901. That was midwinter and the climate was very different from that of Denmark, so that Mr. Anderson and his family suffered from insufficient clothing. His uncle supplied him with a few dollars to provide extra clothing, and with the passing of winter and the appearance of spring Mr. Anderson went to work for his uncle as a farm hand at $30 a month. Horses and cattle were cheap, and he bought a couple of old horses as equipment for improving his homestead. He had exercised his right as a homesteader a few months after coming to the country. His location was a mile east of the home of his uncle. For a number of years he raised some good crops of grain, though the abundance of yield was offset by the difficulties of marketing. It required a four days' journey to take a load of grain to Glendive, the nearest market point, sixty miles away, and when the grain was sold it was the usual custom to receive pay in trade instead of cash. A better way of disposing of his grain crops Mr. Anderson found to trade his oats and wheat for livestock, and thus he acquired a nucleus of stock and was soon making progress rapidly.

The Anderson homestead was equipped with a two-room log house roofed over with boards and dirt. It was a rude shelter, though the home was one of contentment and good cheer for the five years the family occupied it. In that time they accumulated some capital and bought a quarter section of land near Sidney, where Mr. Anderson put some building improvements, including a home that cost $3,000 and equipped with many comforts such as they had not known before. He built a good shelter for horses. He had a profitable experience at his new location both as a farmer and grain raiser. He sold his place at a good advance and moved to the farm he still owns, six miles north of Sidney. This land likewise he took at the "grassroots," and on the homesite erected a substantial house of nine rooms. He also has a basement barn 40 by 60 feet, with mow capacity for 105 tons, has a granary of 3,000 bushels capacity, and two machinery sheds. These buildings, together with other features, constitute one of the best improved farms of the valley. He has 444 acres, most of it under the irrigation ditch. By the close of 1919 he had put 250 acres under cultivation along the Sidney-Fairview road. The direct source of his profits on this farm has been handling horses and cattle. The Anderson family occupied the farm in 1911, and in 1919 he sold out and for the better health of his wife took up his residence in the mountain country of Montana, locating at Kalispell in the spring of 1920.

As a prosperous farmer Mr. Anderson has been interested in a number of enterprises in Richland County. He was one of the organizers of the Farmers National Bank of Sidney and served as vice president until he sold his stock. Later he was one of the organizers of the Sidney National Bank, and served as a director until 1919. He bought an interest in the Princess and Orpheum moving picture theaters in Kalispell, and the same interests are now building in Kalispell a fine new picture house at a cost of $60,000, which will be the most magnificent in Northern Montana. Mr. Anderson took out citizenship papers as soon as he could, acquired full rights in 1907, and has been a republican since casting his first presidential vote in 1908. He and his family were brought up as Lutherans and are attached to the institutions of that church and he has given generously to the erection of two Lutheran churches in his part of the Yellowstone Valley.

On the Island of Fyn, where he was born, Mr. Anderson, in September, 1900, married Annie Nelson, daughter of Chris Nelson. Their family consists of five children: Carl E., Sophus, Melvin, Carrie and Ella. Carl is a salesman with the Yellowstone Mercantile Company of Sidney, while Sophus is a practical young farmer.

C. D. O'Neil. To an important degree the city of Kalispell depends for its lumber and building supplies upon the enterprise and resources of the O'Neil Lumber Co., of which C. D. and C. I. O'Neil, brothers, are proprietors. The O'Neils have for many years been factors in the life of the city and have done much to improve its commercial and civic wealth.

C. D. O'Neil was born in Osborne County, Kansas, a son of D. C. and Belle L. (Frear) O'Neil. His father, DeWitt Clinton O'Neil, was a Union soldier. While living in New York he enlisted in the Tenth New York Heavy Artillery, serving as a sergeant. He was sent home on account of illness, later going to Michigan, and recovering his health volunteered a second time, with the Sixteenth Michigan Regiment, and altogether served three years.

C. D. O'Neil was educated in the public schools of Missouri and at the age of seventeen came to Montana to join his brother C. I. O'Neil, who at that time was working at Belt. Subsequently the brothers moved to Flathead County, locating at Kalispell, where they bought a lumber business. Since then they have energetically developed their business and their facilities, and in 1902 incorporated the O'Neil Lumber Co. This is one of the largest organizations of its kind in Northern Montana. Besides extensive yards they operate a planing mill, sash, window and door factory and box factory, and are owners of 5,000 acres of timber land adjacent to Kalispell. From this timber their mills manufacture a large part of the material worked up by the planing and other factories in the city.

C. D. O'Neil married Miss Emma A. Engermann, who was born in Renville County, Minnesota, a daughter of Henry and Anna (Gaffney) Engermann. Her father was also a Union soldier, serving with a Minnesota regiment. Mrs. O'Neil was educated in the public schools of Minnesota and came to Montana in 1898. To their marriage were born four children: Vera Ann, Wilda May, Dewitt Clinton and Carle Francis. Dewitt C. is a student in the fourth grade of the Kalispell public schools, and the daughters are also in school. Wilda May has shown much musical talent, and her studies are being directed by one of the competent instructors of music in Kalispell. She is a member of the Kalispell Grade School Glee Club, a talented organization that has earned much credit by its performances on different occasions, including its part in the program of the recent Woman's Christian Temperance Union convention at Kalispell. The children are all members of the Presbyterian Sunday School and Mr. and Mrs. O'Neil are workers in the First Presbyterian Church. For a number of years he has been superintendent of the Sunday school. In politics he is a republican and was a warm admirer of the late Theodore Roosevelt and one of the delegates at the State Progressive Convention at Billings in 1912. Though a very busy man, various objects of good and betterment in his community have been accorded his time and energies. For several years he served as fire chief of Kalispell, and is one of the men most enthusiastic about the wonderful resources and other attractions of the Flathead country. In 1909 he erected the family residence on First Avenue, West, one of the most attractive homes in that part of the city.

John Arthur Lamb, M. D. For nearly twenty years the City of Kalispell has been fortunate in having available the professional skill and exceptional abilities of Dr. John Arthur Lamb, a man of the highest qualifications and ideals as a physician and surgeon.

Doctor Lamb was born June 1, 1874, at Ottawa, Canada, son of William A. and Helen (Black) Lamb. His mother was born in Scotland and his father was of Scotch ancestry. Third in a family of five children, Doctor Lamb was liberally educated, attending school at Ottawa, and completing his medical education in McGill University at Montreal, where he graduated in 1898. During 1899 he had an extensive hospital experience in New York City, and in 1900 came to Montana as a contract physician for the coal mining companies at Sand Coulee. He resigned that work and located at Kalispell in 1901, and has ever since been busied with a large general practice.

December 29, 1909, Doctor Lamb married Miss Maud Talbott. She is a native daughter of Montana, born at Butte, where her parents, James A. and Josie (Ramsdell) Talbott, lived for years. Her mother was a beautiful character, and tributes to her Christian womanhood are still expressed in the community where she lived. Doctor and Mrs. Lamb are attendants of the Episcopal Church at Kalispell. Politically he is a republican, and is a prominent Mason, having filled the office of master of his Lodge, high priest of the Chapter, eminent commander of the Knights Templar, and is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner, while he and his wife are both members of the Eastern Star.

For a number of years Doctor Lamb served as city health officer of Kalispell. He was chairman of the local Medical Advisory Board during the war, and also received a commission as captain in the Medical Corps, and had given up his office and made all preparations to go to the front when the armistice was signed. Some years ago Doctor Lamb had an interesting experience at the well remembered sinking of the steamship Republic a few miles out of New York harbor. This maritime disaster occurred January 19, 1909. Among the thousand passengers on board one was Doctor Lamb, who was bound for Europe on a tour of professional study and investigation. During the hours of danger and confusion on the stricken vessel he went quietly about his duty as a professional man, and rendered invaluable aid to the passengers. Afterward the steamship company as an expression of their gratitude for this assistance asked him if he would accept a complimentary round trip ticket over Europe, and doing so he again sailed from New York and enjoyed an extended European tour with all expenses paid. Doctor Lamb is a physician and citizen whose life has well justified the confidence and esteem in which he is held.

Otto Jensen. Among the capable citizens and substantial business men of Kalispell is Otto Jensen, proprietor of the Glacier Park Meat Market, one of the best equipped and most sanitary markets in the Flathead country.

Mr. Jensen, who is a Montana business man of wide experience, was born in Frederickstadt, Norway, December 27, 1872, son of Arve and Carrie (Anderson) Jensen. He was the third in a family of four children, and received his early education and business training in his native country. At the age of twenty-one, seeking the larger opportunities of the western hemisphere, he started for America with his sister Albertina. They took passage on the steamer Iceland at Christiana, crossed the ocean to New York, and their first destination was Fargo, North Dakota. Mr. Jensen was soon working steadily in that vicinity, and while there he met and married Miss Janna Arves, also a native of Norway. They were married at her home near Fort Ransom, North Dakota. After one year of happy wedded life Mrs. Jensen passed away, leaving one daughter, Janna. Leaving his daughter with her grandparents to take the place of her mother in their hearts and home, and by whom she was tenderly reared and educated, Mr. Jensen came to Montana and spent some time at Missoula looking over the state. He eventually decided to cast in his lot with Kalispell, and since then has been actively engaged in the meat business.

At Kalispell he married Dense Marco, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Marco. Mr. Jensen is an honored member of the Norwegian Church, the church of his forefathers, and is a liberal supporter of its various causes, while Mrs. Jensen is a member of the Christian denomination. Mr. Jensen gives his political support to the republican party. He is a member of the Elks. Coming to this country with his principal asset a sterling character inherited from his forefathers, and aided by honesty, industry and progressiveness, he has achieved that success which every American looks forward to, and has also come to enjoy a large circle of friends and their confidence and esteem as one of the able men of his community.

W. M. Cusick, county commissioner of Flathead County, is one of the best known men of this region and one who deserves the confidence he inspires. He

William M. Cusick

Helena Cusick

not only has made a name for himself in politics, but has also proven his worth as a business man and rancher, and owns a fine rural property five miles outside of Kalispell. He was born at Burbank, South Dakota, a son of Benjamin and Emma (La Dien) Cusick, both of whom were of French ancestry, his birth taking place on December 16, 1878.

Growing up at Burbank, South Dakota, W. M. Cusick attended its schools and then put himself through the State University, from which he was graduated in 1896. With the close of his school days Mr. Cusick entered the mercantile field and successfully conducted a large dry goods store at Burbank until 1901, when he sold his business and bought his present ranch, on which he has since been occupied with the various branches of agricultural industry. Since becoming the owner of this property Mr. Cusick has put in some very valuable improvements which enhance its value and aid in his operation of it.

In 1905 Mr. Cusick was married to Miss Helena Nye, and they have one daughter, Velma. Mr. Cusick is a Mason. The democratic party receives his support, and he was elected county commissioner on its ticket. A man of high character, Mr. Cusick transacts the business of his office in the same manner as he does his personal affairs, and the county is the beneficiary of such action. Owing to the fact that he is well educated and that his judgment with relation to men and affairs is sound, his advice is often sought, and his policies followed. Possessing as he does a strong personality and genial nature, Mr. Cusick is sure to have a large following and the county is to be congratulated that a man of his influence is so conscientious and upright a man and public servant. Few movements are inaugurated and carried to a successful completion without his co-operation, and he is responsible for much of the advancement shown in recent years. Having lived at his ranch in Flathead County since coming to Montana, he is naturally deeply interested in all that pertains to this region, and may be depended upon to give it a fair and impartial administration in his present office or in any other to which he may later be elected.

Harry Gatiss. A pioneer of the Flathead country, a man who has always been a leader in local development, whether in the clearing up of the land or in the promotion of good institutions, Harry Gatiss owns one of the fine ranches and one of the fine country homes in the vicinity of Creston.

A native of England, he was born in County Durham May 16, 1864, a son of Luke and Elizabeth Gatiss. Reared and educated in his native country, he came to the United States when a young man, and in August, 1891, he first located in the Flathead district, with his brother Robert, who was located on land eleven miles east of Kalispell. At that time all this district was densely wooded with fir, spruce and pine. Harry Gatiss went to work with a will to achieve a home, and in 1895 he found a companion for his home and a sharer in his enterprises by his marriage with Miss Rose M. Wilson. They were married at Butte, Montana. Mrs. Gatiss was born at Thursk, York County, England, a daughter of Henry and Mary (Coates) Wilson. She is a cousin of David Coates of Seattle, one of the prominent political leaders of the Northwest. Her father for many years was a ship store merchant at Glasgow, Scotland, and did a large business as a ship chandler. Her mother's great-grandmother was Lady Hilton of Hilton Castle, England, and Mrs. Gatiss has in her home some valuable silverware which once belonged to Lady Hilton and was used in Hilton Castle. Mrs. Gatiss' education was carefully supervised by her parents at Glasgow, and she had the advantage of the best instruction afforded by the music masters of that and other cities. She trained herself as a choir musical director and teacher, and for years has enjoyed a large circle of students in Montana and has done much to elevate musical standards in her own community. With literary as well as musical gifts, she has written many articles that have been contributed to the press.

Mr. Gatiss when he first came to America lived in Nebraska for a time, and for three years served in the regular United States army. Years later, when the World war came on, he had the satisfaction of seeing his only son a soldier, and he and his wife never lost an opportunity to keep the patriotic work going on in their own community.

The only child of Mr. and Mrs. Gatiss is Robert Hilton Gatiss, who was born at Butte August 15, 1896. He was carefully trained at home and given the advantages of the schools of Flathead. Early in the war with Germany he volunteered with his Montana comrades, and was assigned duty as photographer with the engineers, serving in Company A of the Two Hundred and Eleventh Engineers in the Lafayette Division. He received his training in Camp Forest in Georgia and Camp Meade in Maryland. After the signing of the armistice he made the wise choice of returning home to assist his father on the ranch.

The first home of Mr. Gatiss in the wilderness of the Flathead country was a log cabin. He prizes a photograph of that cabin, showing also a dressed deer hanging in front. It was the scene of earnest labor, and it also marked a period in his life when he was possessed of "that delightful discontent which the hope of better things inspires within us," and it is gratifying to know that the ambitions and labors of those early years have borne ample fruit. A large ranch now responds to his efforts as a manager, and for his family he has erected a beautiful modern home, with a complete water system and other facilities for comfort and convenience. Mr. and Mrs. Gatiss are independent in their political attitude. Both were reared in the Church of England. Mrs. Gatiss is a member of the Eastern Star. Their associations and activities have raised up for them a large circle of friends, and these many friends as well as home and other substantial interests give them enduring ties of affection for the Flathead country.

F. W. Buck. A pioneer of the Flathead country, where he has lived for thirty years, F. W. Buck is a merchant of long standing, and the people of Kalispell and many of the residents of the surrounding territory have learned to appreciate the quality of service and the quality of goods carried in Buck's Grocery at 302 Main Street.

Mr. Buck came to Montana from Iowa in the fall of 1890. At that time Kalispell was not in existence. He came by way of Flathead Lake to old Demersville and settled near Columbia Falls. Through all the subsequent years his interests have been identified with Flathead County. His primary occupation was farming, and when he left the farm he established a business, and owned and conducted a general mercantile store at Creston, where for seven years he was also postmaster, keeping the office in his store. From Creston he moved to Kalispell and established a business of which he is proprietor today. He has lived to see many changes for the better in the Flathead country, and his own energy and industry have assisted in the upbuilding.

Mr. Buck lost his good wife several years ago. He is the father of three sons and a daughter, Thelma, who lives in California. The sons are Harry, Earl and Fred. They were well educated at Creston. Harry, who is the active manager of his father's business, married Miss Adele Werner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Werner, and they have two children, Thelma and Harry Werner Buck. During the World war one of the sons, Fred, responded to the call for volunteers and was trained as an aviator at Kelley Field in Texas. Later he was sent to France, where he was on duty for thirteen months. He received his honorable discharge after the armistice, and was with one of the early contingents to return home. It has been a source of gratification to Mr. Buck to see his sons as they came to manhood engage in the same line of work with himself. All three sons now have a part in the store, the oldest assuming the management, so that Mr. Buck has comparative leisure. In politics the Buck family support the principles of the republican party and are attendants at the Methodist Church.

John E. Uehlinger, who is the representative of the New York Life Insurance Company, came to Kalispell about the time the city was laid out and founded, and has been prominently associated with many phases of its business and social life.

He was born in New York City, a son of George and Anna (Burgin) Uehlinger. He attended the Hayward Street School in Brooklyn and at the age of fifteen came to the Flathead country to visit a schoolmate, Andrew Grosswieler. The visit became a permanent sojourn, and for four years he worked on the Plume horse ranch. Mr. Uehlinger located at Kalispell in 1894, and for twenty-five years has been one of its hard working business men. He has developed a tremendous business for the New York Life Insurance Company.

June 9, 1897, he married Miss Elizabeth Kirk. When she was two years old her parents, George and Elizabeth (Gray) Kirk, left Scotland and came to America, settling at Watertown, South Dakota, and subsequently moving to Spokane, Washington. When Kalispell was founded the Kirk family moved there, the townsite being improved with only two shacks at the time. The first white child born in Kalispell was Etta Kirk, a niece of George Kirk. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Uehlinger began housekeeping in the same block where they are living today. They have had their home there for twenty-two years.

Three children have been born to their marriage: Archibald E., Mildred and Eunice. Archibald graduated with honors and as president of the senior class from the Kalispell High School, and showed unusual proficiency in mathematics, mechanics and modern languages. He had an ambition to continue his education in a military school. About that time Montana's congresswoman, Janet Rankin, advertised competitive examinations for appointment to the great army and navy schools. Archibald Uehlinger took both examinations, and had the unusual distinction of winning first place in each. Having a choice, he selected the navy, entering the Naval Academy at Annapolis, where he is now in his second year. The daughter Mildred Uehlinger is a graduate of the Kalispell High School, and during her high school course became a stenographer and in her senior class was employed in that capacity by the county attorney. She is now attending the Montana State University at Missoula and is private correspondent for the president. She has also specialized in music, and her present plans are to make music a profession.

Mr. and Mrs. Uehlinger attend the Episcopal Church, and she is one of the active Guild workers and in various church undertakings. She is also a member of the Eastern Star.

Mr. Uehlinger is a democrat and time and again has gone out of his way to encourage and help the party to success. He is one of the prominent members and present exalted ruler of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks in Kalispell, serving his local lodge as leading knight, and was formerly esquire, a post he held fifteen years and during that time officiated in the initiation of over 400 members. He has many tokens of friendship and esteem from his fellow Elks, including a life membership card.

F. B. Arnett. Throughout his residence in Montana, which has continued for many years, Mr. Arnett has been closely identified with the ranching and stock raising interests, and is one of the most substantial men in the Flathead Valley. His ranch and farm are located close to Columbia Falls.

Mr. Arnett was born at Mount Ayr, Iowa, a son of William L. and Mary M. (DeLong) Arnett. His father was a dutiful Union soldier during the Civil war, serving in Company M of the Third Iowa Cavalry.

F. B. Arnett was educated in his native village and afterward attended the Washington State College at Pullman. At Colfax he married Miss Lily Richardson, who was born in that city, a daughter of William and Phoebe (Stockton) Richardson. Mrs. Arnett was liberally educated, attending school at Colfax and also the Washington State College. After his marriage Mr. Arnett moved to Flathead County and bought on time a farm of 120 acres. Then followed years of hard work, economy and thrifty management until the farm was paid for, and since then its area has been increased to 200 acres. The Arnett country home is 3½ miles south of Columbia Falls. It is a well improved place, devoted to general farming and stock raising, and has a herd of full blooded Holstein cattle.

Mr. and Mrs. Arnett have one daughter, Elma, a student in Bad Rock District School No. 1. Mr. and Mrs. Arnett are members of the Methodist Church at Elk Park and fraternally he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and American Yeomen, his wife being a member of the auxiliaries of these two orders. Politically he favors the republican party, but frequently casts his vote for the man. He has served as a member of the school board of his district and several times as chairman of the board. Mr. Arnett has found the opportunities his ambition craved since coming to the Flathead country and is one of its most loyal citizens.

John H. Foy. After any section has been advanced beyond the pioneer state it is difficult for those who then come to it to realize what efforts were expended to develop it, and the hardships endured by those who put forth these same efforts. Montana is among the younger states both as to political and industrial development, and therefore many of its pioneers are still living in its midst, who talk entertainingly of the days when this great commonwealth was still on the frontier of civilization. One of these pioneers of Flathead County is John H. Foy of Kalispell.

John H. Foy was born at Ogden, Utah, one of the family of nine children born to his parents, John M. and Alice (Jost) Foy, the father born in Pennsylvania, while the mother was a native of Nova Scotia. After their marriage they went to Utah, where John M. Foy was employed as a scout in the Indian warfare. John H. Foy was reared in

Nancy J Foy

John H Foy

the West, going in young manhood to Montana, and in 1879 was married at Bozeman to Miss Nancy Jane Gregg, a daughter of William and Ashsah (Phelan) Gregg, natives of Scotland and Ireland, respectively. After five years at Bozeman Mr. and Mrs. Foy, together with his parents and a married sister and her family, came to Flathead County, making the trip with covered wagons drawn by teams, and being many days on the road. They reached here on September 22, 1883, and from that day to the present the Foys have been residents of this county. At that time the country was new, Indians were numerous and wild game abundant. All provisions had to be freighted a distance of 137 miles by wagon. Mr. and Mrs. Foy went through the days of hardships cheerfully and willingly because they knew that their privations then would result in their future prosperity.

The children born to the Foys were as follows: Earl, who died when thirteen days old; Murdon H., who was born in 1885; and Gurdon H., who was born in 1893. Murdon H. Foy was graduated as a civil engineer and had a bright future before him, when he was wounded by the accidental discharge of a gun, and his death resulted, his passing being regarded as a tragedy by the community in which he was held in such high esteem. Gurdon H. Foy was married to Miss Nellie B. McCarthy, a daughter of Judge McCarthy. He is now employed by the Great Northern Railroad, and lives at Whitefish, Montana. The one child of Mr. and Mrs. Gurdon H. Foy is Perry Eugene.

When the Foys first came to Flathead County they found there was great need for lumber on the part of the settlers who desired to erect homes on their new locations. They therefore selected as their homestead a beautiful property on a body of water that now bears the family name and is known as Foy's Lake, and here erected a saw-mill, which was the first in the county, and here was prepared a greater part of the lumber used by the earlier settlers in the construction of their first homes. The cabin which housed John H. Foy and his wife at first had no floor save that provided by nature, and was built of logs, for the mill was not then in operation. A small window and one door furnished the openings, but the door itself had to wait until Mr. Foy could spare the time to go 137 miles to Missoula, the nearest trading point. After securing a load of necessary provisions he himself sawed out three boards in a saw-mill and brought them back to make a door for his cabin. He filed a homestead and pre-emption claim near Demersville, now Foy's Bend. Of course there were no taverns in those days, and it was not long before the traveling hunters and prospectors learned that Mrs. Foy was an excellent cook and imposed upon the open-handed hospitality of the excellent couple. Hunters, trappers, miners and Indians flocked to this general headquarters, and not only expected to receive their meals, but depended upon Mr. Foy for all kinds of information. Finally, almost in self-defense, they began to charge for their services, and in time Mr. Foy became the proprietor of several wayside taverns of the period. The experiences of Mr. and Mrs. Foy with their various guests are interesting enough to be placed in a book by themselves. When a man out of luck and with empty pockets turned up at the tavern he was treated to the best the house afforded, and oftentimes given a new start in life, for no one ever appealed in vain to John Foy. Mrs. Foy was the proud possessor of a small cook stove during those early days, and on it she used to cook royal meals for the hungry wayfarer as well as for her own family. Their tavern was the first in Flathead County, and Mrs. Foy says that beginning to cook on that little stove she has never left off since, and those who enjoy her present hospitality feel certain that she has not lost any of her former skill. For some years past in addition to his ranching activities Mr. Foy has been employed by the county in building good roads.

Mr. and Mrs. Foy enjoy meeting their old friends and living over again the pioneer days, which had their pleasures as well as hardships. Such friendships remain through life, being founded as they are on mutual esteem and service, and are much more valuable than some of the transient ones of today.

Patrick J. Walsh. In Columbia Falls is a beautiful home facing a lofty range of mountains, surrounded by inspiring landscape. This is the home of Patrick J. Walsh and family. Mr. Walsh has well earned the comforts with which he is now surrounded. He was one of the earliest settlers in Columbia Falls, and the part he has played as a worker and good citizen is appreciated throughout that community.

Mr. Walsh was born at Scranton, Pennsylvania, April 27, 1859, a son of Thomas P. and Bridget (O'Hara) Walsh. His parents were both born in Ireland. Thomas Walsh came to this country at the age of fourteen and lived for many years in Scranton.

Educated in the public schools of his native town, Patrick J. Walsh at the age of nineteen yielded to a zest for adventure and new scenes and went west to Nebraska. In 1878, during the Indian war in the Black Hills region, he was a member of a company taking supplies to Deadwood City. After returning to Nebraska and in the same fall he started for Colorado and became a coal miner at Erie, thirty miles from Denver. In 1879 he went over the mountains to Western Colorado in the Gunnison Valley, and worked at the Hortense gold mine. Grand Junction, now one of the largest cities in Western Colorado, then contained only two log cabin huts. He located and opened a coal mine on Grand River, four miles from Grand Junction. He then sold that property and located a pre-emption four miles from Grand Junction. Subsequently he looked after interests at the Crested Butte mine in the Gunnison Valley.

At Grand Junction in 1883 Mr. Walsh married Miss Catherine Welch. She was born in St. Lawrence County, New York, a daughter of Patrick and Ellen (Bradley) Welch. Her father was a Union soldier, being a member of Company K of the New York Heavy Artillery. Mrs. Walsh was educated in the public schools at Hogansburg, New York, and also in a convent.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Walsh came to Montana and in the spring of 1887 homesteaded 160 acres three miles west of Columbia Falls. This was then a portion of the real wilderness, inhabited by Indians and wild game, and only here and there the cabin of an isolated white settler. Mr. Walsh had come to this region on a mission for Marcus Daly, by whom he was employed as an expert to locate coal fields on the North Fork of the Flathead River. Mr. Walsh executed that commission, but was so attracted by the beauties and opportunities of the new country, that he settled down and has since been a factor in the agricultural development. He and his wife built for their first home a log cabin.

Six children were born to their marriage. Mary and Ellen are now deceased. The survivors are

John J., Maud, Oliver T. and Richard Patrick. They were carefully trained at home and in the public schools of Flathead County. The daughter Maud completed a course in the State Normal at Dillon, Montana, and is now the wife of Ernie McCrea, a Kalispell lumber man. The son John made the first filing on land in what is now Glacier Park and is a rancher and postmaster of Kintla. He married Miss Harriet Smith, a teacher who came to Montana from Wisconsin.

The son Oliver T. Walsh was one of the four members constituting the first graduating class at Columbia Falls High School in 1916. December 3, 1917, he enlisted for service in the World war and was in service until honorably discharged at Fort Russell, Wyoming, July 20, 1919. His number was A S 2492162. He was a corporal and was company clerk of Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-Ninth Engineers. With his command he saw active duty in France. He is now at home with his parents and is an active member of the Knights of Columbus. Mr. and Mrs. Walsh are Catholics, and he is a Knight of Columbus. Politically he gives his support to the democratic party. Both Mr. and Mrs. Walsh were workers in behalf of various patriotic causes that demanded their efforts at the time of the World war. Mrs. Walsh gave much of her time to the local Red Cross Chapter at Columbia Falls.

Albert Lee, who is one of the interesting old veterans at the Montana Soldiers Home in Columbia Falls, is a native of Canada and was one of many thousands of Canadian native sons who served with the Union armies in our Civil war.

He was a son of Charles and Catherine Jane (Ferguson) Lee, and was educated in the public schools of Canada and New York. He was eighteen years of age when he enlisted in Williamsburg, New York, in Company D of the Sixty-Seventh New York Infantry, under General Wright. He was first sent to City Point, Virginia, and participated in several notable battles, including Cedar Creek. He was taken prisoner and after three months in Libby Prison was paroled and recuperated in St. John's Hospital at Annapolis, Maryland. He then rejoined his comrades in front of Petersburg and participated in the historic charge on Fort Stedman the 25th of March and was also in the battle of Petersburg on Sunday morning, April 2, 1865. There he was wounded, and during the concluding days of the war was in hospital at City Point, Virginia. Three days after Appomattox President Lincoln visited the wounded soldiers in that hospital, and among others he greeted and shook hands with Albert Lee. That was just three days before the president's assassination. Mr. Lee was mustered out June 21, 1865, and then went back to his old home in Canada.

After the war he learned the blacksmith's trade, worked for a time in Michigan and first came to Montana in 1870. He has been all over the western states. He was reared in the faith of the Methodist Church and fraternally is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Masonic Order, and in politics supports the principles of the republican party.

John W. Fisher came to Montana soon after the close of the great Civil war, in which he bore a worthy part as a Union soldier. He has been a soldier in Montana, fought against the Indians in many campaigns, and is one of the most interesting of the veterans who are now spending their declining years in the State Home for the soldiers at Columbia Falls.

Mr. Fisher was born in Sullivan County, Indiana, a son of W. and Anna Fisher. At the age of twenty years he entered the service of his country as a member of Company B of the Eighty-Fifth Indiana, and was transferred to Company H of the Thirty-Third Infantry. He served under General Buell and General Sherman. He was in the battles of Chattanooga, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain and Atlanta, and was with Sherman on the march to the sea. He was captured in Tennessee, but on the fifth night after capture he and other prisoners made their escape. He was in the campaign through the Carolinas culminating in the surrender of General Johnston, and later went on to Richmond and from there to Washington, where he was among the veterans of General Sherman's army who marched down Pennsylvania Avenue in the Grand Review. From Washington he was sent west to Louisville, and was mustered out and granted an honorable discharge at Indianapolis.

He came to Montana in 1866, and was in the Government service many years. At the time of the Custer massacre he helped rid the country of its hostile Indians and break up the bands of hostile Sioux, Cheyenne and Nes Perces. Since 1887 his residence has been continuous in Montana. He lived in Choteau County and also in Blaine County, and is widely known among the old settlers and old soldiers of the state. He is a member of Custer Post No. 5, Grand Army of the Republic, and in politics is a stanch republican.

Mrs. Nancy J. Walker is a resident of Columbia Falls, and widow of the late John A. Walker, an honored veteran of the Civil war.

Mrs. Walker was born at Berwick, Illinois, daughter of Joseph and Nancy (Hagler) Pierce. She was married in Van Buren County, Iowa, to John A. Walker. Mr. Walker was a soldier in Company H of the Forty-Seventh Infantry under Captain Gowdy. He served one year, and was with General Sherman on the march to the sea. During an illness in that campaign he was hauled for four days in a wagon. He was a brave and dutiful soldier, until his honorable discharge.

Mr. and Mrs. Walker had nine children, two of whom, Mary and Harper, died in infancy. The others are Nancy C., Joseph, Gracie, Oliver, Margaretta, Charles and Clella May. Nancy C. is now Mrs. Hartman, and her children are Leslie, Robert, John, Ethel, Stella and Marvin. Joseph, who was accidentally shot and killed on a hunting expedition in Arizona, had six children. His son Ernest was a soldier in the World war and his three daughters are Marie, Freda and Ida. Gracie died at the age of sixteen. Oliver Walker has two daughters, Mabel and Florence. Margaretta Walker is the wife of Arthur Wilcox and has three sons. Charles was killed in a train wreck. Clella May is the wife of Clyde Drollinger, of Kalispell, and their children are Burl, Veta, Clyda and May.

Mrs. Walker is a faithful member of the Methodist Church and is affiliated with the Women's Christian Temperance Union. She is a good Christian woman, has reared her children to right principles, and has always been a stanch temperance woman.

Mrs. Clara Cramer is the wife of Ben Cramer, and both of them deserve record as among the pioneers of the Polson district of Flathead County.

Ben Cramer was born in Gratiot County, Michigan, August 21, 1865, son of Martin W. and Delinda (Sias) Cramer. Martin W. Cramer was a Civil war veteran, a member of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, and was for four years in the service of his coun-

Clara Cramer.

Ben Cramer

try, a volunteer. He took part in many of the notable engagements, and was wounded seven times. Martin Cramer's father was a minister of the Disciple Church. Ben Cramer has frequently been a delegate to the republican state conventions, and was a delegate to the Chicago National Convention in 1916. At present he is marshal of Polson. He has always been friendly to the Indians. At one time Chief Antone was severly wounded in a fight, and as there was no physician in the country Mr. Cramer had him carried home on a stretcher and sewed up the gash with silk thread. The chief was always afterward grateful to him.

Mrs. Cramer belongs to the real pioneer stock of Montana and was born at Frenchtown in Missoula County, a daughter of J. B. and Catherine (Wood) Ducharme. Her father was of French ancestry. Clara Ducharme was the youngest in a family of twelve children. When she was eight years of age her parents moved to western Canada, to what is now the province of Alberta, and while there her mother died when the daughter was thirteen and two years afterward the father followed. After the loss of her parents she returned to Great Falls, and while there met and married Ben Cramer.

Soon afterward they moved to the Flathead country south of the lake, where Polson now stands. They were the first to locate in that Indian country, and subsequently filed on a homestead. They were established and in readiness with their hospitable hearts to help the first comers to Polson. Mr. Cramer developed an extensive business as a rancher and stockman and enjoyed unusual success in that industry. Several years ago he sold his homestead and removed to Polson, where he erected a modern bungalow, one of the best homes in Polson.

Mr. Cramer in former years was one of the great nimrods of this country. The district is still noted for its big game, and only recently a mountain lion and a cougar were killed in what is known as the Cramer Addition to Polson. During one hunt Mr. Cramer killed two elk, a mountain goat, a cinnamon, black and grizzly bear and several deer. His home is adorned with the trophies of the chase, including the mounted heads of two elks, perhaps the finest specimens of the kind in the state, and for one of which Mr. Cramer was offered, but refused, a thousand dollars.

While living on the ranch Father Ravelli, a pioneer priest, was a frequent visitor at the Ducharme home and often enjoyed its hospitality. Mrs. Cramer's father, J. B. Ducharme, was a prominent pioneer Catholic of Montana, and lived to the extreme age of a 105, dying on his birthday. His home ranch was at Frenchtown.

Mr. and Mrs. Cramer never had any children of their own but reared two girls from childhood. One was Mary Beauvais, who became the wife of Harry McKenzie of Polson. The other is Miss Nettie Moss, now a student at Chemawa, Oregon, and a vivacious young woman with an interesting outlook on life.. Both these adopted daughters have been a great comfort to Mr. and Mrs. Cramer. Mrs. Cramer attends the Presbyterian Church at Polson, both are stanch republicans, and their political sympathies are indicated by a fine portrait of the late Theodore Roosevelt that hangs in their home.

In the early days Mr. and Mrs. Cramer had some exciting experiences when they first came to the reservation. They were regarded by the native Indians as intruders, and the mounted policemen of the Indians never omitted an occasion or opportunity to do what they could to frighten and intimidate the white settlers. Mr. and Mrs. Cramer were proof against their wiles and threats. One day during the absence of Mr. Cramer some Indians came riding up on their horses, and seeing Mrs. Cramer at a distance gave chase. She was mounted on a swift horse and easily kept ahead of her pursuers until the horses of the Indians were tired out, and instead of being frightened she confesses that she really enjoyed the chase as good sport. Mr. and Mrs. Cramer have seen many changes in this district, having lived here for twenty-nine years, during which time Polson has been developed from nothing into one of the thriving and pretentious commercial centers of the Flathead district.

Cromwell Marsh, of Columbia Falls, was an honored veteran of the Civil war whose death occurred in April, 1920.

He was born at Sullivan in Ashland County, Ohio, son of Aretas and Evangelia (Toms) Marsh. He received his early education at Sullivan, and was twenty-two years of age when he was mustered in at Cleveland, Ohio, in Company M of the Second Ohio Cavalry, under Colonel George Doubleday. Most of his service was on the western border. He was first sent to Kansas City, then to Fort Scott, Kansas, then into Indian Territory, and at Fort Scott helped rig up a train of 300 wagons, six mules to each wagon, loaded with provisions and supplies for the army. He did picket duty along the Missouri River during the summer, and participated in several engagements in Kansas and Missouri. He remained at Fort Scott until December, and then returned to Columbus, Ohio, and was sent to Knoxville, Tennessee. On leaving Camp Chase his regiment was detailed as body guard to the general of the division. On January 7th he started home and, re-enlisting, joined the Army of the Potomac. He was at Annapolis, Maryland, and for twenty-two days was in continuous fighting. He was at the battle of Winchester at the time of General Phil Sheridan's famous ride and saw that great cavalryman as he came into camp. He was also under General Custer in the Shenandoah Valley campaign. He participated in the battles of Cedar Creek, Fisher's Hill, and helped pursue and drive back the forces of General Early. For four days he was in the saddle in a drenching rain, and camped one night in the middle of a plowed field, his blanket freezing to the ground. Later he was furloughed and returned home in February, and after his return to Maryland was appointed drill master and was sent to Rolla, Missouri. He walked 125 miles to Springfield, Missouri. At the close of the war he was orderly sergeant of his company. He was commissioned second lieutenant at Springfield and later first lieutenant, and was mustered out at Columbus, Ohio.

February 13, 1866, Mr. Marsh married Miss Rachel McConnell, who was born at Ashland, Ohio, a daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Miller) McConnell. She was educated at Ashland, Ohio. For fifty-three years Mr. and Mrs. Marsh were devoted companions and they were childhood playmates still earlier. They have two children, George and Maud, both of whom were well educated and given normal training in the schools of Kansas. Maud taught school in Kansas. George married Lizzie McCurdy and has a son, Eugene. George Marsh is now a farmer near Conrad, Montana. Maud is the wife of Albert Palmer, who is a shipbuilder living at Anacortes, Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Palmer have three daughters, Vivian, Hazel and Margery.

Mr. Marsh was active in all good works and was a stanch republican in politics. He was affiliated with the Masonic Order and the Grand Army of the Republic, and Mrs. Marsh is a member of the Woman's Relief Corps and the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic. She was a skillful nurse and for many years followed that profession in the eastern states and at one time was connected with the hospital at Anacortes, Washington.

James J. Ames over thirty-four years ago came to the Flathead country of Montana, took up and developed a homestead, and in all the following years has been one of the honored and substantial residents of the state.

His present home is at Columbia Falls, and he is an honored veteran of the Civil war. He was born in Pennsylvania, a son of Ruel C. and Sally (Burgess) Ames. He was twenty years of age when he enlisted as a soldier, being mustered in at Philadelphia in Company B of the Fifty-Eighth Pennsylvania Infantry. He was sworn in August 25, 1864, and his first post within the enemy's country was at Bermuda Hundred, Virginia. Toward the close of September he engaged in the battle of Fort Harrison, and in that battle was wounded in the left foot. He was taken to Fortress Monroe Hospital, later transferred to the Long Island Hospital, and furloughed home. He rejoined his regiment in the spring of 1865 at Richmond, and received his honorable discharge July 12, 1865.

On September 18, 1865, Mr. Ames married Miss Viola D. Fassett, a native of Pennsylvania and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elijah Fassett. To this union was born one son, Charles W. Ames. He was educated in Pennsylvania, took a business course in New York City, and is now connected with Switzer's Furniture Store at Kalispell. He married Miss Nellie Jayne, a native of Pennsylvania, where she was educated, a daughter of Judson and Eliza Jayne. Charles W. Ames and wife have two children, Clyde I. and Nina.

After the death of his first wife James J. Ames married Miss Sarah Dorsey, a native of Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Mary and Owen Dorsey. To this marriage was born a daughter, Mary Blanche, who received her education in the public schools of Pennsylvania and is now the wife of Lew Switzer, the well-known furniture merchant of Kalispell. Mr. and Mrs. Switzer have a daughter, Kate, who is the wife of Herbert V. Alward and lives at Tacoma, Washington. There are three Alward children, Kate, Lewis and Herbert.

In politics Mr. Ames is a stanch democrat. When he came to Montana in 1886 he took up a homestead in the Flathead country and was an industrious farmer who reaped many of the rewards due to early residence and contending with the hardships of the time. He has had a long life, and the later years have been as honorable as was his record as a youthful soldier for the Union.

Hubert Beckers, of Big Fork, practically grew up and has spent all his life in the Flathead district of Montana. He is a prosperous young farmer and as a citizen is widely known over this section of the state.

He was born March 12, 1879, on the river Rhine in Germany, son of Charles and Mary (Kuhn) Beckers. His parents came to America in 1881, when Hubert was two years of age. They lived at St. Vincent, Minnesota, several years, where the father was employed by the Great Northern Railroad Company. In 1892 the family moved to the Flathead country of Montana, about the time Kalispell started its growth as a city.

Hubert Beckers married Miss Gena Cook, daughter of James and Margaret (Allen) Cook. She was born in Butte and was educated in the schools of Kalispell. They have three children, Margaret, a student in the Big Fork school in the fourth grade, Cecelia Marie and Hubert, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Beckers are members of the Catholic Church, he is affiliated with the Elks and in politics is a democrat.

Mr. Beckers some years ago bought the Cook ranch on Big Fork, containing 158 acres, with a home situated on a picturesque and commanding site. This home has long been noted for its hospitality and no one was ever turned from the door empty-handed. Mr. Beckers has given support to community measures of benefit and advancement.

Though born in Germany, he had no choice in the matter of his birthplace, and is as much an American as though his ancestors had lived here for generations. In proportion to his means he gave liberally to the winning of the war, and was preparing to volunteer as a mechanic in the United States Naval Yards in the State of Washington when the armistice was signed.

As a boy in Kalispell he was the first to cry the newspapers on the streets, and has always been a hustler, a ready applicant for any job. He would set up pins in bowling alleys, sell papers, run arrands, and in that way he attracted attention and not only earned a living when a boy but laid the foundation of that credit and confidence which are indispensable to a business man. Mr. Beckers has an ingenious mechanical mind, and has patented a collapsible baby cab. Once walking down the street he observed two ladies hauling a baby in a cab with runners over the snow. From one block the snow had been swept, and it was necessary for them to carry the cab. This suggested to Mr. Beckers a problem which he has worked out through his invention. By a slight pressure on a hand lever the cab can be changed in a moment from wheel to runners, and by reverse process from runners to wheels. In addition to this convenient feature the cab can be folded flat and easily carried on a car or other vehicle.

C. D. Morton, a farmer and stockman, has been closely identified with the history and development of the Flathead Valley for over thirty years, and his industry has aided much in the upbuilding of the country.

He was born at Columbia, Tennessee, son of G. L. and Emily (Hardison) Morton. He first came to the West in 1880, going to Colorado, and after staying there seven years came to the Flathead Valley in 1887, homesteading 160 acres. In passing years his industry has met with success, and he bought additional lands until he owns today 380 acres.

Mr. Morton married Mary Newhan, daughter of James and Harriet Newhan. She came to Montana at the time of the Custer massacre. To their marriage were born seven children: James, Ruth, Charles, Joel, John, Paul and Thomas. All were educated in the schools of Flathead County. Ruth is the wife of Henry E. Slick, a farmer of Flathead. The son James was an early volunteer in the World war, going to Vancouver. He was with the Field Artillery, was promoted to sergeant, and was honorably discharged as first sergeant in the Fifth Squadron of the First Provincial Regiment.

Mr. Morton in fraternal affairs is a Modern Woodman and Odd Fellow and in politics supports the man rather than the party. He has made good use of his time and opportunities in Montana, and has acquired a fine country home, situated on an eminence overlooking a picturesque part of the Flathead Valley. Believing that country homes should have all the conveniences of the city he is now planning a modern residence. His well tilled fields

William Irvine and Wife

show his ability as an agriculturist, and he is making preparations to specialize in Holstein cattle. Mr. and Mrs. Morton have long been noted for their hospitality, and it is said that no needy individual ever applied to them in vain and that they never took a dollar for the numerous meals they furnished to the travelers through their section of the country. They may well look back with pardonable pride upon the accomplishments and experiences of the years since they came to Montana.

W. M. Irvine. Fortunate is the man who finds his work early in life and pursues it with undivided attention and vigor all his years. That has been the case with W. M. Irvine, one of the oldest and best known residents of the Flathead Valley. His work and interest from youth up have been ranching and stock raising, with special emphasis on livestock. He is accounted one of the acknowledged authorities on good livestock, and every condition affecting the breeding, raising, care and marketing of stock in Montana.

Mr. Irvine was born at St. Ignatius, Montana, son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Irvine. He grew up on a ranch, in the saddle, worked as a cowboy and traveled and worked with cattle outfits all over the West and Northwest. Later he settled down in the Flathead country and now owns 5,000 acres in that and Sanders County. He usually runs 500 head of cattle on his land, and gives his personal supervision to his herds and ranches. Naturally he is an employer of men, and has a number of competent helpers.

Mr. Irvine married Mrs. Emily Larrivee, a native of the State of Washington. They are liberal supporters of the Catholic Church of Polson. Politically Mr. Irvine casts his ballot according to his judgment as the best man for office. He has had his home in the Flathead Valley for twenty-nine years, and about eight years ago he moved to the Town of Polson, where he has a modern home, fitted with every comfort and convenience. He is also regarded as one of the liberal, progressive and public spirited citizens of his home district, and everything for local advancement and improvement can count upon his encouragement and assistance. Mr. Irvine was a personal friend of the historic Catholic priest, Father Ravelli, who played such a prominent part in the affairs of Montana.

William P. North came to the Flathead country thirty years ago, when the district was new, isolated, and with few evidences of the refining hand of man. His part has been the development of a fine ranch and country home, and through all the years he has exerted his influence in behalf of good order, good community institutions and has ever been progressively public-spirited.

Mr. North was born in Clinton County, Missouri, second of the nine children of J. L. and Anna M. (Green) North. He was educated in the public schools of his native state, and at the age of twenty years followed a desire aroused in him by what he had read and heard concerning the Northwest, and identified himself with Montana. In 1889 he preempted 160 acres at Flathead River, and built the log cabin home which sheltered him while he was making his first clearings and improvements. He came to this region with a four-horse wagon. He has kept stock, has increased the area of his cultivation, has planted fruit trees and much of the substance of his early plans and efforts is now in evidence. He lived here when there was an abundance of wild game, and when it was not necessary to leave one's home ranch in order to get all the meat the family required. The deer, says Mr. North, frequently came down from the mountains in droves, and at any time a man could go to the Big Fork River and catch all the fish he could carry home.

In 1903 Mr. North married Miss Katherine Smith, a native of Columbus, Ohio, and a daughter of J. W. and Ella (Hunt) Smith. She was educated in the Columbus High School, and fitted herself for teaching, a work which she did with pleasant success for several years. It was in the capacity of a teacher that she came to Montana, and for two years taught in the Flathead country before her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. North have two children: Carl and Frederick, both students of the Big Fork School.

In time the log cabin home of Mr. North was replaced by a comfortable ranch house, and it is now surrounded by a group of barns and other buildings, while fruit and shade trees have grown up from the original plantings made by Mr. North. The home is on a picturesque site overlooking Flathead Lake. Here Mr. and Mrs. North may spend their last years with every satisfaction and comfort, and can look back over the past and their choice of a home in Montana without regret.

They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Big Fork, and in fraternal affairs he is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He supports the republican party in national affairs, but takes a broad minded interest in local matters. He has served as a member of the school board and in other ways has contributed his influence to local improvements.

Paul Smith is president of the Flathead Commercial Company and president of the State Bank of Big Fork. He bears his honors and dignities in business unassumingly, and it is only his friends and associates who know and speak of the effective and useful career he has had in the Flathead country for many years.

He was born at Columbus, Ohio, a son of Joseph W. and Catherine G. (Piatt) Smith. His parents had six children: Joseph, Charles, John, Paul, Ada (who became Mrs. Hall) and Rose. These children were all reared and educated in Columbus, Ohio.

At the age of twenty-six Paul Smith came to Montana, first locating at Helena and later homesteading a quarter section in the Flathead country. Not long afterward he became engaged in general merchandising at Holt Ferry on the Flathead River. He was a merchant at a time when the country was new and most of its settlers were making a difficult struggle to maintain themselves from the meager proceeds of their farming enterprise. Many a man in the Flathead Valley will tell of Mr. Smith's generosity and kindness to a newcomer who was making every effort to establish a home and rear a family. The helping hand of the local merchant frequently was the only thing that stood between such families and failure and emigration. Some years later Mr. Smith went into partnership with Mr. Harry Horn and they established the Flathead Commercial Company of Big Fork, which now maintains a number of branch stores over the Flathead Valley. Mr. Smith has also been president of the State Bank of Big Fork since its organization.

Mr. Smith is not a member of any particular religious denomination. However, it can be truly said he is an honorary member in good standing of the organization known as the Universal Brotherhood, and a charter member of the Flathead Valley. In politics he is a republican. While he is modest to an extreme degree regarding his own virtues, his good qualities are never permitted to be lost sight of by his friends and admirers. He is public spirited, always willing to render aid to everything good for the community and everyone in need.

J. H. **Horn** is a veteran merchant and has long been identified in a business and civic way with the history of the Flathead country.

Mr. Horn, whose present mercantile efforts are in Big Fork, was born in Canada, a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Illingworth) Horn. The parents were both natives of England. He was educated in public schools and at the age of twelve came to the United States and finished his education at St. Paul and other towns in Minnesota. He married Alida Guernon, a native of St. Paul and daughter of a well known physician of that city. She was educated in the public schools. Mr. and Mrs. Horn had four children. Their daughters were Gladys, who died at the age of nine years, Hazel, who died at the age of 3½ years, and Margaret, who died in infancy. The only surviving child is Harry I., who is a graduate of the Kalispell High School. During the war he was in the Commissary Department of the United States Navy, and his company was scheduled for overseas duty about the time the armistice was signed. He was in the Thirteenth Naval Department in the Supply Division. Since returning to civil life he has become an employe of the Imperial Dry Goods Store at Kalispell.

Mr. Horn in 1889 came to Helena, Montana, and for a time was employed by the Lindsey Company. Later he came to the Flathead country, first at Demersville and later joined fortunes with Kalispell when that town took over and absorbed Demersville. For fifteen years he was connected with the Colon Mercantile Company. Later he moved to Big Fork, where he engaged in business two years, and then helped organize the Flathead Commercial Company, erecting one of the largest stores in this section of Montana. The store is 30 by 100 feet and carries a complete and thoroughly systematized stock of general merchandise.

Mr. and Mrs. Horn are members of the Baptist Church at Kalispell. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being a charter member of the former at Kalispell. In politics he is a 100% republican, and was a stanch admirer of the late Theodore Roosevelt. Mr. Horn has made good use of his opportunities in a business way, and is a highly popular and esteemed citizen. Mrs. Horn is a member of the Maccabees.

O. E. **Lehmicke** is a veteran resident of Montana, having lived in the state over thirty years, about half of the time having been spent in Eastern Montana and the remainder in the Flathead country.

Mr. Lehmicke, who is postmaster and a prosperous merchant at Big Forks, was born at Stillwater, Minnesota, son of Rudolph and Jane (Tackaberry) Lehmicke. He had a public school education. In August, 1883, he came to Montana and helped to bring in the first cattle owned by the noted rancher Mr. Pierre Wibeaux. He lived four years in Western North Dakota, at Dickinson. During President Cleveland's first term he was appointed and served as the postmaster of Dickinson.

In 1888 Mr. Lehmicke married Pauline Kottka, also a native of Stillwater, Minnesota. They have two children, both natives of Montana, Rupert T. and Margaret H. Both are graduates of the Flathead County High School at Kalispell. The son is now a partner with his father in business at Big Fork, and the daughter is also at home. The son during the World war was in the quartermaster's department at Washington for over a year. His work was so satisfactory there that the Government failed to give him the privilege of going overseas, an opportunity he greatly desired.

In 1901 Mr. Lehmicke came to the Flathead country and for two years was a factor in the Somers Lumber Company at Somers with Mr. John O'Brien. He then moved to Big Fork, and has since conducted a prosperous general mercantile business. The duties of postmaster at Great Forks first devolved upon Mrs. Lehmicke, who was appointed in 1905 and filled the office with admirable ability for nine years. In 1914 Mr. Lehmicke was appointed postmaster, and has served out a four year term. Mr. and Mrs. Lehmicke attend the Methodist Church at Big Fork. Fraternally he is an Odd Fellow and in politics has always given his active support to the democratic party. He is one of the men who by experience and long residence are competent to judge the opportunities of the Flathead country, and he is an ardent advocate of its wonderful advantages.

E. E. **Dow**. At the western entrance of the famous National Glacier Park is the little Village of Belton, one of whose most conspicuous features is the Hotel Belton, which probably has accommodated as many tourists during the seasons since it was opened as any hostelry in the state.

Its proprietor is E. E. Dow. Mr. Dow was born in New Brunswick, Canada, son of Millen L. and Olive (Tompkins) Dow. He was educated in Canada, and came to Belton, Montana, at the age of twenty-three. He is one of the old timers in Flathead County, and began his home making in this state by taking up a quarter section of wild land. This was about the time the railway was built, and the district abounded in wild game. His first home and his home accommodations for ten years were those of a lob cabin. Later he built a commodious residence, but the old log cabin still stands as a reminder of his early experiences and hardships in the Montana wilderness. As a branch of the Great Northern Railway was built through his land his home became the nucleus of the growing Town of Belton. On account of its position Belton is the railway point from which the majority of the annual visitors to the National Glacier Park make their first acquaintance with that great scenic attraction. To accommodate this increasing travel Mr. Dow erected a large and roomy hotel, containing forty rooms, and with accommodations for the utmost comfort of the guests. Hotel Belton constantly radiates the home spirit of sociability, and its service is the highest class. Those who have patronized the hotel regard its table service as unexcelled, partly due to the fact that Mr. Dow has always contracted a large part of his supplies fresh from the immediate surrounding country district.

Mr. Dow is an enthusiastic sportsman and has many trophies of his skill and prowess preserved in the hotel, including mounted heads of mountain goat, deer, antelope and elk.

Mr. Dow married Miss Katie Conant, also a native of Canada. She is a member of the Catholic Church. Politically he is a supporter of the democratic party. He came to Montana when the country was all new, and throughout his residence, while very busy with his own affairs, has exercised a public spirit that has meant much to the development of the Flathead Valley. In connection with his hotel he also operates a large general mercantile store

E. E. Dow

and supplies many of the commodities required by the surrounding country. For twenty years he has also represented the United States Government in the office of postmaster.

E. G. and George Bjorneby. The Bjorneby brothers occupy prominent places in the esteem of the people of the Flathead Valley, and are universally respected, for as business men fair dealing is their watchword in all their transactions. As proprietors of the Bjorneby Brothers Milling Company at Kalispell they have gained a well-earned reputation as reliable business men who have figured more or less prominently in the affairs of that section for some years, ever lending such aid as was their just due in furthering any movements having as their object the general upbuilding of the county in a material, civic and moral way. They have not been neglectful of their duty in any of the avenues of life, and there is peculiar satisfaction in offering biographies of such people in a work of this nature.

E. G. and George Bjorneby were born in Adams County, Wisconsin, sons of G. I. and Olea (Anderson) Bjorneby. Both of these parents were natives of Norway, who immigrated to the United States in 1851 and 1856, respectively, settling in Wisconsin, where they made their future home and reared their children. Subsequently the family moved to Red River Valley, North Dakota, of which locality they were pioneers. George Bjorneby became a rancher in North Dakota, where he remained for a number of years. E. G. Bjorneby engaged in the hardware business at Grafton, North Dakota, which occupied his attention until 1895 and in which he met with fair success. In 1895 he came to the Flathead country, Montana, settling in Kalispell. He first engaged in farming and also handled real estate. Subsequently for about five years he conducted a grocery store, under the firm name of Bjorneby and Weberg, the latter being the present city treasurer of Kalispell. Mr. Bjorneby also erected the Norden Hotel at Kalispell, one of the best hotels in this section of the country. About ten years ago he decided to build a mill, and at the north end of town he erected a fine four-story building, 36 by 48 feet in size. The elevator has a capacity of 35,000 bushels of grain and a productive capacity of 150 barrels of flour. In addition there is also a flourishing flour and feed store conducted in connection with the mill. Flour is furnished to the local trade as far east as Havre, Montana, and west to Sand Point, Idaho.

E. G. Bjorneby was married to Margaret Bryson, a native of the State of Iowa and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Bryson, of Waterville, Iowa. To them have been born five children. Olea is the wife of Rev. A. Skindlor, better known as Bishop Skindlor, superintendent of the Rocky Mountain district of the Lutheran Church, and they have five children, Alice, Robert, Allen, Marcella and Doris. Theressa is a girl of rare courage and business acumen, as was evidenced when she filed and proved on a homestead near Devon, Montana. She later attended and graduated from Miss Church's Art School, of Chicago, and is now an instructor in that institution. Emily is the wife of R. J. Gerlough, with whom she was a fellow instructor in the Wardner-Kellog High School of Idaho. He was an overseas veteran during the World war, serving in the hospital department, and is now studying medicine in Cleveland, Ohio, where his wife is engaged as a public school teacher. Margaret is a bookkeeper in the Glacier Park Garage at Kalispell. Jeannette is a student of music and dramatic art in Spokane College, Spokane, Washington.

Mr. Bjorneby takes an independent attitude in political matters, holding that the fitness of men for public office is of more vital importance to the community than the fact that they may belong to a certain political party. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, while religiously he and his wife are active members of the Lutheran Church. He is looked upon as a man who can always be counted on to support every movement for the betterment of the community in any way, and to an unusual degree enjoys the confidence of the people of his community.

George Bjorneby came to the Flathead country about 1909 and entered into the milling business as a partner with his brother. He is a man of wide experience in handling grain, having operated a number of grain elevators in North Dakota over a period of about eight years, being thus well qualified to enter actively upon the business here. He too is well liked by all who know him, for he possesses to eminent degree those qualities which characterize real manhood. He is alert and wide-awake, possesses good judgment and up-to-date ideas, and is a constant "booster" for the locality with which he is identified.

George Bjorneby was married to Elida Retvedt, who was born in Christiania, Norway, and who came to the United States alone at the age of twelve years. To Mr. and Mrs. Bjorneby have been born the following children: Helen is the wife of C. J. Lund, of Great Falls, Montana; Grace is a student in St. Olaf College in Northfield, Minnesota; Elliott is a student in the Kalispell High School; Arnold is a student in Spokane College; May and Walter are students in the public schools of Kalispell. The members of the family are identified with the Lutheran Church, while fraternally Mr. Bjorneby is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

The Bjorneby brothers are noted for their progressive spirit and are leaders in the business circles of Kalispell. The qualities of keen discrimination, sound judgment and executive ability have entered very largely into their makeup and have been contributing elements to the material success which has attended their efforts.

Edward McConville. No life is more interesting than that of the old pioneer, for in the days when the wilderness of the West was conquered there were men of iron mould, men who were fearless, courageous and self-sacrificing, who were willing to undergo hardships in order that succeeding generations might be benefited. It is doubtful if such a class of people live today, for the day of the pioneer in this country is gone and we are in the midst of a settled stability and permanency. Nevertheless, as we look about us we find a few representatives of the early days who become at once the center of interest because they are the custodians of the real history of the early days in this section of the country. In this connection we make reference to one of the sturdy residents of Whitefish, Edward McConville, who has been identified with the great West for more than forty years, during which time he has taken an active part in the great transformation of the country, and it is interesting to hear him recall reminiscences of the early days.

Edward McConville is a native of America's metropolis, New York City, and is the son of Arthur and Ann McConville. He was reared to manhood in his native city and secured his education in its public schools. In 1878 Mr. McConville determined to cast his lot with the great and rapidly-developing western country and came to Miles City, Montana, where he remained for a time. From there he continued farther west, stopping at Helena, but eventually located at Bozeman, where he engaged in driving stage for the well-known firm of Gilman and Salisbury. He drove four- and six-horse teams and became an expert driver, being considered one of the most reliable as well as fearless drivers in the western country. We of the present day can hardly get a true mental picture of those old stagecoach times, times which were day after day filled with dramatic and often tragic situations that could only be met successfully by men with iron nerve and unlimited courage. The only means of overland conveyance at that time, it was the means by which thousands of the first settlers of the western states came to their new homes. Mr. McConville enjoys the distinction of having driven the famous Overland stage from Major Brooks' to Sheridan and Virginia City, where it connected with the Billings route, this being one of the most noted of the historic old routes. Mr. McConville drove this stage until the advent of the Northern Pacific Railroad into that country, which effectually killed business for the stages. Mr. McConville then engaged in the express business, which proved a very successful enterprise, and it has been stated on good authority that he probably carried more wealth overland than any other man in Montana. His largest consignment was of $60,000, and he states that he was a little anxious until they had safely delivered his freight, for at that time highway robbers were frequently holding up the overland stages. Mr. McConville was engaged as an expressman around Helena for a number of years, and served as express agent at Ravelli until the Great Northern Railroad came in through the Flathead country. Mr. McConville then came to the Flathead Valley, first settling at Kalispell, where he was employed by the express company for a time. Subsequently he moved to the vicinity of Whitefish, where he bought a tract of land, to the improvement and cultivation of which he devoted his time and energies with gratifying success. He is a good manager and has proven an enterprising citizen of the Flathead country, being a constant booster for this section of the state as a place for either business or residence, and he has given evidence of his faith by platting a portion of his land along the Whitefish River into residence lots, which he has put onto the market, reserving for his permanent home thirty acres along the river and adjoining the townsite. He has erected an attractive and comfortable modern home, situated on the Kalispell road. Mr. McConville has never regretted his coming to the West, for he has been a witness of and a participant in the most wonderful period of advancement and development that this country has ever seen. He came to this section of Montana before Billings or Livingston were founded, and when Colson was the chief town in that locality.

Before leaving Mr. McConville's life record mention should be made of the fact that during the troublous days of the Civil war, when he was but sixteen years of age, he enlisted in the Union army, but was not at that time accepted because of his youth. Sometime later, at Dubuque, Iowa, he enlisted in Company G, Eleventh Regiment, United States Regular Infantry, with which he went to Vicksburg. From there he went to various places in the South, doing guard duty most of the time, and at the close of the war he received an honorable discharge at Galveston, Texas.

Mr. McConville was married to Anna Kirk, a native of Scotland, and they are the parents of three children, Chester, George and Ruth. Chester enlisted in the United States navy during the recent World war and was assigned to the hospital department. He is now in the Naval Reserve Force and will not receive his discharge until 1922. During his active service he was located at the Bremerton (Washington) Navy Yard. George is assisting his father on the home ranch and Ruth is attending school.

Politically Mr. McConville is a stanch supporter of the republican party, to which he has given his life-long support. Fraternally he has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for more than fifty years. Although a quiet and unassuming man, with no ambition for public position or leadership, he has contributed much to the material, moral and civic advancement of the community, while his admirable qualities of head and heart and the straightforward, upright course of his daily life have won for him the esteem and confidence of the circles in which he has moved.

John H. Hennessy. Each man who strives to fulfill his part in connection with human life and human activities is deserving of recognition, whatever may be his field of endeavor, and it is the function of works of this nature to prepare for future generations an authentic record concerning those represented in its pages. The value of such publications is certain to be cumulative for all time to come, showing forth the individual and specific accomplishments of which generic history is ever engendered. The record of the gentleman whose name forms the caption to these lines, and who is widely and favorably known as a successful hotel man at Whitefish, Flathead County, is worthy of perpetuation on the pages of history, as we will readily ascertain by a study of the same in the following paragraphs.

J. H. Hennessy is a native of the State of Wisconsin and the son of John and Ellen Hennessy. He was reared on the paternal farmstead, and secured his education in the public schools of his home neighborhood. Upon reaching mature years he engaged in agricultural pursuits in his native State, but later moved to the State of Minnesota, and still later to North Dakota, where during the following seventeen years he was engaged in farming. He also operated a threshing outfit there and did a large amount of work in that line. In 1904 Mr. Hennessy came to the Flathead country, Montana, and located in Whitefish, where he engaged in the hotel business. The Whitefish Hotel, of which he is the proprietor, is one of the best known caravansaries in Western Montana and for many years has been a favorite stopping place for transient guests and for those who desire the best of service. The hotel is eligibly situated and splendidly furnished, every effort possible being made to make the guests of the hotel feel at home, the spirit of hospitality and good cheer being in evidence to an unusual degree for a public place.

Mr. Hennessy was married to Margaret Gunning, who was born in Wisconsin, the daughter of John and Mary Gunning. She was educated in the public schools of Richmond, Wisconsin, completing her studies at the school conducted by the Sisters of St. Joseph. To Mr. and Mrs. Hennessy were born six children, namely: Edward, Beatrice, Mary Ellen, Bernadette, Elaine and Vincent. Mary Ellen, who was a graduate of the high school at Whitefish, became the wife of Dr. W. E. Clifford, of Kalispell. Of the children born to the subject and wife only one is now living, Elaine, who is a student in the Whitefish schools.

Politically Mr. Hennessy is a stanch supporter of the democratic party, while fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Columbus. He and his wife are faithful members of St. Charles Roman Catholic

Edward. Lamoureux

Church at Whitefish, to which they are generous contributors. Mr. Hennessy is a close reader and keen observer, taking an intelligent interest in passing events and holds decided opinions of the great questions of the day. He is a great admirer of President Woodrow Wilson, whom he looks upon as one of the greatest characters of the present age—a man who has given his life to the cause of universal peace. Mr. Hennessy is a strong booster for the Flathead country—in fact, he is one of the most active members of the Boosters' Club of Whitefish. As a man reliable and trustworthy in every respect, public spirited in his attitude toward every movement for the general good, he has won and retains to a notable degree the confidence and esteem of the entire community.

E. B. Knott. One of the leading business men and best known citizens of Flathead County, Montana, is E. B. Knott, a member of the well known and popular firm of Knott & Thurson Mercantile Company at Whitefish. He has succeeded in his chosen life work because he has been persistent and energetic and honorable in his dealings with the public, and he has therefore had the confidence and good will of all, which are indispensable factors if one succeeds in any line where the public has to be depended upon.

E. B. Knott was born in Lima, Ohio, and is the son of William and Eliza Knott. He was reared to manhood in his native town and attended its public schools in his youth. In 1869 he went to Rochester, Fulton County, Indiana, where he engaged in business, remaining there until 1880, when he went to Texas. In the Lone Star State he was employed for four and a half years as a range rider in the cattle business. Later he went to Ord, Nebraska, where he was engaged in the stock business until he came to Kalispell, about sixteen years ago, since which time he has been closely and prominently identified with the mercantile and amusement affairs of Kalispell and Whitefish. Here he first engaged in the real estate business, in which he met with pronounced success, but about three years ago he formed a partnership in the general mercantile business which is now conducted under the title of the Knott & Thurson Mercantile Company. The store is one of the leading establishments of the kind in Flathead County and enjoys a large and constantly increasing business, which can be attributed to the high quality of the goods carried and the prompt service and courteous treatment, while the members of the firm are personally popular in the community because of their splendid personal qualities. The store, which is located on the corner of Second and Baker streets, is 52 by 120 in size and has recently undergone extensive improvements, including the construction of a mezzanine floor, which is now given exclusively to the display of furniture, while the lower floor is devoted to hardware and kindred lines. A large and well selected stock is carried and the concern is one of the most successful and reliable houses in the city. Mr. Knott, aside from his mercantile interests, is also responsible for the establishment of one of the most popular and attractive amusement enterprises in the community, this being the Princess Theater, which he established several years ago and which already has justified the judgment of Mr. Knott in its inception. It is artistically and conveniently arranged and enjoys a deserved popularity.

Mr. Knott was married to Emma Stone, who was born in England, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Stone, and to them has been born a daughter, Laura E., now the wife of Harry Taylor, who is manager of the Western Union Telegraph office at Kalispell. Mrs. Taylor is well educated and specialized in music and dramatic art, in which she has attained not only great excellence, but also a wide reputation. She is now acting as pianist at the Princess Theater, where her music delights the people who attend there nightly. In 1918 occurred the death of Mrs. Emma Knott, and her death was sincerely mourned, for she was a woman of kindly qualities of character and had endeared herself to a host of warm friends throughout the community.

Politically Mr. Knott gives his support to the republican party, while fraternally he is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. He is an attendant of and a generous contributor to the Episcopal Church. Mr. Knott is one of the most enthusiastic boosters for the Flathead country and loses no opportunity to spread abroad the good features of the locality. He is an intense admirer of its scenery, which rivals that of Switzerland in many respects. He has worked hard for the success which is now his, and has honorably earned the reputation which he enjoys as one of the leading and public-spirited citizens of his community. He is held in high esteem by all who know him, for he has thrown the force of his strong individuality and sterling integrity into making the community what it is.

Edward Lamoureux. The older settlers of Montana found an entirely different condition of affairs when they came here to those which prevail today. Prior to the opening up of this region for homesteading the open range was free to any man who desired to let his cattle feed on it, and many fortunes were made in the cattle industry by those who realized the desirability of taking advantage of such opportunities. It was difficult for these pioneer cattlemen to realize that their great herds must give way to the encroachments of settlers, but the more progressive among them made other arrangements for continuing their cattle raising, or turned their energies into other channels. One of the men who has the distinction of being a very early settler and pioneer cattleman of Hot Springs is Edward Lamoureux, now living retired, but formerly one of the important factors in the cattle industry of this part of the state.

Edward Lamoureux was born in Canada in 1834, of French-Canadian ancestry, a son of Julian and Mary (Cyr) Lamoureux. He left Canada in young manhood, and coming to the United States was for a time engaged in mining in California, but then came to Montana and embarked in the cattle industry. At the time he came to this vicinity there was only one settler, an Indian, and Mr. Lamoureux bought his interest. Then wild game was very plentiful, and Mr. Lamoureux became a mighty hunter and has a number of deer head and bearskins as trophies of his skill.

He was a man of good sense and anxious to profit by any opening which occurred, and so conducted a ferry at Cedar Creek, and while there used to kill on an average three deer a day, furnishing his less energetic neighbors with venison. His hospitality has been well known for many years, and it is his pride that no one ever came to his house for help without receiving it. In the early days there were practically no taverns or places where the traveler could receive food and shelter save at the homes of the settlers, and to their credit be it said that few ever refused entertainment, such as it was.

Coming to Hot Springs before the virtue of the waters became famed the country over, Mr. Lamoureux has lived to see many changes and to welcome those who have joined him in the upbuilding of the community in which he has always taken such great pride. He was a friend to the Indians and sought to give them a fair deal. It is told of him that when one Indian of his acquaintance died Mr. Lamoureux took up some of the boards of the floor of his cabin, made a coffin out of them, in which he placed the body which he had clothed with some of his garments. During the period this Indian's widow survived him Mr. Lamoureux cared for her, and when she died took up some more boards for her coffin.

Those were exciting days, and many incidents occurred which Mr. Lamoureux relates entertainingly. Four Indians at one time attacked a party of white men, freighting a load of provisions, at Libby, Montana, and killed them. Two of the Indians escaped, the others being killed. A party of white men went to the chief of their tribe and demanded the surrender of these men, and they were handed over, and one of them was hung in the manner of the day, by placing a rope around his neck, throwing the other end over the branch of a tree, the Indian being on horseback. When the rope was properly secured the horse was driven out from under the condemned man, and the body was left dangling. The other Indian broke away from his captors and tried to go free by jumping into the river, but they shot him, and his dead body drifted ashore much further down the stream.

Mr. Lamoureux was married when a young man to Mary Matt, who died about 1905, since which time he has lived at his home, a comfortable residence surrounded by forty acres of land, being cared for by Mrs. F. Richard, who was with Mrs. Lamoureux in her last illness and gave her a daughter's affection and attention. The maiden name of Mrs. Richard was Rosa Tanguay, and she is a very efficient housekeeper. In politics Mr. Lamoureux is a democrat. Among other of the oldtimers with whom Mr. Lamoureux maintained friendship was Father Ravelli, the first priest in this part of the county, whom Mr. Lamoureux used to drive to keep his appointments with the Indians. The years sit lightly on this venerable pioneer, who, although eighty-five years of age, can saddle and mount a horse as he used to years ago when that animal was practically the only means of getting from one place to another in this western country. It is interesting and instructive to listen to Mr. Lamoureux's recollections of the early days and draw a contrast between them and the present, and he takes pride in the fact that he has borne his part in the development and expansion of this region.

Samuel Hilburn. Among the strong and influential citizens of Western Montana, the record of whose lives have become an essential part of the history of that section of the great Treasure State, the gentleman whose name appears above has exerted a beneficial influence throughout the community where he resides. His chief characteristics are keenness of perception, a tireless energy, honesty of purpose and motive and every-day common sense, which have enabled him not only to advance his own interests, but also to largely contribute to the moral and material advancement of the county.

Samuel Hilburn is a native son of the old Buckeye State, having been born at Xenia, Ohio, and he is the son of Cal and Louisa (Fleishman) Hilburn. He was reared at home and received a good practical education in the public schools of Xenia. He supplemented this training by a thorough course in the Bryant & Stratton Business College in Detroit. Thus equipped for a business career, Mr. Hilburn came to Montana in January, 1882, and settled at Miles City, where he engaged in the mercantile business. Later he located at Terry, this state, where also he was engaged in the operation of a store until May, 1891, when he came to the Flathead country, locating at Kalispell, where for three years he was engaged in the mercantile business. He was then elected treasurer of Flathead County, serving one term, and then, at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, he enlisted in the Montana National Guard, in which he received a commission as first lieutenant. He became a member of Company H, First Regiment of Montana Volunteer Infantry, and during the war he was promoted to a captaincy. He was sent to the Philippine Islands, and in that country took part in a number of the most important engagements of the conflict over there, including Cavite and Manila. He remained there one year, and received his honorable discharge at San Francisco in October, 1899. He then returned to Kalispell and was engaged in the mercantile business until 1900, when he was again elected county treasurer. So satisfactory was his administration of the office that in 1902 he was elected to succeed himself, thus serving two terms, or four years, his last term expiring on March 1, 1905. In the meantime Mr. Hilburn had been elected mayor of Kalispell, in which office he served two years—a period characterized by a number of splendid improvements and a thorough business-like administration of the city's public affairs. Upon the expiration of his term of office he engaged in the warehouse and store business, which engaged his attention until June, 1914, when he was appointed postmaster of Kalispell. He was reappointed to that position in September, 1918, and is the present incumbent of the office. Mr. Hilburn literally believes that "public office is a public trust," and in demonstration of that belief he has so conducted the affairs of the office as to win the approbation of both the postoffice department and the patrons of the office.

On November 22, 1915, Mr, Hilburn was married to Mrs. Grace Close, a native of Minnesota, and a lady who has endeared herself to a large circle of warm friends.

Politically Mr. Hilburn is a stanch supporter of the democratic party. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Spanish-American War Veterans. Religiously Mr. and Mrs. Hilburn are members of the Church of Christ, Scientist, at Kalispell. Mr. Hilburn has to a remarkable degree enjoyed the confidence of his fellow citizens of Flathead County and the City of Kalispell. In no way is this fact emphasized in so unmistakable a manner as the unanimity with which he has been elected to the various offices of the county and city, he never having been defeated for any office to which he has aspired. He is eminently deserving of the success which he has attained, for he has forced his way to the front through obstacles, overcoming conditions which would have discouraged many less courageous; but he has within him those attributes which never fail of success when backed by energy and ambition. He has ever stood at the forefront in advocating measures which promised to advance the best interests of the city, and he has richly earned the confidence and esteem of the people.

George T. Hodgson came to Montana in 1875 with his wife and one child. He remained only a brief time, but has vivid knowledge of conditions prevailing at Helena and other points in the state. Now a properous retired rancher living at Kalispell, Mr. Hodgson knew that town when wild grass grew several feet high and furnished substantial pasture for great herds of cattle on the very ground where the city's best homes are now built. In Helena he

Mr & Mrs Geo T Hodgson

saw miners running their ditches and digging for gold in the very streets, and he met many wagons piled high with buffalo hides, that being one of the chief commodities of commerce in that day.

Mr. Hodgson was born on the banks of the St. Lawrence River in Canada, the old homestead being in one of the picturesque regions of Canada. His parents were William and Mary (Archie) Hodgson, and he was fourth in a family of ten children. He received his education in the public schools and was working as a clerk in a store when in 1873 he married Miss Euphemia Marcure. She was born in New Brunswick, a daughter of Regis and Ozeta (Theriault) Marcure, of French ancestry. She was educated in public schools to the age of ten and after that in a Sisters School in New Brunswick. For two years after his marriage Mr. Hodgson continued clerking for a general merchant.

In 1875 he and his wife came to Montana. He lived at Missoula six months, being employed by a mercantile firm there. He had come west by railroad train as far as Sioux City, then took a boat up the Missouri River and was thirty-five days in reaching Fort Benton. Before getting to Missoula there was another two weeks' journey by covered wagons. Mr. Hodgson was not satisfied with the Montana of forty-five years ago, and leaving the territory he journeyed by way of Ogden, Utah, and thence by railroad to New Brunswick, where he formed a partnership with a cousin and established a country store in the state of Maine. They did a prosperous and thriving business there for ten years. His earlier visit to the Northwest had impressed him with the charm of the mountain region, and Mr. and Mrs. Hodgson in 1886 disposed of their interests in the East and coming to Montana settled in Flathead County. Mr. Hodgson filed on a homestead, proved up and was soon doing a prosperous business as a farmer and stock man. He developed a fine farm of 240 acres and on that farm he and his wife laid the foundation of the prosperity they enjoy today. In 1917 they sold the farm and bought a fine residence on First Avenue, East, in Kalispell.

Ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hodgson: George, Charles, Sophia, Mary, Lena, Emma, Leonard, Alvenia, William and Fred. All are living except Fred. George married Miss Lena Pauline and is a rancher near Missoula. Sophia is the wife of John McIntosh, an automobile man at Kalispell, and they have three children, Allan, Frank and Helen. Mary is the wife of Burt Hubbard, an electrician at Troy, Montana, and their children are Burnett, Clark, Marie, Kenneth and George. Lena is the wife of Charles Watson, a druggist at Ontario, Oregon, and her children are Phyllis, Alice and Margaret. Emma is the wife of William Monroe, of Seattle. Alvenia married Robert Boreland and has a daughter Roberta. William is a butter maker at Butte.

Mrs. Hodgson was reared in the Catholic faith. Mr. Hodgson is hundred per cent republican in politics. He was elected clerk of the school board and served for a number of years as a member. He and his wife sent their three youngest children to the Kalispell High School.

John Kennedy, assessor of Flathead County, is one of the aggressive young men of this region who has risen through his own efforts to be one of the best representatives of Montana, although he is of Canadian birth, coming into the world at Kingston. He is the son of John and Maggie (Shea) Kennedy, and the youngest of their thirteen children.

Mr. Kennedy was graduated from the Seaforth High School of his native country but came to the United States in 1891, locating at Kalispell, where for fifteen years he was connected with Listel's Cafe. In 1913 he was elected chief clerk for the county assessor, and served as such until 1916. In 1917 he was elected assessor on the democratic ticket and has recently been re-elected to the same office. Mr. Kennedy made application for his papers of naturalization at Saint Paul, Minnesota, and his second papers were taken out at Kalispell.

Mrs. Kennedy was a widow, Mrs. Hattie Reynolds, when she and Mr. Kennedy were married. She is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gould of Wisconsin. Mr. Kennedy is an Odd Fellow and his wife a Rebekah, and she is also an enthusiastic worker in the Woman's Relief Corps of Anderson Camp, Grand Army of the Republic, her father having served his country as a soldier in the war between the North and the South.

Since he became a member of the official force of Flathead County, Mr. Kennedy has proven his worth as a man, and is regarded as one of the county's most valuable citizens. He is earnest, steadfast and reliable, and is rendering a valuable service to the taxpayers by placing a fair and equitable value on their possessions, not permitting any outside influence to swerve him in his work.

Major John Delaney, one of the men who is serving his country in the United States army as a member of the Russian Railroad Service Corps, is held in the highest esteem by his fellow citizens of Whitefish. Mr. Delaney was a master mechanic at Whitefish when he entered the service of his country and was sent from San Francisco to Japan, where he spent a year, and then went forward to Vladivostok and Harbin and still later to Omsk in the interior of Russia. He was promoted to the rank of major after reaching Russia, and is assistant superintendent of construction work. With his comrades he is experiencing the hardships incident to the occupancy of this region, but is enthusiastic in his support of the administration, and firm in his adherence to the democratic party and its principles.

On September 21, 1915, Major Delaney was married to Mrs. Mullin, a widow, with a daughter, Vera, who was graduated from the Flathead High School, and is now a student of the Downer College at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Mrs. Delaney was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, a daughter of George and Emeline Opdike. She attended the public schools of her native state, and later took a course in a nurse's training school, from which she was graduated, and for the subsequent eight years was a trained nurse of Kalispell. She is now conducting the Radium Hotel of Whitefish with remarkable success, and is recognized as one of the best business women of the county. She belongs to those brave American women who in order to release their husbands for military duty threw themselves into the breach and developed into active forces in the industrial world.

Major Delaney is a member of the order of Elks, and his wife of the Royal Neighbors. In his religious faith Major Delaney is a Catholic. Having served the Great Northern Railroad Company as a master mechanic for some years he was well fitted for his present work with the United States forces, and those who knew him in this country know that the work carried on under his supervision is of the best of its kind. He has many warm personal friends in Flathead County who are following his career and they, with his family, feel very proud of him and of the sacrifices he has made in order to uphold this administration in its foreign policies. Both Mr.

and Mrs. Delaney are very fine people and are rightly numbered among the best representatives of Flathead County, loyal and patriotic citizens.

Robert J. De Mers. The merchant is the man who comes into close commercial touch with the people of any neighborhood, and he knows them for what they really are. In dealing with them he learns of their failings and good qualities, and if asked seldom errs in placing the correct estimate upon their rectitude. His position is an important one, for not only does he accommodate the public by furnishing it with the kind of goods they want, but he also adds to the importance of his region by increasing its financial transactions, and generally a man who can successfully conduct a mercantile establishment possesses requirements necessary in a good citizen, else his prosperity would not be of long duration. Such a man is Robert J. De Mers, vice president and manager of the Hot Springs Commercial Company, one of the leading mercantile establishments in this section of the country.

Robert J. De Mers was born at Jocko, Montana, the old Indian agency, a son of Jacques and Leona G. (Garnot) De Mers, both of French ancestry. They had two sons and two daughters, namely: Robert J., Jacques Julian, Corinne and Blanche. At an early day Jacques De Mers came to Montana and was an extensive trader in this state and Indian Territory, with posts at Coeur d'Alene, De Mersville and Frenchtown, and developed into the most important and successful trader in the northwest. He was a man of remarkable insight into human nature, and great kindness of heart. Although in business to make money, he never turned an honest man away, and would give credit whenever he was convinced the man asking it was worthy, even if he was not sure of any payment of his account. His own integrity was unflinching, and he was so recognized as a man of his word that his mere spoken promise was taken as another man's bond. Living as he did at the outposts of civilization, oftentimes his house would be the only one for many miles around, and he kept his door open for all travelers, entertaining them all with an open-handed hospitality not easily imagined in these days of self-centered people. Although it is now many years since this most excellent man rendered his last account, he is remembered with grateful affection by the older settlers, and his example of industry and honesty is held up to the younger business men as one worthy of emulation. When he died in 1889 the entire state lost one of its representative and honorable men, and the mercantile world a potent factor.

Robert J. De Mers had the misfortune to lose his good father when he was only a lad, but he still remembers his teachings, and has shaped his life according to the admirable precepts of that excellent man. He first attended school in a French settlement in Montana, and completed his educational training at Missoula. He then entered the Missoula Mercantile Company, and remained with that concern until he was twenty-two years old, at which time he went to Butte and engaged in a grocery business, which he conducted until his location at Hot Springs, at which time he bought the stock of the Hot Springs Commercial Company, and continued the business under the same name.

Robert J. De Mers was married to Lynetta A. Little, born at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Joseph and Mary (Dunlop) Little. Mrs. De Mers was educated in the schools of Pittsburgh, and took a course in stenography and typewriting. Desiring to acquire something she could fall back upon, she came West and filed on a homestead, much against the will of her family, who felt that she was too venturesome in leaving home for what they regarded was a wild, western country. She came here with the intention of only remaining until she had proved up her homestead, but found more than she imagined was awaiting her in this land of promise, an excellent and devoted husband, a happy home, and, as the years went by, three children, Jacques, Margaret Dunlop and Martha Elinor. Mr. De Mers is a Catholic, and Mrs. De Mers an Episcopalian. In politics he is a stanch republican, although he is the only one of his family to espouse its principles.

The store of which Mr. De Mers is the virtual owner is one worthy of the most metropolitan center. A full line of timely goods is carried, including dry goods, hardware, clothing, boots and shoes, implements, furniture and similar commodities, so that new settlers are able to outfit themselves with everything they need, and the old ones to replenish their homes and ranches.

Mr. De Mers possesses in a large measure those qualities necessary to secure success in a mercantile undertaking of this nature. He is genial, whole-souled and progressive, and a worthy son of a most worthy father. Mrs. De Mers is a highly educated and capable lady who supports her husband in his undertakings and his encouragement of civic improvements. They have gathered about them a circle of very congenial people, and enjoy social relaxation in their company, entertaining and being entertained as only westerners can.

M. M. Hori, proprietor of Hori's Hotel and Cafe at Whitefish, is one of the leading hotelmen of this part of Montana and a man widely known and everywhere respected. He is a native of Japan, who when twenty-four years old came to the United States, and for the past fourteen years has been engaged in the hotel, bakery and restaurant business in the same place. Twenty-three years ago he came to Montana, and for eight years was at Kalispell, and then came to Whitefish. In 1919 he completed a $50,000 hotel and cafe, artistically and luxuriantly furnished and supplied with every modern comfort. The service is perfect, the cuisine excellent and Mr. Hori is a past master in making his guests thoroughly comfortable. In the beautiful lobby of this modern hotel are to be seen some of the most magnificently preserved specimens of elk, buffalo and deer heads to be found on the western coast. The entire establishment is spotless, and the affairs of the hotel are conducted in an efficient manner. Mr. Hori has the hotel supplied every day with fresh fruits and vegetables from his own ranch, and his registered herd of Holstein cattle supply the milk, cream and butter consumed by his guests.

In addition to his hotel property Mr. Hori owns a fine ranch property one mile east of the City of White fish, and takes great pride in his fine herd, one of the best of the Holstein strain to be found in Montana. In addition to supplying his hotel Mr. Hori maintains a fine dairy with the product from this herd.

Mr. Hori was married after coming to the United States to M. Aya. An excellent business man, he has known how to put his natural talents to good use, and his success, while remarkable, is not to be wondered at, for he has steadily and quietly progressed, and has fairly earned all he today possesses. He is one of the most popular landlords in this part of the country, and his natural courtesy and unfailing efficiency have won for him a large and constantly increasing patronage not only from the traveling public, but those of Whitefish and the surrounding country who prefer to shift to his shoulders the

Robert J. De Mers
and Family -

responsibilities attendant upon home making in these days of high prices and shortage of household servants. The people of Whitefish are very proud of the prestige an establishment of this high class confers upon the community, and hold Mr. Hori up as an example of what can be accomplished by one provided he is willing to exert himself and make use of the talents given him by nature.

F. P. Scott, surveyor of Flathead County, and a man very widely known and universally respected, belongs to that class called self-made, for he owes his present position in his community to his own efforts and uprightness of character. He was born at Boulder, Colorado, a son of W. T. and Alta (Green) Scott. Both were born in Iowa and became the parents of three children, of whom F. P. Scott was the youngest.

After attending the public schools of his native state F. P. Scott was graduated from the State College of Colorado, following which he secured the position of civil engineer for the Huntley reclamation project in the service of the United States government, and was at Huntley for four years as civil and irrigation engineer, and then for two years was with the Saint Mary's storage unit of the Milk River project, which added a large and valuable amount of land to the state. Mr. Scott then came to Kalispell, where he was employed as deputy surveyor for three years, and then, in the fall of 1908, was elected to the office of county surveyor, which he still holds. While with the Huntley project Mr. Scott was canal superintendent, and had charge of the field work as acting division engineer of the Milk River project. Since coming to Kalispell he has been mainly engaged in concrete construction work on the bridges and roads of Flathead County, very much improving all of them, and making this section one of the best in the state.

Mr. Scott was married to Miss Angeline McIntyre, of Fort Collins, Colorado, a daughter of John C. McIntyre. Mr. and Mrs. Scott became the parents of two children, namely: Helen Elizabeth and Florence Elinor. In politics Mr. Scott is a republican. He is a Mason and a member of the college fraternity Alpha Kappa Epsilon. Mr. Scott has used his knowledge and experience to forward public improvements, and is an expert in his line. His interest in the bridges and roads of Flathead County is a warm and living issue with him, and he takes pride in what he has already accomplished and has plans for many other changes in the near future. Such men as he are a decided asset to any community and Kalispell is to be congratulated in the acquisition of him and his experienced services. Both he and Mrs. Scott are popular and have gathered about them a delightful and congenial circle of friends.

S. C. Bibee, clerk and recorder of Flathead County, is one of the representative men of his community, who has proven his worth as a man and a citizen. He was born near Shibley's Point, Missouri, a son of James P. and Sarah E. (Brooks) Bibee, being the eldest in a family of five children. After attending the rural schools of his native county S. C. Bibee took a course in the Kirksville State Normal School and fitted himself for office work during the time he was attending the school, spending 3½ years in the United States postal service to provide himself with the necessities of life. In 1910 he came to Montana and became a clerk in the Polson First National Bank, and later became assistant cashier of the Security State Bank of the same place. In 1910 he came to Kalispell to become deputy clerk and recorder of Flathead County, and in the fall of 1918 was elected to the office on the republican ticket, and is still holding it.

Mr. Bibee was married at Browning, Missouri, to Miss Mayme E. Holding, a daughter of LeRoy Holding. Mr. and Mrs. Bibee have one son, Donald Brooks, who was born June 1, 1911. Fraternally Mr. Bibee belongs to the Odd Fellows. Both Mr. and Mrs. Bibee are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in whose good work they take an active part.

Mr. Bibee is a fine type of American manhood, progressive, studious and cultivated. Possessing the confidence of an appreciative public, his advancement is watched with interest and other gifts within the power of his constituents are likely to be made him in the future if he cares to remain in public office, for his worth is recognized and voters want him to have charge of their affairs, for they know that if he has they are certain of receiving a fair deal in every way. In his twofold office Mr. Bibee is discharging his duties in a worthy and efficient manner, which is creditable to himself and his locality. He has made good in every position he has ever held, and has followed the rule of his life to live within his means, to always save something and to render a faithful service to the public. Such men are rare, and when found are appreciated and their services are eagerly sought. Personally Mr. Bibee is pleasant and accommodating, and his friends are legion and enthusiastic with reference to his abilities.

Leslie Duncan. A man of recognized business and executive ability, Leslie Duncan, manager of the Helena branch of the National Biscuit Company, holds a position of responsibility and trust, having full charge of the firm's interests in this city. A son of J. H. Duncan, he was born January 30, 1880, in Cooper County, Missouri, of thrifty Scotch lineage, his emigrant ancestor having emigrated from Scotland to Missouri in pioneer days.

Born in 1858 in Missouri, J. H. Duncan was there bred and educated. Engaging in agricultural pursuits when young, he was engaged in farming in Cooper County until 1884, when he removed with his family to Saline County, Missouri, where he was similarly employed for four years. In 1888 he came to Helena, Montana, which has since been his home. Until 1892 he was in the employ of Sanford & Evans, pioneer merchants of this city, and for several years thereafter worked in the Helena Flour Mill. Making a change of occupation, he was employed for some time by the old Montana Lumber Company, after which he was employed by John T. Murphy, a pioneer grocer of Helena, remaining with him until he sold his business to Bach, Cory & Company. Accepting a position with the new firm, he was manager of its wholesale grocery department until the partnership was dissolved. The following four years he was janitor at the State Capitol, after which he served as jailor during his son Rolla's term as sheriff of Lewis & Clark County. He is now custodian at the State Capitol. He is a stanch republican in politics, and for many years has been an active member of Red Cross Lodge No. 32, Knights of Pythias.

J. H. Duncan married in Missouri Amelia Susan McMahan, who was born in that state in 1861, and to them children have been born as follows: Leslie, the special subject of this sketch; Rolla. engaged in the theatrical business at Lewiston, Idaho; Thomas, who died at the age of two years; Stella, living in Helena, is the widow of Charles ne Flctte, formerly superintendent of the Lewis & Clark County Poor Farm; Elmer lived but two years; Mabel, wife of Emmett McMahan, an oil promoter of California;

Lillian, wife of E. C. Kempter, who has charge of the State Nurseries at Helena; John, who died at the age of two years; Rowena, wife of James Hix, who was until recently engaged in farming at Roxbury, Idaho, is now living in Helena; Irene, attending the Helena Business College; and Grayce, who is with the M. S. T. & T. Company of Helena.

Completing the course of instruction in the public schools of Helena, Leslie Duncan took a business course at the International School of Correspondence at Scranton, Pennsylvania. At the early age of fourteen years he began life as a wage earner in the clothing and dry goods store of L. Manheim, serving as a clerk, and when, about 1896, his employer transferred his business to Anaconda, Montana, Mr. Duncan accompanied him and helped him establish his new store. Returning then to Helena, he clerked six months for Mr. Manheim's successor, P. J. Shellhorn. The following eight years Mr. Duncan served as a clerk in the grocery of C. G. Stubbs, who then sold out to Weinstein & Company. Forming a partnership then with C. G. Stubbs and D. E. White, the firm thus formed established a grocery in the Sixth Ward of Helena, under the name of the Helena Trading Company. Selling his interest in the business at the end of three years, Mr. Duncan accepted a position with the National Biscuit Company, assuming charge of the candy shipping department. A year later, he was made superintendent and city salesman, a position of importance, and proved himself so competent in every respect that in May, 1916, he was made manager of the company's largest establishment in Helena. Under the efficient supervision of Mr. Duncan the business of the Helena branch of the National Biscuit Company, whose plant and offices are located at 1308-22 Boulder Avenue has grown with surprising rapidity, its trade being extensive and highly lucrative.

Religiously Mr. Duncan, true to the faith of his Scotch ancestors, is a stanch Presbyterian. Politically he is identified with the republican party. Fraternally he is a member of State Treasure Camp No. 6306, Modern Woodmen of America; and of Helena Aerie No. 16, Fraternal Order of Eagles. He resides at 660 North Ewing Street, his home being a center of social activity.

Mr. Duncan married in 1897, in Helena, Miss Myrtle Fowler, a daughter of D. D. and Ida (Grandie) Fowler, residents of Seattle, Washington, where Mr. Fowler is actively engaged in mercantile pursuits. Three children have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Duncan, namely: Wesley, born July 4, 1899, was graduated from the Helena High School and is now bookkeeper for the National Biscuit Company; Russell, born August 2, 1900, is employed in the packing department of the National Biscuit Company; and Raleigh, born March 22, 1907. In 1918 Wesley Duncan, the eldest child of the parental household, enlisted for the World war in the Marine Corps, and after special training at Mare Island, California, was qualified as a sharp shooter. He was sent then to Quantico, Virginia, and was ready to go overseas when the armistice was signed.

Elmer L. Cain, of Vandalia, Valley County, came into Montana in 1890 and began his career with the state at Saco. He has spent the last twenty years on the Valley Ranch on Milk River, where for some years he has been identified with stock raising and farming. He is essentially a stock man, one of the old Texas trailsmen who from 1890 to 1893 made trips across the plains from the Lone Star State to Montana.

Mr. Cain was born in Schoharie County, New York, August 25, 1869, a son of Anson and Lora (Phillips) Cain. During his early life the father was a farmer, but finally became a railroad shopman at Utica, New York, and it is believed he spent the remainder of his life in that vicinity. Mrs. Cain subsequently married a Mr. Miller, and she died at Starrucca, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Cain had but two children, Elmer and Minnie.

Elmer L. Cain was reared as an orphan lad and lived in various homes while growing to mature years, and finally fell to the care of his maternal uncle, Joshua Phillips, one of the earliest settlers of Ness county, Kansas. Mr. Phillips went into that region with the New York State Colony, but he subsequently went back east, and when he returned to Kansas in 1883 he brought his nephew with him. The latter attended school at old Schoharie, Ness County, during the winters and rode the range herding cattle during the summer months in Kansas and later in Colorado, for which he was given a man's wages when yet but a boy in years. He and his uncle separated at Las Animas, Colorado, the uncle going to Aspen. For several years afterward they lost track of each other, until by accident the uncle saw the announcement of his nephew's marriage in a Montana paper, and he came down into the Milk River Valley at Vandalia from the west end of the state to visit him. Mr. Phillips is now a neighbor of the Cain ranch.

Elmer L. Cain went from Ness County, Kansas, to Texas in a spring wagon, in company with Clarence Broadbrook, of Saco, and becoming connected with the "N-N" Cattle Company they started north with a trail herd from White Deer, Texas, to Montana, loading the cattle at Panhandle City and unloading them at Windover, Wyoming, trailing them from there on to Prairie Elk, and south of Oswego, Montana. Returning south, Mr. Cain and his partner went to Kansas City, where they remained during the winter, and in the following spring continued the return journey to Texas, from whence they started for another trip over the trail from the same locality and for the same company, but this time drove the entire distance and delivered the stock three months and twelve days after starting. The cattle were delivered to the N-N ranch on the Little Dry, between the Missouri and the Yellowstone rivers, and Mr. Cain spent the remainder of the season with that company with its beef wagon.

Mr. Cain then located north of Hinsdale, and in the following year took a bunch of cow horses to Orin Junction, Wyoming, but went on himself to Trinidad, Colorado, trailing a herd of cattle back to Dodson, Montana, for the Circle Diamond people, the Bloom Cattle Company, completed the season with them, and then returned to his old employers, the "N-N." In the fall of 1894 he began work for Kennedy & Broadbrook, one of whom was his old partner, continuing with them while he worked for wages, a period of about five years, and then entered stock raising for himself on Milk River, at the site of his present ranch.

Although Mr. Cain entered his homestead northwest of Saco, he abandoned it after proof was made, at the end of seven years, and took up his desert claim east of Vandalia, which was the nucleus of his ranch here. While engaged in the cattle business he raised range stock and run them under the brand "U quarter circle 9" on the left hip, and the few cattle he still owns bear this brand. He shipped annually during many years, and during his shipments encountered the panic year of 1907, when there was practically no market for cattle. This particular consignment of seven cars met so stringent a money market that he received but $100 cash on the entire shipment and settled the balance with paper.

A. M. Embrey

Mr. Cain has developed a ranch of 800 acres, which represents public lands taken up by both himself and his wife. His home is the old-fashioned log building of five rooms, and his barn is the real conspicuous improvement of the ranch, a building 30 by 40 feet, with a leanto 16 by 40 feet. He is raising both grain and alfalfa, specializing in maccaroni wheat, which has yielded him forty bushels to the acre, and his rye has yielded thirty bushels to the acre. An irrigation system for his valley lands, one of the large private systems of the county and providing a reservoir area of 160 acres, is one of the features of his farming of first importance.

Mr. Cain has manifested a deep interest in the community schools, and for ten years was a member of the school board, during which time he helped to build five school houses in the district, buildings which are standard and reflect the spirit of progress of the community. In politics he is a democratic voter, casting his first presidential ballot for Mr. Cleveland in Glasgow in 1892. He is also a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity, belonging to Glasgow Lodge.

At Harlem, Montana, August 25, 1902 Mr. Cain was married to Miss Georgie L. McConnell, who came to Montana from Wilmington, Ohio. She was a teacher for a number of years in Savoy, Culbertson, Saco and Hinsdale. She is a graduate of the Wilmington High School, and became a first grade teacher in Montana as early as her teaching experience permitted. She was born in Ontario, Canada, February 28, 1878. She is a relative of Judge McConnell of Helena, Montana. Her mother's name before marriage was Margaret Carruthers, and she bore her husband ten children, namely: Samuel, of Helena; Mrs. Mary Holiday, of Washington, D. C.; Belle, of Wilmington, Ohio; Fred, who died at Butte, Montana; John, of Manitoba, Canada; William, who is with his brother John; David, of British Columbia; Rev. Thomas H., a Presbyterian minister in Florida; Mrs. Cain; and Robert G., of Wilmington, Ohio. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Cain, Elmer Earl, Edith Margaret, Grace Belle, Bertha Louise, Fred Maxwell and Philip Rex.

Austin Morgan Embrey from boyhood to the present has found his business experience chiefly in groceries and provisions. He is widely known as a commission merchant in Montana, and at Great Falls is managing head of the Dairy Products Company of that city.

Mr. Embrey was born at Bealeton, Fauquier County, Virginia, November 12, 1878, a son of Charles O. and Samantha E. (Colbert) Embrey. His father was born in Virginia in 1837 and his mother in West Virginia in 1850. Charles O. Embrey was a Confederate soldier during the Civil war and was a member of Pickett's famous division in the battle of Gettysburg and in other campaigns. After the war he occupied his energies with general merchandising, farming and saw milling at Bealeton. He retired from business in 1909, and he and his wife now make their home at Washington, D. C. He is a Baptist and a democrat in politics. The Embreys are a virile and long-lived family. All the twelve children, seven daughters and five sons, born to Charles O. Embrey and wife are still living.

Austin M., sixth in age among these children, acquired his early education in the public schools of Virginia, but at the age of fifteen left home and went to work in the grocery store of his uncle, Austin Colbert. During the next four years he gained a great deal of detailed knowledge of merchandising and he also carefully saved his earnings to complete his higher education. He finished his education in Wood's Commercial College at Washington. Mr. Embrey had charge of a retail commission business at Greensburg, Pennsylvania, and also managed a wholesale butter and egg business at Pittsburgh. In November, 1906, he came to Montana, and at Butte was associated with the Henningson Produce Company as salesman and superintendent. In July, 1907, he opened a branch of this establishment at Great Falls, and had a financial interest in the concern. In 1916 he reorganized the business under the name of the Great Falls Dairy Products Company and has since been manager, secretary and treasurer of the corporation.

Mr. Embrey is affiliated with Euclid Lodge No. 58, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and the Great Falls Lodge of Perfection. He is a Rotarian and has been a director in the Great Falls Commercial Club for nine years. Politically he is a democrat and is a member of the Baptist Church.

June 23, 1910, Mr. Embrey married Elsie A. Bower, a native of Montana. They have one daughter, Faith Thurston.

Edward Engebritson. It is possible to say of Edward Engebritson, of Redstone, that he has done a man's work in whatever sphere and relationship destiny has placed him. Work has been the primary outlet for his energies and ambitions, and many persistent years have brought him a degree of success and community esteem thoroughly justified.

Mr. Engebritson, who is in point of service one of the older merchants and citizens of Redstone, was born in Chippewa County, Minnesota, February 19, 1876. His father, Christ Engebritson, was born near Christiania, Norway, and came to the United States at the age of eighteen, just after the Civil war. His first settlement was near Stockholm, Wisconsin. He had been trained as a gunsmith, and there being few opportunities to make a living in that occupation he turned his skill to blacksmithing. From Wisconsin he became a pioneer in Minnesota, conducted a shop at Lake City, and finally settled on a homestead in Chippewa County and devoted many years to farming. He died in 1915, at the age of seventy-six. He married Christina Rolighed, a native of Norway who died in early life. Their children were: Annetta, wife of Thomas Holte, of Chippewa County; Edward; and Dina, wife of Christ Johnson, of Swift County, Minnesota. By a second marriage Christ Engebritson had children named Peter, Carl, Even, Alfred, Fritjof, Otto and Stella.

Edward Engebritson grew up on his father's farm, and from the farm home attended the neighboring country school. On the farm was a blacksmith shop where his father continued his trade in combination with farming. In that shop Edward also worked at the anvil and bellows until he acquired considerable skill. He also worked out in summers in the harvest fields and threshing times. On leaving home he went to Minneapolis, secured employment as a cabinet maker, and spent most of his leisure hours away from work attending night school. He also did some college work in Minneapolis.

On leaving his native state Mr. Engebritson moved to North Dakota, entered a homestead near Crosby, but relinquished before proving up to engage in blacksmithing. He conducted a shop at Crosby for six years, and entered heartily into the spirit and activities of the community, serving as a member of the town council, as town clerk, justice of the peace, and chief of the volunteer fire department.

From North Dakota Mr. Engebritson came to Montana and identified himself with the Village of Redstone in its infancy. He entered the hardware business, succeeding Nels Rasmussen, and to that enterprise has devoted most of his time and attention ever since. He owns his business house in Redstone, and was an active member of the Redstone Improvement Association, which did some important development work here.

Mr. Engebritson is also an equal partner with Jack White in the Redstone Coal Mining Company. This industry was established by Mr. White in 1913. The company mine is near the station at Redstone and is a drift under the big hill almost overshadowing the town. The work has been carried back into the hill for a distance of 800 feet, and the tunnels now make a network providing air and easy access to the diggings. This is a lignite deposit, found in two main strata, and is of a quality to make it popular as fuel and through the operations of the company Redstone has become practically independent of outside supplies for heating and lighting.

Mr. Engebritson's father always voted the republican ticket in national affairs, and the son acquired the same party affiliation. The latter's first presidential vote was given to Major McKinley in 1900. He is affiliated with the Lodge of Masons at Redstone.

At Crosby, North Dakota, March 11, 1913, Mr. Engebritson married Miss Dora Wolford, who was born in Martin County, Minnesota, in 1875. She was liberally educated, attending a Minnesota college, and was a teacher until her marriage. Six years later, during the general shortage of teachers in the fall of 1919, she was prevailed upon to "substitute" in the Redstone schools, and taught during that winter. Mr. and Mrs. Engebritson have a daughter, Edith, born in January, 1914.

J. J. Cremans, proprietor of the popular Cadillac Hotel of Whitefish, has for some time been giving the traveling public a first class service and has completed the erection of a new brick hostelry which is one of the finest of its kind in Flathead County if not in this part of the state. Mr. Cremans is an old railroad man, and having traveled almost continuously in his younger days understands and appreciates the needs of those whose business takes them from their homes, and so can cater intelligently and effectively to them.

J. J. Cremans was born in New York City, a son of James and Hannah (Sweeney) Cremans, natives of Ireland, and there reared, attending the schools of that city and those of Somerville, Massachusetts. When he was sixteen years old he ran away from home and went first to New Orleans, Louisiana, and from there traveled over the southern and southwestern states, finally going to Michigan, and spent some time at Crystal Falls and nine years at Ironwood, that state, and while living in the latter city was a member of its City Council and also served as city treasurer. Mr. Cremans then went to San Marcial, New Mexico, as conductor for the Santa Fe Railroad, and was also yardmaster for three years. His wife's health failing, he sought a different climate and coming north was at Duluth, Minnesota, and was in the employ of the Duluth & Iron Range Railroad until 1901, when he came to Kalispell as conductor on the Great Northern Railroad, his run being between Havre and Spokane, and he was also engaged in railroad construction work at one time. Some years ago he located at Whitefish, and for the last three years has been conducting the Cadillac Hotel. For four years he was on the school board of Whitefish and is recognized as being one of the leading men of the place.

Mr. Cremans was married at Stambaugh, Michigan, to Mary Hannan, an educated and talented lady who was engaged in teaching school at Norway, Michigan, at the time of her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Cremans became the parents of the following children: Joseph, who married Miss Maud Bronson, has four sons, Joe, Earl, Jack and Donald, and is a railroad conductor; Mary, who married Charles Manswaring, a railroad conductor; John, who is a railroad man; Christine, who is a graduate of the Spokane High School and the Cheney Normal School, and is now the wife of Bernard R. Huetter, a Spokane contractor; and Tom, who is in the employ of the Great Northern Railroad. Mr. Cremans belongs to the Masons and the Order of Railroad Conductors. He is a very strong republican, and has always voted the straight ticket of his party. He is a progressive man, always giving his moral support to every movement he believes will work out for the good of the majority, and few stand any higher in public esteem. Mrs. Cremans is an ideal hostess, and those enjoying the hospitality of the Cadillac Hotel have reason to appreciate the homelike influence she creates there. She shares the popularity of her husband and is called the "best-liked woman" in Flathead County.

Levi H. Sweetland, who is spending his declining years amid the comforts of the Montana Soldiers Home at Columbia Falls, is not only a veteran of the Civil war, but was a soldier who helped rid Montana of hostile Indians during the '70s.

He was born in LaSalle County, Illinois, son of Harrison W. and Harriet Sweetland. He was twenty-five years of age when he enlisted on June 3, 1864, in Company F of the One Hundred and Forty-Fourth Illinois Infantry. He did guard duty at Columbus, Kentucky, and at other points in the South, and received his honorable discharge at Chicago.

In 1884 he married Mrs. Mary McNary. She died, and in 1885 he married Mrs. Mary M. Brown.

Mr. Sweetland came to Montana in 1876. For five years he was a regular soldier and participated in many of the notable Indian campaigns. On May 7, 1877, he was under General Miles in an all day battle with the Sioux and Cheyenne tribes. September 30, 1877, he was in a battle which resulted in a victory for the American troops against the Nez Perce Indians.

Mr. Sweetland filed on a homestead and developed a fine ranch, planting fruit and shade trees, and he still owns this estate, which is rented, while he enjoys the companionship of some of his old comrades at Columbia Falls. Mr. Sweetland is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and in politics is a stanch republican. He came to Montana when much of the country was wild and inhabited only by Indians, and has made good use of his opportunities, has exercised industry and always manifested the qualities of a good citizen. He served some years as a school director. He was deprived of the companionship of his good wife by her death in 1902. She was a splendid Christian woman and had a host of friends. Mr. and Mrs. Sweetland were very fond of children, and their home was known as the orphans home. Sometimes they had as many as six or eight orphan children. When death would break up a family in their community, leaving dependent children, the invariable answer to the question as to what would be done with these orphans was that they should be placed with Mr. and Mrs. Sweetland. Thus they performed an unselfish service in rearing and providing for so many young people.

William Wamer is an old time Montana citizen, a resident of the territory and state over forty

MR. AND MRS. J. H. STEVENS AND FAMILY
Taken in 1912

years, and as a veteran Union soldier is now spending his declining days in the Montana Soldiers Home at Columbia Falls.

He was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, a son of Philip and Prudence Wamer, and in 1837, when he was a child, his parents moved to Bloomington, Illinois. He acquired his education in the public schools of that state. As a young man with all the strength and vigor of youth he enlisted in Piatt County, Illinois, in Company F of the Second Illinois Cavalry, under Colonel Noble of Bloomington. He was in one of the early fights at the beginning of the campaign for the Mississippi Valley at Belmont, Missouri, following which he was at Columbus, Kentucky, where the Second Illinois Cavalry were the first troops to enter the city. He was also at Holly Springs, Mississippi, at Oxford, Tennessee, and in the battles of Champion Hill and the many engagements included in the siege of Vicksburg. He was under Grant and Sherman as a member of the Thirteenth Army Corps. After Vicksburg he was at Jackson, Mississippi, and the concluding months of his service were spent in Southern Texas. He was mustered out at San Antonio November 25, 1865, after having spent four years, four months and ten days as a Union soldier. He had enlisted for three years and reenlisted for another three years or during the war at New Iberia, Louisiana. Thus he fought from practically the beginning to the very end of the struggle for the integrity of the Union.

After getting his discharge he returned home, and on February 19, 1873, in Missouri, married Miss Zina See, a native of Illinois, and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan See. To their marriage were born six children, Maud, Pearl, Cary, Lula, Lucy, and Edna. Those who reached mature years finished their educations in the high school at Great Falls, Montana. Maud and Edna were both graduates. Maud, now deceased, was the wife of George Stuffel and had two children, Gladys and Louis. Cary married Thomas Hurley, and has two children, Francis and Helen. Lula is the wife of Theodore Johnson and has a daughter, Mabel. Lucy married Edward Sanborn, and her four children were Harold, Leslie, William and Bettie. Edna became the wife of Harry Adams and has a daughter, Gladys Jane.

Mr. and Mrs. Wamer were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Great Falls. He is affiliated with Custer Post No. 5 of the Grand Army of the Republic, and politically has always voted in line with the principles for which he fought as a soldier, with the republican party.

In 1878 Mr. Wamer came overland to Montana, arriving at Bozeman. Two years later Mrs. Wamer followed him, coming to Fort Benton by boat. They lived at Fort Benton for 4½ years, and then moved to Great Falls, where Mr. Wamer was one of the earliest pioneers. He erected the first house in that town and was engaged in the livery business for a number of years. Later he bought a relinquishment and developed his claim and homestead for twelve years. After that he returned to Great Falls and was a resident of that city until he entered the Montana Soldiers Home.

Jess H. Stevens is carrying on a general law practice at Kalispell. He was born at Salina, Kansas, January 25, 1877, a son of John A. and Sarah I. (Gilstrap) Stevens.

Jess H. Stevens obtained a liberal education in the high school of Centerville, Iowa, to which city his parents had moved when he was still a lad, and then read law and became a student of the law department of Drake University of Des Moines, Iowa. In 1900 he was admitted to the Iowa bar and the following year to that of Montana, having come to Kalispell in that year. Mr. Stevens steadily advanced in his profession and in 1908 was elected attorney for Flathead County. During his term of office he had appointed the first probation officer in the state, the following circumstances leading him to ask for the appointment. Three boys were arrested and jailed. Upon inquiry Mr. Stevens found they were all old offenders who had been in the reform school, who had so little benefited by their former punishment that they had again broken the law. He felt that to return them to the reform school would only increase their criminality, so he sought to have them placed in the charge of a responsible party so they could have a real chance to redeem themselves. His plan proved so successful that others took the matter up and now the custom prevails all over the state. Mr. Stevens belongs to the Northwestern Montana and American Bar associations, and is a believer in these professional organizations.

While still a student at Drake University Mr. Stevens enlisted in Company E, Fiftieth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and served during the Spanish-American war.

He was married to Miss Helen Howard, of Kirkwood, Georgia, a daughter of Colonel George W. and Sarah Howard, the former of whom was a colonel in the Confederate army. Mrs. Stevens was educated in the schools of Atlanta and Athens, Georgia, and was graduated from the Kirkwood, Georgia, High School. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens had two children, Sarah Martha, generally called "Dixie"; and John Howard. On September 26, 1912, Mrs. Stevens was taken from her home and family by death. She was a lovely lady and her loss was deeply felt by the entire community. Mr. Stevens is a Mason and Odd Fellow and belongs to the Modern Woodmen. In politics he is a stanch republican, and was delegated to represent his district at the national convention of his party which nominated Charles E. Hughes for the presidency at Chicago in 1916, and has also served as delegate to republican state conventions. He was a member of the committee on resolutions at the Great Falls convention of the republican party in 1912 that made the first endorsement of woman suffrage in Montana, and as a delegate to the national convention he was in favor of granting the right of franchise to women. In 1920 he was a candidate for the republican nomination for associate justice of the State Supreme Court, but was defeated by a narrow margin of votes. Mr. Stevens is a firm believer in a non-partisan judiciary. During the more than twenty years he has been in practice at Kalispell he has proven his worth as a man and attorney, and in his practice is reaping the results of his integrity, legal knowledge and general uprightness.

Mrs. Harriet Shoaf, proprietor of the Lindell rooming house of Whitefish, is one of the active business women of Flathead County and one who enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who know her. She was born in Franklin County, Ohio, a daughter of Washington and Martha E. (Ludlow) Simpson, the latter being a native of Canada of English parentage. Washington Simpson was born in Ross County, Ohio, and was a farmer by occupation. He and his wife had twelve children, of whom Mrs. Shoaf was the third in order of birth.

Growing up in Franklin County, Ohio, Harriet Simpson attended its schools and was there united in marriage with Henry Shoaf. Mr. and Mrs. Shoaf became the parents of the following children: Cary, who died at the age of nine years; Herbert, who is a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal

Church, married Nellie Sams, a talented vocalist, and their children are Herbert, Jr., Doris, Evelyn, Aubrey, Nellie and Josephine; Martha who married J. W. Schofield, of Fullerton, Nebraska, has a son, Marion, a graduate of the Boone County, Nebraska, High School; Randall, who is employed by the Great Northern Railroad at Whitefish; James, who is master mechanic on the Great Northern Railroad, resides at Great Falls, and is married to Marie Lano, and has one daughter, Mary Ellen; John, who died at the age of thirty-one years, was a railroad conductor, was injured in an accident on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad in Nebraska, and left a widow, who had borne the maiden name of Hazel Hause, and one son, Harry; and Marie, who married J. E. Harrison, an engineer of the Great Northern Railroad, has a son, Jacque. She was educated at Wesley University and specialized in music, becoming a fine vocalist. In 1917 Mr. Shoaf was taken from his family by death, and is sincerely mourned, for he had been a kind and indulgent husband and father. Mrs. Shoaf has continued her rooming house business, although in 1919 much of the responsibility was taken off her shoulders by Mrs. Harrison.

Mr. Shoaf early connected himself with the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which Mrs. Shoaf also belongs. In politics he was a republican. Mrs. Shoaf belongs to the Eastern Star. For twenty-five years Mr. and Mrs. Shoaf were residents of Nebraska, spending fifteen years of that time in the suburbs of Lincoln, where the children were educated. For six years Mrs. Shoaf was engaged in institutional work as matron at the Lincoln Girls' Industrial Home at Milford, Nebraska, and was very competent and well liked. At the time of Mr. Shoaf's death Mrs. Shoaf was conducting a bakery and restaurant in addition to her rooming house, but later sold them. She is a bright, progressive woman, optimistic and energetic. Her great aim in life was to give her children good educational advantages, and deemed no sacrifice too great to accomplish it. She has been spared to see her children develop into fine men and women as the result of her foresight and watchful care.

Mother St. Joseph is the Mother Superior of the "Religious Hospitalers of St. Joseph," located at Polson, Montana. This organization came here from Kingston, Ontario, Canada, to open a hospital, and besides Mother St. Joseph there are two other sisters in charge, Sister Mary of the Sacred Heart and Sister Leahy. The hospital was opened in September, 1916, and has used temporary quarters, but for all the disadvantage the organization has accomplished a magnificent work and has rendered a great service to the people of the Flathead Valley. All classes have learned to appreciate the good done by these consecrated hospitalers, and plans are now under way for the construction of a fireproof $30,000 hospital, that will give the Flathead country hospital facilities equal to any in any part of the state. The subscription list for the building was headed by Colonel A. A. White, who gave his personal check for $1,000. He was moved to this act by special gratitude to Sister St. Joseph for her kind attention to him during a severe illness.

Mother St. Joseph came of a Catholic family and at the age of fifteen determined to consecrate her life to the church and to helping suffering humanity. She had a two years' trial as a novice and was then accepted by the community and has now spent forty-seven years in dutiful obedience to her vows. In the course of her experience she lived at Cornwall, Canada, at Chicago, and then at Kingston, Ontario. While there a call came from Father O'Maley of Polson for volunteers to establish a hospital, and Mother St. Joseph with two other sisters, Sister Mary of the Sacred Heart and Sister Leahy, were the volunteers for the arduous service.

I. R. Afflerbaugh, proprietor of the Polson Packing Company, has been a resident of Montana twenty years, and has gained his standing as a business man and citizen in the Flathead country and is extremely loyal to his favorite section of Montana.

He was born in Nebraska, a son of N. W. and Leah (Erb) Afflerbaugh, and received his education in the public schools of his native state. Twenty years ago when he came to Montana he settled at LaSalle, locating on a farm, and subsequently homesteaded at Polson.

In Nebraska he married Miss Dora Steiger, a native of Illinois, but reared and educated in Nebraska. Her parents were Jacob and Sophie (Snyder) Steiger.

Mr. Afflerbaugh on moving to his homestead at Polson engaged in farming and stock raising, and gradually has prospered and made his present business one of the leading institutions of its kind in Northern Montana. He and his wife have five children, Harvey, Reta, Loren, Ira and Wilber. All are being given the advantages of the Polson High School. Mr. and Mrs. Afflerbaugh attend the Methodist Episcopal Church. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and in politics supports the republican party. He served as a member of the school board at LaSalle and also at Valley View, and has always taken an interest in educational matters. His business record can be surveyed without finding a flaw, and at every stage of his career he has deserved the esteem of his fellow men. Mrs. Afflerbaugh is a fine homemaker, and is a Christian woman of refinement and culture.

J. K. Howe, of Hot Springs, is one of the honored veterans of America's great war between its two sections over half a century ago. He was born at Montpelier, Vermont, a son of John and Polly (Reed) Howe, natives of New England. In 1857 J. K. Howe went as far west as Minnesota, and was residing in that state when, at the age of twenty-three years, he enlisted in Company D, Seventh Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and his first year in the army was spent fighting Indians in Minnesota and the more western country. He was sent south with his regiment, and for six months was stationed at St. Louis, Missouri, and then was engaged in raiding expeditions in different parts of the south, and was discharged in Minnesota after a brave and gallant service.

In 1861 Mr. Howe was married to Elizabeth Yolton, and they had two children, namely: Irwin, who married Justine Lies, is president of the Howe News Bureau, of Chicago, Illinois, and has three children, Alice, Margaret and Fred; and Carrie, who married Ed Rudd, lives at Neosho, Missouri, and has four children; Blanche, Harry, Ward and Ella. On September 17, 1876, Mr. Howe was married secondly to Margaret Nesmith, born in Schuylkill, Pennsylvania, a daughter of James and Agnes (McIntyre) Nesmith, natives of Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. Howe became the parents of four children, namely: James; Mary, who married John Christie, resides at Camas, Montana, on a ranch; and has two children, Margaret and Elsie; Clarence, who married Lulu Webb, of Oklahoma, resides in Minnesota, and has four children, Raymond, Emma, Elizabeth and Irwin; and Hattie, who married Harvey Burke, a ranchman of Camas Prairie has a son, Joseph.

Mr. and Mrs. Howe belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church of Hot Springs. When he was living in Minnesota Mr. Howe joined the Grand Army of the Republic, and enjoys meeting his old comrades at the different reunions. No history of Montana would be complete without definite mention of the women of this state. Side by side they worked with their husbands, giving them at all times a hearty support, and never faltered no matter how difficult the way. They brought up their children to be useful men and women, and can now look back upon well spent lives.

Coming to Montana many years ago, Mr. and Mrs. Howe developed a valuable ranch, and lived upon it until increasing years suggested a retirement, and they now reside at Hot Springs, where they are enjoying the comforts their industry and thrift have provided for them. They are most estimable people who enjoy the respect and confidence of a wide circle of friends. Their children have done well and are winning approval in the several communities in which they have settled. It is such people as Mr. and Mrs. Howe and their sons and daughters who make up the great backbone of American citizenship, and are developing the country west of the Mississippi River into the great section it has become. They are naturally proud of what they have accomplished, they and the other pioneers, and the coming generations will look back and revere their memory.

Arlie M. Foor began his career at Wolf Point in 1917 as a young and hopeful lawyer, practiced with his old classmate of law school, Hugh N. Marron, until he left his office to enter the army, and since his military service has given his time and enthusiasm to his duties as executive secretary of the Wolf Point Commercial Club. He has been the real leader of that organization, some of whose achievements are briefly noted in the following paragraphs.

Mr. Foor was born at Lithopolis, Ohio, July 29, 1892. The name Foor is said to be a corruption of Foos, and the remote ancestors probably came from Denmark. The grandfather of the Montana lawyer was George Foor, who settled in Ohio from Pennsylvania, and like most of the earlier generations of the family was a farmer. He spent many years in Central Ohio, and is buried at Lithopolis. In his family were four sons and three daughters: Calvin, a farmer who died at Ashville, Ohio; Frank, who lives at Ashville; Ella, who died at Jefferson, Ohio, wife of Henry Weimer; Harvey, father of Arlie M.; Bertha, Mrs. Harvey M. Morehart, of Canal Winchester, Ohio; Ida, wife of Lute Heller, of Columbus, Ohio; and Albert, of Lithopolis.

Harvey Foor was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, and spent his brief career as a farmer. He died in February, 1901, at the age of thirty-five. He married Rhea A. Morehart, daughter of William and Mary (Fellers) Morehart. The Morehart family is also of Danish ancestry. Rhea Morehart was born in Greencastle, Ohio, where her parents located a few years before the beginning of the Civil war as emigrants from Pennsylvania. She had three brothers: Harvey, of Canal Winchester, Ohio; Jesse, a farmer in the same community; and William, a farmer at Pickerington, Ohio. Harvey Foor and wife were the parents of five children: Arlie M.; Clarence, a farmer near the old Foor home; Raymond, also in the same vicinity; Forrest, a teacher in Fairfield County, Ohio; and Ercell, who recently completed her high school education at Canal Winchester. Forrest Foor served as a first class seaman in the navy during the World war, and with his brother Arlie shares in the credit for the military record of this generation of the family.

Arlie M. Foor spent his boyhood in the country near the Village of Lithopolis, and did not relieve himself entirely of the responsibilities of work on the farm until he was nineteen. In 1909 he graduated from the Canal Winchester High School, for two years was principal of the schools at Greencastle, Ohio, and then pursued his legal studies in Valparaiso University in Indiana, graduating in June, 1916. For about a year he practiced at Winchester, Indiana, being associated with an old time lawyer of the locality, Benjamin F. Marsh, under the name Marsh & Foor. He tried his first law suit there.

In the meantime he has been keeping up an active correspondence with Hugh Marron, who immediately on leaving the law school of Valparaiso University had come into Montana. It was altogether due to the influence of Mr. Marron that Mr. Foor came out to the Treasure state, and they became associated in a general practice at Wolf Point, until their firm was dissolved and the members went into the army.

In March, 1918, at Miles City, Mr. Foor enlisted and was stationed at Fort Keogh as an office man until June, was then transferred to the navy as a musician, and sent to Salt Lake, Utah, and subsequently at Bremerton, Washington, was placed in the training camp band and remained there until March 12, 1919, when he was put on the inactive list and allowed to resume his civil duties. Mr. Foor organized the Leonard Dethman Post No. 22 of the American Legion, and is chairman of its executive committee.

With his return to Wolf Point Mr. Foor accepted the responsibilities of secretary of the Wolf Point Commercial Club. He has handled the heavy work of this organization, and in many cases has initiated and brought success to movements under the club's auspices. Some of these achievements are noted briefly as follows: The establishment of a United States Free Employment Service at Wolf Point; a central distributing point for weather forecasts of the weather bureau; establishment of a merchants association, of which Mr. Foor is secretary; a community fair association at Wolf Point, providing for rural and other exhibits properly programmed; the working out and establishment of the most feasible route for the Powder River Trail, connecting Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, and El Paso, Texas; the acquisition through the club leadership of additional territory for the townsite of Wolf Point; and the club's initiative in the establishment through this region of the Roosevelt Highway. In this matter Mr. Foor initiated the correspondence and carried a large share of the total burden of the undertaking. The Commercial Club was also responsible for the establishment of a department of music in the Wolf Point schools.

Mr. Foor is unmarried. Though reared in a democratic atmosphere, his early observation and convictions led him to alliance with the republican party, and he cast his first presidential vote for Mr. Hughes in 1916. Fraternally he is a past noble grand of Lee Lodge No. 386 of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Canal Winchester; a member of the Patrons of Husbandry in that community; and joined the Masons at Lithopolis, but is now a member of Loyalty Lodge No. 121 at Wolf Point.

Arthur C. Dorr was called to the superintendency of the Industrial School of Montana at Miles City in June, 1914. This school, otherwise known as the State Reform School, is one of the important institutions of Montana, and it has been the peculiar good fortune of all confined to its care that the school has been under such able and experienced administration as that given by Mr. Dorr.

Mr. Dorr is a veteran institutional and social service worker, and has given that work practically a lifetime of study and experience.

He was born at Rochester, Minnesota, June 2, 1875. The Dorr family was established in the United States by Gustave Dorr, who came from Frankfurt-on-the-Main, and spent his last years in Minnesota. He is buried at Pleasant Grove in that state. He was a man of great accomplishment, spoke seven different languages, and came to the United States at the age of twenty-one. He was a business man. His first wife was a Mrs. Reeder, and she became the mother of his children, three daughters and two sons surviving him.

One of them was Edwin Dorr, who was born in Pennsylvania and prior to the Civil war moved to Illinois and thence to Minnesota. He married, in Olmsted County, Minnesota, Miss Emma Russell, and they are now living at Eugene, Oregon.

Arthur C. Dorr, the oldest survivor of five children, was reared and educated in Minnesota and acquired his first experience in institutional work there. To the age of sixteen he lived on a farm, attended rural schools, and remained at home until reaching his majority. Up to that time his practical experience had been gained as an employe of his father in a store. At the age of twenty-one he became an employe in the State Insane Hospital at Rochester, and was there four years. His personal qualifications then gained for him the office of steward in the Hastings State Hospital in Minnesota, and he was connected with that institution for seven years. He was then invited to the office of the Minnesota State Board of Control in the investigation and inspection service of the institutions under that board, and followed that work for three years. For 2½ years he was assistant superintendent of the Training School at Red Wing, Minnesota, and for two years steward at the St. Cloud Reformatory. From there he was called to Montana to become superintendent of the Industrial School at Miles City.

Six years ago the State School at Miles City owned 98½ acres of land with five main buildings. Since then 220 acres have been purchased, and an additional area of 480 acres of school lands have been turned over to the use of the institution by the state. This gives a farm and industrial property of more than 800 acres. During Mr. Dorr's administration stock barns have been built, chicken house, cold storage and dairy house erected, and the farm is conducted on an intensive and scientific system of management under the supervision of a chief farmer, who also has charge of the dairy and other stock interests. Sufficient crops are produced to supply the institution, and as an additional source of profit to the institution and as a means of stimulating dairying in that section of the state a herd of pure-bred Holstein cattle is maintained. With all this equipment Mr. Dorr is able to make the institution realize the purposes for which it was founded and provide means of industrial vocational education for the delinquents committed to the school. A complete course of instruction is maintained from the first to the eighth grades.

Mr. Dorr has found other opportunities to identify himself usefully with the state and his home community. He is a member of the Miles City Chamber of Commerce, being on its agricultural committee, is one of the commissioners of the Tongue and Yellowstone River Irrigation District, served as president of the Miles City Club in 1918, is superintendent of the Swine and Poultry Department of the Custer County Fair, and is a member of the executive board of the Custer County Farm and Stock Bureau. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masons, Elks and Royal Arcanum.

At Rochester, Minnesota, April 17, 1899, he married Miss Louisa Pedersen. Her father, H. O. Pedersen, came from Norway, was an early settler at Rochester, where he followed his trade as a blacksmith, and was the father of four daughters and one son. Mrs. Dorr was born at Rochester. They have three children: Alice, Mildred and Elsie.

Joseph H. Klinkhammer, one of the early settlers of Wolf Point, and as a business man and public official vitally identified with the upbuilding of the community, has spent his life in the northwestern states of Minnesota, South Dakota and Montana, and represents the third generation of the Klinkhammer family in America.

His grandparents were Gerhard and Margaret (Vogelsberg) Klinkhammer, who emigrated from the Province of Alsace, first locating in Wisconsin, and then moved out to Minnesota territory when there was not even a wagon road in that great expanse of country. The head of navigation on the Mississippi was not yet distinguished by even the villages of St. Paul and Minneapolis. The Klinkhammers settled three miles west of New Prague, where Gerhard Klinkhammer spent the rest of his life as a farmer and is buried. He and his wife had two sons and a daughter, all of whom married and reared families: Joseph, who spent his life in LeSeur County, Minnesota; Peter, a retired farmer and one of the large land holders of Southern Minnesota; and Mary, Mrs. John J. Lenz, of Nobles County, Minnesota.

Peter Klinkhammer, who represents the second generation of the family in America, was born in Alsace, near Cologne, Germany, and was six years of age when his parents came to America and settled in Wisconsin. He grew up in Minnesota, and in 1862 became a Union soldier, serving three years and seven days, until the surrender of General Lee's army. He was a private in Company G of the 10th Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. Soon after his enlistment the Sioux Indians went on the war path, and the 10th Minnesota was sent back from the South to protect the frontier, and Peter Klinkhammer was on duty during the pursuit and rounding up of the hostiles after the massacre at New Ulm. When Chief Little Crow and his band of warriors were captured the entire tribe was marched across Dakota to some point in Montana, where they were corralled. Part of the 10th Minnesota was detailed on this expedition, and then returned by river to St. Paul, only to find that some of the Sioux had escaped from Montana and had returned to their favorite camping grounds in Minnesota. Peter Klinkhammer was present at Mankato at the execution of the thirty-seven ringleaders of the Sioux tribe for their part in the work of the New Ulm massacre. After this Indian campaign Peter Klinkhammer saw, as a participant, some of the great battles of the war in the South and ended his service at St. Louis. He was discharged at Fort Snelling in Minnesota, and then returned to his farm and became one of the most successful agriculturists in his part of Minnesota. With the accumulation of capital he sought other interests and engaged in banking as a stockholder in a bank at Ellsworth, Minnesota. He is a democrat in politics and his family are Catholics.

Peter Klinkhammer married Louise Johanna Witt, daughter of Carl Witt, who came from the Province of Pommern, Germany, to Minnesota. He spent the rest of his life as a miller and farmer in Scott County. Mrs. Peter Klinkhammer died in 1895.

She was the mother of the following children: Joseph H., of Wolf Point; Margaret, Mrs. John Switzer, of Nobles County, Minnesota; Carl, a farmer near Adrian, Minnesota; John J., of Sidney, New York; William, of East Grand Forks, Minnesota; Peter, a miner and stock man of Hump, Idaho; Gerhard, of Sioux City, Iowa; Mary, still at home with her father; and Barbara, wife of Mat Giesen, of Scott County, Minnesota.

Joseph H. Klinkhammer was born forty miles south of the "Twin Cities" February 18, 1873, and spent most of his boyhood on his father's farm in LeSeuer County. He attended country schools, and at the age of fifteen went with his parents to Nobles County and came to manhood near Ellsworth, Iowa, a town on the Minnesota-Iowa line. About that time he acquired the butcher's trade and first engaged in the business at Ellsworth, and from there moved to Rock Rapids, Iowa, where he operated a butcher shop two years, and also proved up a homestead. He commuted after a brief residence and sold the land and improvements. His next home and place of business was at Mitchell, South Dakota, where he lived for six years, engaging in the meat business.

In March, 1912, Mr. Klinkhammer came from South Dakota to Wolf Point, and was the first to open a butcher's shop in the little hamlet. He engaged in that essential line of business for six years, and participated with his neighbors in the joint action necessary to build up a business community. After leaving the retail meat business he turned his energies to the ice industry, which is his present work. He is also identified in some measure with farming upon the homestead entered and proved up by his wife.

The first official service Mr. Klinkhammer rendered Wolf Point was as fire chief. He resigned that office when he was elected the first mayor of the town in the fall of 1915. He was re-elected in the spring of 1916, and with the aid of a strong council he made his administration one of distinct improvement and benefit to the community. The first sidewalk building was done under him as mayor, the town was bonded for waterworks, the first electric lights were installed and the first street lights placed. Two additions were platted to the original townsite, an eighty-acre tract on the north and an eighty-acre tract on the south, on which many of the better residences of the town have been built. A general grade was established for the city, also an up to date fire department provided, and in other ways the preliminaries of a substantial city were wisely arranged.

Mr. Klinkhammer is a democrat in politics. He married at Wolf Point November 28, 1915, Miss Edith Dexter, who was born in Wisconsin in March, 1891, the youngest of the four children of Maynard and Emma Dexter. Her parents are farmers of McCone County, Montana. Mr. and Mrs. Klinkhammer have one daughter, Louise, born in January, 1917.

Hugh N. Marron has been a successful lawyer at Wolf Point since July, 1916, though for about half a year he was absent from his office and professional work to serve with the colors during the World war.

Mr. Marron was born at Waucoma, Iowa, October 5, 1893, and is of the third generation of the Marron family in America. His grandparents, Hugh and Catherine Marron, came to this country from County Cork, Ireland, during the forties, and after a brief residence in Ohio moved out to Iowa in 1849. They were pioneers in that state, and developed a modern farm in Winneshiek County, where both of them spent their last days. They were the parents of four sons and three daughters: Thomas, a farmer at Waucoma; Robert, who was killed by a bandit while sheriff of a Montana County; Joseph, who died in Iowa; James; Mrs. Anna Tierney, of Austin, Minnesota; Rose, who married Edward Laird, of Portland, Oregon; and Celia wife of Harry Gaffney, of Portland.

James Marron, father of the Montana lawyer, was born at Milan, Ohio, but has spent his active career as a farmer in the vicinity of Waucoma, Iowa. He married Anna Traufler, who was born at Sumner, Iowa, in 1874, and is about three years younger than her husband. Her parents were natives of Luxemburg, Germany. Hugh is the oldest of the children of James Marron and wife. His sister Irene lives in Waucoma; his brother Harry is a farmer on the old homestead; William was still in the United States army in 1920 at Camp Grant, Illinois; George is a student in the University of Missouri; and Florence and Frank are completing their high school educations.

Hugh N. Marron grew up on a farm, and his boyhood memories are altogether associated with an Iowa rural community. He finished his high school work at Waucoma, and two years later, in 1912, graduated from the Valder Business College at Decorah, Iowa. At the age of nineteen, having decided upon his life work, he entered Valparaiso University in Indiana, and completed the law school course in 1916. He received his diploma in June, and the following month came to Montana. After a brief time at Poplar associated with Senator Dana Easton he came to Wolf Point and succeeded to the practice and the office of J. P. Murphy.

His first court case outside a justice court was tried at Great Falls before Judge George M. Borrquin in the Federal District Court. He was attorney for the defendant in a grand larceny case. Since then his practice has extended to all classes of litigation, both in Federal and state courts, including bankruptcy proceedings. His reputation is widely extended as a successful criminal lawyer. He defended Johnson, charged with shooting his wife and daughter, assault in the first degree, and his client received only a short sentence. He cleared Bert Warwick, charged with assault in the first degree, with intent to kill. He has also handled many contests before the courts involving titles to land entries, numerous divorce cases involving wealth and property considerations, and few lawyers of his age have had a more versatile experience in their profession.

Mr. Marron enlisted for the World war in June, 1918, and spent five months in the naval officers training school in San Francisco. He was there when the armistice was signed, and received his honorable discharge in December, 1918. He took an active part in the organization of the Leonard Deitman Post of the American Legion at Wolf Point. While his father was an old-line democrat, Mr. Marron is a republican, and is a man of convictions gained by close study of political questions. He is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus, being an official in the Wolf Point Council. He is a member of the Wolf Point Commercial Club, which he has served as a director, and during the war was a member of the four-minute men and is a popular speaker, frequently designated as a toast-master at banquets and entertainments. He is one of the three managers of the Wolf Point Co-operative Association and as attorney he represents two of the banks of the city. On June 14, 1920, Mr. Marron was appointed city attorney for the city of Wolf Point.

On June 9, 1920, Mr. Marron was united in marriage to Rose C. Pogreba in St. Ann's Cathedral, Great Falls, Montana. Mrs. Marron was born and raised in Great Falls, and at the time of her marriage was in charge of the collection department of the Conrad Banking Company of Great Falls, having served in that capacity for several years.

Thomas M. Morrow, M. D. The active experience of Doctor Morrow as a physician and surgeon in Montana began in 1913. He was one of the first volunteers in the state to join the Medical Reserve Corps, and for nearly two years was in the army as a medical officer, spending more than six months of that time in France and experiencing some of the stern actualities of modern warfare in the late summer of 1918.

Doctor Morrow, who since leaving the army has found his abilities welcomed at Wolf Point, was born at Ardoch, North Dakota, November 21, 1888. His father, George L. Morrow, a native of Ontario, Canada, was one of the pioneers of the Red River Valley of North Dakota, going there from Perth, Ontario, in the early '70s. He spent his active life as an expert accountant and died at Minot, North Dakota, in February, 1919, at the age of about sixty years. He married Mary Malloy, a native of Pembroke, Ontario, and daughter of Patrick Malloy. She is still living at Minot. A brief record of the family is as follows: Frank J., proprietor of a department store at Minot; George P., manager of a wholesale grocery house at Brandon, Manitoba; Dr. Thomas M.; John C., a three-year veteran of the World war with the Canadian Expeditionary Forces, and one of the three surviving men of the Third Machine Gun Battalion, is manager of a wholesale grocery house at Regina, Saskatchewan; Genevieve is Sister St. Ignatius, superintendent of nurses at St. Mary's Hospital in Minneapolis; William D. is a student of dentistry in Creighton Dental College at Omaha; and Eileen is completing her education in St. Catherine's College at St. Paul.

When Doctor Morrow was four years of age his parents moved to Minot, North Dakota, where he grew to manhood. He attended the public schools of that city, and then entered Creighton University at Omaha, Nebraska, taking his Bachelor of Science degree in the regular collegiate course and then remaining a student of medicine until he graduated in April, 1911. The following two years he received special training as a surgeon in eye, ear, nose and throat work at St. Mary's Hospital in Minneapolis.

Doctor Morrow came to Montana from the Twin Cities of Minnesota in 1913, and engaged in general practice at Medicine Lake for five years.

Doctor Morrow volunteered from that point, receiving his commission in July, 1917, and reported and trained in the Medical Officers Training Camp at Fort Riley, Kansas. After seventeen weeks in the camp he was assigned to duty at the Base Hospital there, and later completed a two months' special course in war surgery at Philadelphia. Following that he was on duty on the surgical staff at Camp Wadsworth, South Carolina, for about nine months, and was then ordered overseas. He sailed from Hoboken on the transport Kroonland, and disembarked at Brest in the latter part of July, 1918. His first assignment was as chief of the medical service at Allerey with Provisional Hospital No. 4. For a time he was also with the American troops in the Argonne region, and later was given special duty in eye, ear, nose and throat work at Base Hospital No. 53 at Langres. Doctor Morrow returned to the United States as a casual, leaving Bordeaux in February, 1919, with Convalescent Medical Detachment No. 114 aboard the ship Atenas, and landed at Pier No. 2, Brooklyn, March 16th, hospitalized at Embarkation Hospital No. 2, New York Polyclinic at West Fifty-ninth Street, and was transferred to the United States General Hospital No. 29 at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, where he received his honorable discharge April 28, 1919.

On returning to Montana Doctor Morrow resumed his professional work as a resident of Wolf Point. He holds the office of Special Examiner of the United States Public Health Service and is also county physician for Roosevelt County.

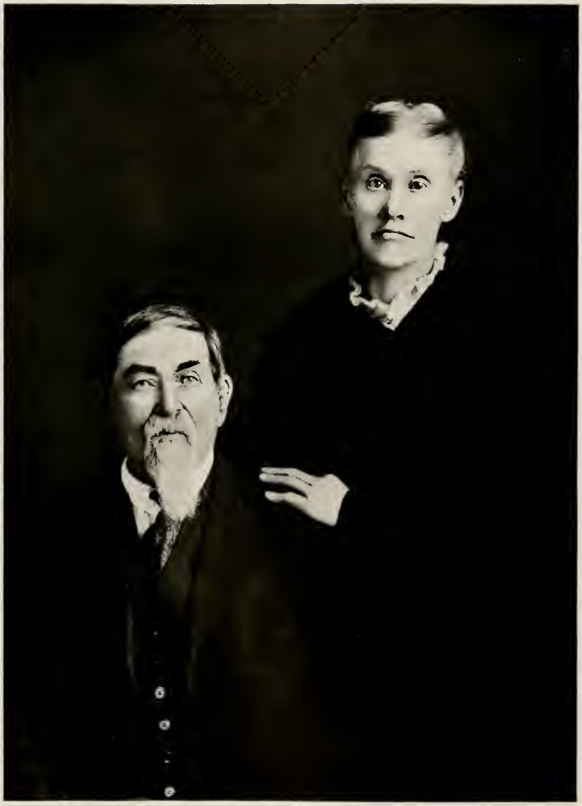
Doctor Morrow is unmarried. His father was a democratic voter, but all five of the sons have become affiliated as republicans and Dr. Morrow cast his first presidential vote in 1912 for Colonel Roosevelt, the progressive candidate. Doctor Morrow is affiliated with the Lodge of Elks at Williston, North Dakota.

John Grayson. A decade comprises the history of the thriving Town of Antelope. The first active commercial enterprise established on the townsite was the store of Grayson Brothers, who came to that point in 1910, and have never neglected an opportunity to increase the welfare and development of the locality, and their own interests have grown apace with the general prosperity of the region.

The Grayson family were identified with the pioneer history of North Dakota and came to the United States from Canada and more remotely from England. The grandfather of Grayson Brothers was John Grayson, a native of Oxford, England, who emigrated to Canada, married Miss Kester, and they spent the rest of their lives as farmers in the Dominion. Of their six sons and five daughters, four sons came to the United States, another located near Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, one daughter lived in Michigan and the other children remained about the old Canadian home near Woodstock.

The late William Grayson, father of Grayson Brothers, was a well known and highly esteemed pioneer of Antelope, Montana, where he died in January, 1919. He was born near Woodstock, Ontario, in 1844, grew up on a farm, acquired a common school education, and his entire life was devoted to country pursuits. In the spring of 1882 he moved to the United States, and homesteaded in Walsh County, North Dakota. He was actively engaged in farming three miles from Lankin in that county until the spring of 1910 and then removed to Antelope, Montana. William Grayson married in Ontario Miss Mary Ramsey, who died at Antelope in 1915, at the age of sixty-eight. In Canada they were members of the Established Church of England, but on coming to the United States joined the Presbyterian Church and Mrs. William Grayson was especially active in her church interests. William Grayson took out citizenship papers in North Dakota and espoused the republican party. There were three children in the family, Richard and John, comprising the firm of Grayson Brothers, and Sara, wife of James Stewart of Antelope.

John Grayson, of the firm of Grayson Brothers, was born near Mt. Forest, Ontario, November 26, 1871, and was about ten years of age when his parents moved to North Dakota. He spent his early life on the farm near Lankin, acquired a public school education, and began his own career as a farmer. He owned a farm and conducted it for about nine years. He left farming to become a merchant at Lankin, and without previous experience and with limited capital opened a stock of hardware under the firm name of Grayson & Wambden. This business was continued until Mr. Grayson sold out



James W. Austin Sr

MRS. JAMES W. AUSTIN

to his partner, and then with his brother Richard came to Montana in 1910. He first saw Antelope before the first train reached the town. The grade had been built but the steel was not yet laid, and the townsite was nothing but barren landscape. Grayson Brothers were really the first merchants, and their original store was stocked with a general supply of hardware, machinery and general merchandise. They did their banking for a short time in Medicine Lake, and before the establishment of the postoffice their mail was delivered from the stage as it passed through from Culbertson to Plentywood. After eight years a fire destroyed their store, and when they resumed business Grayson Brothers confined their stock entirely to machinery.

Since 1915 the Graysons have also been constructive factors in the farm development of this region. They bought land, broke the sod, improved and put up buildings. Their crops have comprised wheat and flax and of five years good harvest rewarded their efforts in all except 1919, which proved disastrous to Montana farmers.

Grayson Brothers were associated with R. R. Ueland and W. W. Clark in building the first elevator at Antelope, and were active in its management for two seasons. They are stockholders in the First National Bank of Antelope, of which John is vice president. John Grayson was honored with election as first mayor of Antelope, and for nine years has served as a member of the school board. The present splendid school building was erected while he was on the board. After reaching his majority, John Grayson cast his first presidential vote for Major McKinley, and has been steadily identified with the republican party since.

At Grafton, North Dakota, December 6, 1899, Mr. John Grayson married Miss Elizabeth Little, daughter of John and Jane (Brown) Little. Her father was a native of Ireland, spent his early life in Canada, and was married near Quebec, and came to the United States at the same time as the William Grayson family, establishing his home in the Golden Valley of Walsh County, North Dakota. He homesteaded there, and spent the rest of his years as a practical farmer. There were five children in the Little family: Hugh, John, William, Mrs. Elizabeth Grayson and Mrs. Ella Bergerson. Mr. and Mrs. Grayson have a lively household of children, some of whom have finished their schooling. Their names are John Elsworth, William Lawrence, Ella May, Earl, Walter James, Opal Louella and Roger.

James W. Austin, Sr. The ranks of the Montana pioneers who were on the ground at the very institution of organized government in the Territory of Montana are rapidly diminishing, and it must be a matter of interest to all the people of the state to read briefly of the career of one of the survivors, James W. Austin, Sr., whose home is at Cascade and whose life and work have been in that section for half a century.

Many regard the period of the sixties and seventies in Montana as an era of romance and venture, though in the opinion of Mr. Austin neither he nor his companions appreciated particularly the romantic side of their lives, since they were too close to the danger, the hard work, the constant hazard and privations to which the pioneers, whether miners, prospectors or livestock men, were subjected. On the whole, Mr. Austin has been well satisfied with his long and active career in Montana, and on the material side his efforts have been well rewarded as a farmer and stock raiser of Cascade County. He still owns a handsome and well improved ranch located six miles south of the Village of Cascade in Chestnut Valley.

He was born at Palmyra in Wayne County, New York, October 18, 1839, son of Thomas and Julia (Garrison) Austin, his mother also a native of the same state. His father, who was born in England, spent his active life as a butcher and operated markets in various places where he lived. He finally came out to Cascade County, Montana, and died here at the venerable age of ninety-one. The mother of James W. Austin passed away in 1845. Thomas Austin was a member of the Church of England and in politics a democrat, while the mother was a Methodist.

James W. Austin acquired practically all his education in the public schools of New York. In 1852, when he was thirteen years of age, he accompanied his father to Indiana, and thereafter he had such practical duties as herding stage mules and other lines of employment, and his opportunities to attend school practically ceased.

About 1863 occurred the memorable stampede to the Bannack Mines of the Northwest. Mr. Austin came to Montana in company with peculiarly distinguished men, including Sidney Edgerton and Colonel W. F. Sanders. Sidney Edgerton, as those familiar with the history of Montana Territory know, was the first territorial governor of Montana, appointed by President Lincoln. One of his associates was Colonel Sanders, who easily became distinguished as one of the most notable men in the history of both territory and state. During the year 1864 Mr. Austin was at Last Chance Gulch, and while there had his chief experience as a miner. He took up a placer claim of 200 feet in length, and with varied success continued his operations as a miner and prospector until 1870.

In that year he came to the locality of his present ranch, acquiring a preemption and homestead, each of 160 acres in the Chestnut Valley of Cascade County. In this one locality he has lived for half a century. His own affairs have been prosecuted with success, and in the meantime he has witnessed a wonderful program of change and development go on around him, in all of which he has been more than a passive spectator.

In 1870 Mr. Austin married Miss Emma Jacobs, a native of Utah. She died April 3, 1884, the mother of six children. Of these, Thomas, Ernest and William are now deceased, and the living children are George M., James W., Jr., and Julia. October 19, 1884, Mr. Austin married Miss Buena Vista Warden, a native of Missouri. Her death occurred in February, 1889, and of her children two are living, Joel C. and Grover Cleveland. Mr. Austin married on August 8, 1890, Miss Margaret Washington, a native of Virginia. To their union have been born four children, Sarah L., Alfred W., Thomas G. and Nettie C. Mr. and Mrs. Austin are active members of the Christian Church at Cascade. In politics Mr. Austin is a democrat, and while his life has been mainly devoted to ranching and his own affairs he has been in a position to know many of the state's leading men and is thoroughly familiar with its political history.

John Q. Coates is one of the substantial men of Meagher County, who, thoroughly understanding the demands of his locality, is profitably engaged in conducting a mercantile establishment at Martinsdale, drawing his trade from a wide area in the surrounding country. He is a practical business man, knows how and when to buy, and so keeps his stock fresh and up-to-date and is enabled to sell at prices as low as are consistent with conditions and the market quotations.

The birth of John Q. Coates occurred at Moberly, Randolph County, Missouri, on April 16, 1862, and he is a son of John T. Coates, whose birth occurred in Kentucky in 1830, and his death at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, in September, 1919. The father of John Q. Coates' grandmother moved his family to Moberly, Randolph County, Missouri, in 1833, and John T. Coates, only a little child at that time, was reared at the last named place. He was a farmer, and raised, fed and shipped stock on an extensive scale to the Saint Louis, Missouri, market, doing an excellent business until his retirement in 1910, when he moved to Oklahoma City, and there lived until his death. He was a democrat in politics and in religious faith a follower of the creed of the Christian church.

John T. Coates was married at Moberly, Missouri, to Amanda Smith, who was born in Randolph County, Missouri, and died at Moberly in 1868. She and her husband had the following children: T. D., who spent nine years in Montana, returned to Moberly, Missouri, and is now very successfully engaged in farming at the edge of the town; W. W., who is mentioned below; Minnie, who married J. F. Rucker, who has been connected with the Saint Louis internal revenue office of the Government service for the past twenty-seven years, and they live at Moberly, Missouri; Elizabeth, who married William Tolle, a real estate operator in Texas until his death in 1910, is a resident of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; H. W., who is in partnership with his brother J. Q.; and John Q., whose name heads this review.

W. W. Coates, brother of John Q. Coates was born at Moberly, Missouri, in 1857, and was there reared until he was eighteen years old, at which time he came to Montana with his elder brother, T. D. Coates, they arriving in the state in 1875 For a time W. W. Coates was at Helena, and did his part in forwarding the pioneer activities. In 1889 he came to Martinsdale and held the contract for carrying the mail and had a livery stable, which, progressing with the times, he later turned into a garage, and conducted it until the summer of 1919, when he disposed of his interests and is now living retired. In 1890 he married Margaret De Con, a native of Iowa, and they have one daughter, Marian, who was born June 22, 1901. She was graduated from the Lewistown High School in the fall of 1919.

The grandfather of these brothers was Thomas Coates, and he was born in Kentucky and died in Randolph County, Missouri, in 1867, where he had been a pioneer farmer. His wife bore the maiden name of Durrett, and it was her father, Tarlton Durrett, who induced the Coates family to accompany him in his migration into Randolph County, as mentioned above, this event taking place in 1833. At the time the Coates and Durrett families came as far west as Missouri the utmost pioneer conditions prevailed, and they passed through all of the hardships incident to life on the frontier, but did so successfully, and representatives of both names are not only to be found in different portions of Missouri but in other states much further toward the setting sun, and almost without exception they are numbered among the worth-while citizens of any community in which they have seen fit to locate.

John Q. Coates, of Martinsdale, attended the schools of his native county, the State Normal School at Winchester, Tennessee, which he left in 1881, and William Jewell College at Liberty, Missouri, spending a year in the latter institution. In 1882 he secured a position with a dry goods and clothing store at Moberly, and while he remained with it, learned the mercantile business in every branch and became a practical merchant. Desiring to broaden his experiences, he came west to Salt Lake City, Utah, in 1891, and was in one of its stores for a few months, and then in June, 1891, went to Helena, and for the subsequent two years worked in one of its mercantile concerns. From 1893 until 1898 he followed the same line at Great Falls, Montana, when he was offered and accepted the position of department manager of the men's clothing department of the Symms Dry Goods Company at Butte, Montana, and discharged its manifold duties very acceptably until the spring of 1910, when he was able to realize his ambition to become the owner of his own store. At that time he came to Martinsdale, built his present modern store on Main Street, stocked it, and since then he and his brother H. W. Coates have operated it under the firm name of Coates Brothers. This store carries a general line of goods, and the business has been a success from the beginning and is now the leading one of its kind from White Sulphur Springs to Harlowtown, customers coming to them from both Meagher and Wheatland counties. The brothers are recognized as men of strict integrity and no one ever questions their reliability either as merchants or citizens. John Q. Coates owns a comfortable modern residence on Grand Avenue. In politics he is a democrat.

In 1901 he was married to Miss Josephine Weishar, a daughter of Louis and Catherine (Miller) Weishar, both of whom are now deceased. Mr. Weishar was a builder and contractor at Edina, Knox County, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Coates have no children.

The career of Mr. Coates and his brother proves that it is not only possible, but not so difficult, for newcomers in a community to get a hold on its business and develop with it, provided they understand in a practical way what they are undertaking to do, are willing to work hard and give the public a fair deal. These requirements have been met by the Coates brothers from the start, and at the same time they have contributed generously to civic movements, have interested themselves in county matters, although in no sense of the word politicians, and have in every way made their influence felt in behalf of law and order, progress and sensible uplift, so that it would be difficult to find in Meagher or surrounding counties men who are more firmly established in public confidence and esteem than these two dependable merchants of Martinsdale.

SAMUEL VERNON STEWART, who has been governor of Montana since January, 1913, one-fourth of the entire period of Montana's statehood, was born in Monroe County, Ohio, August 2, 1872, son of John W. and Marie A. (Carle) Stewart. He is the second of their four living children. His older brother, W. R. C. Stewart, is a prominent lawyer and former judge of the District Court, living at Bozeman. His younger brother, Captain H. M. Stewart, also a Bozeman attorney, held the rank of captain during the World war and was military aide in the administration of the selective draft in Montana. The only daughter, Miss Sallie M. Stewart, is a graduate of the State Normal School of Emporia, Kansas, and a teacher in the Butte High School.

Governor Stewart at the age of eleven removed with his parents to Coffey County, Kansas, near the town of Waverly. In that district, close to the line of the Indian Territory and Oklahoma, he lived the life of the average farm lad, and made all possible use of his opportunities to attend school. Seeking more than the rural schools could give him, he entered the Kansas Normal College at Fort Scott, where he spent one year, and for two years was a student in the State Normal School at Emporia. In 1898 he graduated in the law course of Kansas University at Lawrence.

On the 5th of July, 1898, Governor Stewart arrived in Montana and began his law practice at Virginia City, and gave his time to his profession until he removed to Helena to take up his duties as governor.

For twenty years he has been a recognized leader in the democratic party of Montana. In 1904 he was elected county attorney of Madison County, holding that office two terms. He was chosen chairman of the State Central Committee in 1910, and continued until he entered the campaign that resulted in his election as chief executive. In January, 1913, he was inaugurated governor for a four-year term. At the primaries August 29, 1916, he was nominated for a second term, and on the 7th of November was re-elected by a majority of 9,136.

Governor Stewart has served as a director of several different banking institutions in Montana. He is affiliated with a number of fraternal organizations, including all of the Masonic bodies, has filled the state presidency of the Eagles, and is a member of the Elks and Modern Woodmen of America. He is a member of the Montana Club of Helena.

April 27, 1905, he married Miss Stella Dyer Baker, of Booneville, Missouri. They have three daughters, Emily, Marjorie and Leah.

Robert Martindale Rathbone. Some of the most reliable citizens of Havre are those who for years have been discharging the onerous and responsible duties connected with the position of passenger conductor for the Great Northern Railroad. In order to reach such a position a man has to have a practical railroad experience and a certain amount of actual service back of him, and possess qualifications which warrant his being entrusted with responsibilities of grave import, so that naturally he is one to whom good citizenship is a matter of course. Recognizing the value of organized effort, he seeks to bring about concerted action in the conduct of civic affairs, and is a decided addition to any community in which he locates. One of these men who belongs to the class above referred to is Robert Martindale Rathbone, passenger conductor for the Great Northern Railroad and one of its valued employes.

Robert Martindale Rathbone was born at Sparta, Wisconsin, November 13, 1874, a son of Robert B. and Augusta D. (Martindale) Rathbone, the former of whom was born at Rhinebeck, New York, in June, 1825, and died at Minneapolis, Minnesota, in 1904; while the latter, born at Ithaca, New York, in 1837, died at Minot, North Dakota, in 1918. They were married at Delavan, Wisconsin, in 1857, and had six children, of whom four sons and one daughter survive, Robert M. Rathbone being the sixth in order of birth.

Robert B. Rathbone was a brick and stone mason, who came west to Sparta, Wisconsin, in 1857, and was just becoming well established when he felt called upon to offer his services to the Government because of the outbreak of hostilities between the North and the South, which he did by enlisting in Company I, Twenty-fifth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, in 1861, and serving until the close of the war, participating in all of the skirmishes and battles of his command, including the memorable "March to the Sea" with General Sherman, and being mustered out as a corporal. Returning to Sparta, he resumed work at his trade and developed into a contractor and builder and remained at Sparta until 1883, when he went to Aberdeen, South Dakota, filing on government land his soldier's claim. There he was engaged in farming until 1891, when he moved to Redwood Falls, Minnesota, and was there engaged in farming and raising Aberdeen and Holstein cattle of full blood strain, his produce becoming well known over a wide territory. In 1896 Mr. Rathbone retired and located at Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he spent his last years. He was a man who devoted himself to his own affairs and did not care for public honors. In 1857 he was made a member of Sparta Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and later became a member of Sparta Chapter, Royal Arch Masons. Subsequently he demitted to Minnehaha Lodge at Minneapolis. In politics he was a democrat.

Robert M. Rathbone was educated in the public schools of Sparta, Wisconsin, and Brown County, South Dakota, and the high school of Aberdeen, South Dakota. In 1893 he left home and engaged with a mercantile company for about a year, leaving it to go with the Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railroad as a worker in the Minneapolis freight house. He remained there until the spring of 1897, when he went to New Orleans, Louisiana, to engage with the McClellan Dry Dock Company as timekeeper with the idea of making that city his place of residence, but was driven away in the fall of that same year on account of an epidemic of yellow fever, and he returned to Minneapolis and his old road, where he was made a locomotive fireman, and held that position until May, 1901, when he came west to Havre. In June of that year he became a brakeman for the Great Northern Railroad, and has served it as switchman conductor, trainmaster and passenger conductor, still continuing to hold the latter position. Mr. Rathbone belongs to the Order of Railroad Conductors; Havre Lodge No. 55, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Chouteau Chapter No. 19, Royal Arch Masons, of which he is past high priest; DeMolay Commandery No. 15, Knights Templar; and Algeria Temple, Mystic Shrine, of Helena, Montana. He is also a member of Havre Chapter No. 30, Order Eastern Star.

On July 30, 1900, Mr. Rathbone was married to Bessie M. Davis, born in Redwood County, Minnesota, a daughter of George I. and Ellen Davis, the father born in Michigan and the mother in Maine.

James Griffin. One of the old settlers of Blaine County is James Griffin, who has been a resident of the locality in and about Chinook since 1888, when, in May of that year, he came here, a youth who had not yet attained to his majority. Since that time as he has increased in prosperity he has participated in the development of this region and cannot help but have a proprietary interest in it. His services to his district as well as his immediate home community has received recognition and he has represented it in the State Assembly, and he has held other offices of a public character.

James Griffin was born in Renfrewshire, Scotland, on the River Clyde, November 9, 1868, a son of James Griffin, also a native of Renfrewshire, the home of the historic William Wallace. The mother of the James Griffin of this review was prior to her marriage Elizabeth Christie, a daughter of Andrew Christie, a merchant tailor of Port Glasgow, Scotland, and she bore her husband the following children: James, who was the eldest; John, who is of the Orpheum Theatre of Chinook, Montana; Elizabeth, who is the wife of Frank Thibedeau, of Chinook; and Andrew, who is a resident of Liverpool, England.

James Griffin, of whom we write, was reared and educated in his native place, and was brought up without any knowledge of physical labor, for he was educated for a profession, but did not follow it, and he has never regretted his action. What he lacked in a practical training he received on the plains of Montana, and the result of his efforts show that he has rendered a pretty good account of himself.

Deciding to leave the old world for the new, Mr. Griffin sailed from the port of Greenock, Scotland, aboard the "Anchoria" of the Anchor Line, landed at Castle Garden, New York City, without incident, and passed through it and went on to Hamilton, Ontario, Canada. There he entered the employ of Henry & Company, which firm owned a racing stable at the old Crystal Palace, and he remained with it for a year and then returned to the United States in 1887, stopping first at Helena, Montana. For a year he worked in a racing stable in that city, and then came overland with a four-horse wagon loaded with a few farming implements, household effects and a chicken coop, which with a very few dollars comprised his assets. When he reached Yantic, his destination, although his purse was almost empty, he possessed an extra supply of courage, and his first act was the construction of a "dugout" on the homestead on which he "squatted" until he was able to enter it when the land was opened up, and this he proved up. His "dugout" was little better than a hole in the ground and was anything but comfortable, and his nearest neighbor was on the Fort Belknap Reservation three miles away. As a means of obtaining a little ready money he went to work for Main & Moran, merchants at Yantic, and was their clerk for two years, and during that time did the work required by the government for proving up his homestead. He plowed the ground and put in his first crop, and threshed his first harvest of oats with a cradle and flail, making the latter from wood secured from a willow tree During his youth he had seen the farmers in Scotland use this primitive method of separating the grain, and as far as he could remember, carried out the same process in his first efforts at farming.

About 1890 the community became interested in irrigation, and T. C. Burns, who had in the meanwhile become one of its homesteaders, took the lead in providing a way to get the water on the land through artificial means. After exhausting his own capital he organized the Belknap Ditch Company, the stockholders of which were, many of them, landowners adjacent to the ditch, and they "worked out" their stock in completing this ditch, Mr. Griffin being one of them. For some time he used water from this ditch, and then took an active interest in a pumping proposition, privately owned. He now owns the steam plant which furnishes the water for his farm, and has been operating under it ever since it was installed.

Mr. Griffin engaged in diversified farming and continued it for twenty-eight years, leaving the farm in 1916 and locating his home at Chinook. The ranch developed by him consists of 800 acres, and includes both his own and Mrs. Griffin's homesteads and other land. The original "dugout" was succeeded by a log cabin, in which he and his bride began their housekeeping, and it forms the basis of the present ranch house, now occupied by the tenants.

Having been convinced of the need of the farmers for better social and educational development Mr. Griffin long ago identified himself with the Patrons of Husbandry, of which organization he became state master in 1916, and held the office for almost three years, when he resigned on account of his affiliation with the Federal Land Bank.

As soon as he could get his papers, Mr. Griffin became a naturalized citizen of the United States. His first papers were taken out at Helena, his second at Fort Benton, and from the time of his casting of his first ballot to the present day he has been a republican. His first official service was as representative for Blaine County in the lower house of the State Assembly, to which he was chosen in the fall of 1916 as successor to Jo Ostle of Harlem. Mr. Griffin entered the Fifteenth General Assembly and served under Speaker O'Connor of Livingston. He was placed on the Committee of Appropriations and seven others, and was one of a committee of three called the "sub-committee on appropriations," which consisted of Eilel of Beaverhead County and Harold Blake of Deerlodge County in addition to him. During the session of this body Mr. Griffin was interested in remedying the mortgage laws relative to foreclosure without proper notice; and in the passage of a stream-pollution bill for the prevention of the pollution of streams, and the consequent killing of the fish, bills covering both of which subjects passed and became laws.

Mr. Griffin made such a record for himself in the house that he was returned without opposition, being supported by the two old line parties and the nonpartisan league, which was just about as strong an endorsement as any man could ask, and proof that the people of his district wanted him to continue as their representative. The Sixteenth Assembly had him, therefore, as a member, and a republican, Oliver Belden of Lewistown, was made speaker. Mr. Griffin was placed on a number of committees, the most important of them being those on public utilities, railroads and transportation, agriculture, fairs and expositions and employes of the state. During this session Mr. Griffin fathered and had passed a bill providing for the eradication of the barberry bush, the great enemy to the wheat, causing it to "smut" on the stalk. He sat in both special sessions of the House, and in the "war session" he participated in the legislation passed for the elimination of enemy propaganda and seditious utterances, and stood with the administration in all patriotic legislation.

In the spring of 1917 Mr. Griffin was appointed appraiser of the Federal Land Bank of Spokane, with Montana as his territory. Among his first duties was to assist in organizing local national farm loan associations for the appraisement of lands and the making of loans through the Federal Farm Loan Bank.

For fourteen years Mr. Griffin has been actively interested in the Montana State Fair, and at present is superintendent of the dry land division. During the San Francisco Fair he won the gold medal for the best display of alfalfa, and two silver cups for the best collective exhibits, which cups were presented by J. J. Hill of the Great Northern Company.

On February 15, 1896, Mr. Griffin was married at Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, to Miss Agnes Agnew, born in that city November 23, 1872, a daughter of Dr. Agnew, a native of Aberdeen, Scotland, who died in the prime of young manhood. He was the father of two daughters, Mrs. Georgiana Sharp, of Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, and Mrs. Griffin. The latter was reared by Mr. and Mrs. James Brown, retired farmers of Hamilton, and she attended the country and high schools of the neighborhood. Dur-

Mansfield A. Daniels

ing the World war she was very active in the local branch of the Red Cross, and was the leader of one of its drives for funds.

Mansfield A. Daniels played a large and prominent part in connection with the development and upbuilding of Scobey—both the old and new towns—and his vigorous and well ordered activities made him a citizen of more than local influence. He became one of the representative men of Montana, where high honor and recognition have been accorded to his memory in the naming of a county for him. He was a pioneer of marked initiative and constructive ability, and of equal value to the splendid work which he accomplished was the influence which he exerted in community sentiment and action. His name merits high place in the history of Montana, to which great commonwealth his loyalty was unbounded, and within the border of which he continued to reside until his death, on the 15th of April, 1919.

Mr. Daniels was born at Addison, Pennsylvania, April 2, 1858, the eldest of the six children of John and Lavina (Turney) Daniels. He was but ten years of age when his parents became pioneer settlers in the State of Iowa, where both passed the remainder of their lives, their remains being there laid to rest in the Village of Albion. The father was a carpenter by trade, but aside from service at his trade he assisted in other ways in the furtherance of the development of the Hawkeye State.

Mansfield A. Daniels gained his youthful education in the public schools of Pennsylvania and Iowa, and at the age of fourteen years became a clerk in Mr. Wheeler's general merchandise store at Marshalltown, Iowa. While thus engaged he also took a course in a correspondence school, and after four years of service in the Wheeler store he was for four years associated with his father in work at the carpenter's trade. For the ensuing ten years he was a traveling commercial salesman in the handling of cigars, and in the meanwhile he married, his ambitious wife giving her attention to conducting a hotel and rooming house while he was "on the road." After retiring from the vocation mentioned he engaged in a mercantile business at Albion, where also he conducted a small plumbing establishment. Those were years of struggle, as his capitalistic resources were very limited, but even under these conditions he profited fully by his experience, as did he also in his later and essentially progressive business career. While he was gradually making advancement in his business affairs in Iowa his health became impaired, and finally he determined to come to the West. In 1896 he and his wife arrived, via the Great Northern Railway, at Poplar, Montana. Concerning this stage in his career the following estimate has been given: "Being of the sturdy pioneer type that seems to grow restless under the influence of civilization and ease, Mr. Daniels moved, in April, 1896, to Poplar, Montana, where he was destined to do his share in the carving out and making of a new empire. There he became identified with the Government service and became a fast friend of Major Charles Richardson Anderson Scobey, who was then Indian agent for the Fort Peck Reservation—the man for whom the Town of Scobey is named. Mr. Daniels became the official carpenter at the Fort Peck Agency, and his wife served as Government nurse for the agency, and finally he received appointment to the position of United States land agent at Poplar. In 1901 Mr. Daniels made his first trip north to the present site of 'Old Scobey,' which is located on the west bank of the Poplar River, about two miles southwest of the present Town of Scobey. Here he conceived the idea of starting in the farming and ranching business, and also of establishing a small country store. That was nineteen years ago, and we call this a pioneer country today. Settlers were extremely few, and consisted almost entirely of stock ranchers, who lived many miles apart. It was the day of cayuse and lariat, bachelors and flapjacks—a time when the worst and best traditions of westerner, now gone forever, were in full evidence the year 'round."

In that pioneer section of Sheridan County Mr. Daniels became the fifth settler, and those whom he found there when he came were Frank Crone, John Manternache, Joseph Bonnes and Charles Woodley. Mr. Daniels was accompanied by his brother-in-law, J. C. Timmons. The public domain had not yet been surveyed and opened for entry, and he was at first a squatter. He bought from Mr. Crone a relinquishment, to which he subsequently acquired title, as did he also to the desert land, and through his energy and the earnest assistance of his wife he continued to purchase lands from nearby settlers, and his accumulation of land continued until at the time of his death the Daniels ranch embraced an area of 2,260 acres.

On the 20th of January, 1909, Mr. Daniels contracted a second marriage, when Miss Mabel E. Brooks became his wife, she having been at the time a teacher in Vermont. In that year Mr. and Mrs. Daniels removed to Scobey and settled on a ranch, which still continues to be the home of Mrs. Daniels.. Scobey postoffice had just been established by the late Joseph Bonnes, another of the honored pioneers of this section, and was located about two miles south of "old" Scobey.. Mrs. Charles Woodley became postmistress after the resignation of Mr. Bonnes, and when Mr. Daniels started his little general store Mrs. Woodley resigned and was succeeded by Mrs. Daniels, who held the office until it was discontinued, about 1916.

Worthy of perpetuation in this connection is the following data concerning the career of the honored subject of this memoir:

"'Mannie' Daniels, as he was known to his more intimate associates in those days, started in to build the foundations of his future home, and he built them well. After starting his store and getting the postoffice, he at once became the financial and business leader and the strong man of the community. Mr. Daniels was one of those big-hearted frontiersmen who were eternally ready to give or lend to those who needed. And he had his hands full—for they borrowed, they begged and they stole from Daniels. He was their storekeeper, their banker and their counselor—he was everything but the minister or priest, and in a large measure he was that. In partnership with Mr. Daniels was his brother-in-law, Jacob C. Timmons, who shared equally in the trials and hardships of building up the community and who eventually became chairman of the Board of County Commissioners of Sheridan County.

"In 1912 Mr. Daniels began the erection of a beautiful home on a cozy little hill overlooking the west bank of Poplar River, and this cost him about $20,000. This house was made modern throughout and is one of the best in this part of the state, notwithstanding that every bit of material had to be freighted sixty miles overland, from Poplar. These were the days when Mr. Daniels wore himself out physically. A man of great physical stature and strength, he never thought of a breakdown, and he gave unreservedly of his body and mind to his manifold duties. He was a staunch republican in politics, but repeatedly refused to enter the arena as a contestant for political office. He always said that he thoroughly believed that all a man gained by entering politics was a host of enemies. In regard to enemies it is truthfully said that he had very few. In the winter of 1919 Mr. Daniels suffered a paralytic stroke, from which he never recovered. He retained all of his faculties, but realized that the end had come, and gave evidence of this in many ways. The first move for the creating of a county bearing his name was started at this time, and he showed unmistakable signs of deep feeling when informed of the project. Mr. Daniels passed away April 15, 1919, while seated in a chair. We have always held in great esteem and veneration the deeds and lives of that class of God's noblemen who pioneer and blaze the trails into a new and unknown country. Of this class of men was Mansfield A. Daniels. He came, he hewed and he won. We can not call him back, but we have done a fitting thing in his honor—we have placed a new county on the map of Montana and have named it in his memory, Daniels County."

Mr. Daniels was affiliated with the Blue Lodge and Chapter of the Masonic Fraternity, under the auspices of which his funeral was held, and he was a member also of the lodge of Elks at Helena. His religious faith was that of the Lutheran Church. His old friends testify that he excelled as a conversationalist and that had his inclinations so directed he might have developed splendid powers as a public speaker.

April 6, 1880, Mr. Daniels married Adele M. Timmons, a sister of Jacob C. Timmons, of Scobey. Her death occurred July 26, 1907, and she was not survived by children.

Mr. Daniels met his second wife at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, New York, in 1901, she having been a friend of his first wife. Her maiden name was Mabel E. Brooks, and she was born at Royalton, Vermont, June 3, 1878, a daughter of Selden Smith Brooks and Mary (Corbin) Brooks. Her father was born in the same house and same room as was Mrs. Daniels, and was a son of Austin and Susan (Smith) Brooks. The Brooks family is of colonial New England stock, formerly identified with Hancock, Vermont. The family furnished soldiers in the War of the Revolution and the War of 1812, and representatives of the name were numbered among the first settlers of Royalton, Vermont. Mrs. Daniels' father is still living in the Royalton locality, but her mother passed away April 13, 1919, Mrs. Daniels having been doubly bereaved, as her husband died only two days later. Her only sister, Mrs. Sarah Flanders, remains as companion of the venerable father. Mrs. Daniels was graduated in the high school at Bethel, Vermont, and thereafter completed the teachers' training and preparatory course at Barre, that state. Thereafter she was for nine years a successful and popular teacher in the schools of her native state—until her marriage to Mr. Daniels in 1909.

Mrs. Daniels took an active and appreciative part in all that her husband planned, and to her encouragement was due much of his success, as well as the prolongation of his life. She is one of the highly esteemed residents of the old Scobey locality. She was reared in the faith of the Congregational Church and has been active in various departments of church work, including the Sunday School. Mr. and Mrs. Daniels became the parents of three children, all of whom survive the father—Marjorie A., Maydene A. and Selden Mansfield. S. Mansfield Daniels is the one male survivor of the immediate family of the subject of this memoir, save the latter's brother, Ross Daniels, now in charge of the Scobey ranch.

Hon. George E. Fuller. One of the interesting personalities of Blaine County, Montana, is George E. Fuller, mayor of Chinook and a man of business prominence here for almost twenty years. Although comparatively a young man, Mayor Fuller has had a wealth of experience, tending to the development of character and self reliance, and may well be numbered with the stable, representative men of this great section.

George E. Fuller was born at Lavalle, Sauk County, Wisconsin, August 7, 1870. His parents were Riley B. and Nancy (Bailey) Fuller, natives of the State of New York, where the ancestry can be traced many generations back. Their marriage took place at Groton, New York, and in 1850 they moved to Wisconsin and settled on a pioneer farm in Sauk County, near Reedsburg. When the Civil war came on Riley B. Fuller volunteered for service in the Union army, but was rejected because of physical disability, but his two brothers, Harvey and Jack Fuller, served through the war in New York regiments. Mr. Fuller devoted the rest of his active life to agricultural pursuits, and both he and wife survived into a peaceful old age, his death occurring in 1913, at the age of eighty-three years, and her death five years afterward, when aged eighty-four years. He was a republican in his political views. Their family consisted of two sons and two daughters, namely: John, who was a railroad man, died at Reedsburg, Wisconsin, leaving a daughter and two sons; Hattie, who was the wife of Eugene Stafford, died at Duluth, Minnesota, leaving one son; Charity, who is the widow of Edwin Briggs, resides at Lavalle, Wisconsin; and George E., who has long been identified with the business and public interests of Chinook, Montana.

George E. Fuller had country school privileges while growing up on the home farm, and possibly it was the monotony of rural surroundings that led the high-spirited youth to leave the farm when eighteen years old and enlist at St. Paul in the United States army. He became a member of Company B, Twentieth United States Infantry, Captain McCaskey and Col. Elwell S. Otis commanding, the latter becoming General Otis and after the United States acquired the Philippine Islands served as governor-general of the same. Private Fuller was sent with his regiment to Fort Assinniboine at once, and remained there until he was discharged as sergeant of his company in April, 1894.

In 1894, after his marriage, Mr. Fuller went to Reedsburg, Wisconsin, and for one year afterward was employed as instructor of the Reedsburg Military Band. In June, 1895, he returned to the Chouteau region of Montana, and entered a homestead located twenty-five miles south of Havre, and moved on it with the determination to live there until he had secured his claim, and this determination he carried out, although it often entailed much hardship and self denial. Practical farm life had never appealed to him, and he soon had plans under way by which he could turn his attention in another more congenial line that would enable him to hire a competent farmer while he was otherwise engaged. It was indicative of the decision of character that has always marked Mayor Fuller that this plan was successfully carried out through his perseverance in studying at night and perfecting his knowledge that his earlier country school training only touched, and this pertinacity resulted in his securing a teacher's certificate at Fort Benton and his appointment as a rural school teacher, with a salary of $45 a month. For five years he and his family lived in the log cabin of two rooms on his claim, Mr. Fuller providing family necessities by teaching and also clerking for the Montana Supply Company at Havre.

Late in the fall of 1900 Mr. Fuller came to Chinook, and became associated with the Bogy Mercantile Company in March, 1901, as bookkeeper. He continued in this relation until 1912, when he was made manager of the company, also vice president for a time, when public interests more or less claimed him. This concern, in which Mayor Fuller is a large stockholder, is one of the T. C. Power associated stores, extensive business combinations of this section

At Fort Assinniboine Mr. Fuller was married to Miss Annie Herron, who was born at Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Georgia. Her parents were Sergeant Frank and Mary (Larkin) (McCarthy) Herron, the latter of whom was born in Ireland. The father of Mrs. Fuller was born in North Carolina. He served under General Custer in the Seventh United States Cavalry at Fort Meade and Fort Lincoln, and went to Fort Assinniboine as company sergeant in 1881. His death occurred while on a visit to his old home in North Carolina. Mrs. Fuller had four brothers, one of whom, James Herron, died in the army while serving in the Philippine Islands. Mrs. Fuller was educated at St. Cloud, Minnesota, her marriage taking place shortly after she left college. Mayor and Mrs. Fuller have two daughters, May and Margie, the latter of whom is a student in the graduating class of 1921 in the high school at Chinook. The older daughter is the wife of Peter Motts, who is a graduate of Notre Dame University, South Bend, Indiana. During the great war he went to Europe with the American Expeditionary Forces as a lieutenant in an army engineering corps, and at present is with the engineering department of the State Highway Commission at Great Falls, Montana.

The first official service Mayor Fuller gave Chinook was as city alderman, and during his two terms as such his public spirit was evidenced and his business ability emphasized by the influence he brought to bear in bringing about such desirable improvements as concrete walks and elaborate electric lighting system. On April 5, 1920, he was elected mayor of Chinook, succeeding Hon. D. C. Kenyon, and is immensely popular with the people. It is promised that his administration will be careful and economic as becomes the times, and in this he will have the hearty support of the best element. He is one of the wide-visioned, forward-looking men of the state, believing sincerely in the great future that awaits Montana, and is serving as local chairman of the Montana Development Association.

During the great war Mayor Fuller was prominent, although unassuming, in all the patriotic movements inaugurated for the country's welfare and defense, accepting many responsibilities and serving gladly and freely, and during the greater part of the time was county chairman of the food administration department. To the extent of his ability he forwarded the sale of war bonds, and both he and Mrs. Fuller were leaders in Red Cross activities at Chinook.

Hermann J. Lehfeldt, secretary and treasurer of the Lehfeldt Company of Chinook, is one of the substantial men of Chinook, with which he has been identified since 1899. He was born in Crawford County, Iowa, October 18, 1875, a son of Julius Lehfeldt, and grandson of Hans Lehfeldt

Julius Lehfeldt was born in Schleswig-Holstein, Denmark, February 1, 1854. His father, Hans Lehfeldt, was a wool grower who had extensive interests in the sheep industry not far from Hamburg, Germany, but in 1870 he brought his three sons and six daughters tot he United States so as to save his sons from the obligatory military training in the German army, and to let them have the use of the time they would otherwise have to spend in military duties. Julius Lehfeldt, the youngest of the three sons, was liberally educated, and learned to use fluently the French, German and English languages, with the intention of engaging in the revenue service.

When the Lehfeldt family arrived in the United States they prospected from St. Louis, Missouri, through Kansas, Missouri and Iowa, and finding conditions in the last named state better suited to their purposes, located twelve miles north of Denison, Iowa. Later Hans Lehfeldt died at Denison. His widow survived him for some years, but when she died in California her remains were brought back to Denison and laid beside his in the cemetery of that city.

When he attained to his majority Julius Lehfeldt became a citizen of the United States by naturalization at Denison, Iowa, and has been identified with the republican party ever since, although he has never taken an active part in politics. For some years he was in an implement business at Denison, and in 1890 came to Montana and located twelve miles south of the Big Sandy on a sheep ranch which he conducted for 9½ years, and although his location was not a desirable one, understanding the sheep industry so thoroughly he made it pay him good returns. However, in 1899 he disposed of it and took over the Lohman mercantile interests at Chinook, conducting the business under his own name until February 1, 1915, when the Lehfelt Company was incorporated, with him as its president and his son Hermann J. Lehfeldt as secretary treasurer. The company carries on a retail department store with a large implement department separate from the main store. Up to January 1, 1918, this company did a large credit business, but then changed its policy, and a practically spot cash basis was adopted, which has proven more satisfactory to all concerned. Since the incorporation the capital stock has been increased by $72,500.

Julius Lehfeldt was married to Adele Mundt, a daughter of Claus Mundt, a native of Germany, who came to the United States in young manhood and located near Davenport, Iowa, where Mrs. Lehfeldt was born on July 10, 1857. She was the third in a family of three sons and three daughters. Her girlhood was spent on her father's farm and she was about eighteen years old when she was married. Mr. and Mrs. Lehfeldt became the parents of the following children: Hermann J., who was the eldest born; Augusta, who is the wife of Ernest Ward, a ranchman of the vicinity of Chinook; Mrs. Hortense Morton, of Chinook; Mrs. Melvina Martens, of Cleveland, Montana; Herbert, who is also with the Lehfeldt Company of Chinook; and Mrs. Sylvia Johnson, of Chinook, whose husband has charge of the implement department of the Lehfeldt Company.

Only a youth of fifteen years when brought to Montana by his parents, Hermann J. Lehfeldt has since made this state his home, and all of his interests are centered in it. Up to the time he came to

Montana he had attended the public schools, but his only schooling since then was a year's course in a business college. His father then interested him in the ranch, and when removal was made to Chinook he rendered an active service in the store and was rewarded by his present appointment as secretary and treasurer when the company was incorporated. It was capitalized at $50,000. The other official of the company is Mrs. Adele Lehfeldt, who is vice president, this being a close corporation. With both sons and a son-in-law, together with Julius Lehfeldt, at the head, there is little danger of the business being neglected or the requirements of the customers being overlooked. This is one of the most reliable mercantile houses in the county, if not in this part of the state, and the progress is steady and natural.

On June 24, 1903, Hermann J. Lehfeldt was married at Avoca, Iowa, to Miss Emma Stoltenberg, born in Scott County, Iowa, a daughter of Henry Stoltenberg, a farmer of German birth. Mr. and Mrs. Lehfeldt have the following children: Robert, Roberta, Henry and Arthur. Like his honored father Mr. Lehfeldt is a republican, and he, too, has never aspired to political honors.

VERNON BUTLER. Not only has Vernon Butler of Chinook proved his dependability as county clerk and recorder of Blaine County in such a manner as to win approval from his constituents, but he has the distinction of being one of the progressive ranchmen of the Milk River Valley. He was born in Eaton County, Michigan, October 2, 1877, a son of Edwin D. Butler.

Edwin D. Butler was born in Livingston County, Michigan, where his father had established the family, going to that locality during its pioneer epoch from his native state of New York. Entering a farm from the Government, the grandfather there rounded out a useful life. In his family were three sons, of whom one was Edwin D., who volunteered for service in the Union army during the war between the two sections of the country.

The service of Edwin D. Butler in that conflict took place in connection with Company E, Twenty-sixth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, as a part of the Army of the Potomac. He participated in several battles, in one of which he was wounded, a bullet passing through his thighs, and on account of this injury he was mustered out of the service. With the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic he associated himself with his local post, and has taken an interest in it through life. Except for voting the democratic ticket he has taken no active part in politics.

Edwin D. Butler was married to Fannie E. Cunningham, a daughter of James Cunningham, and they became the parents of the following children: Charles, who lives at Diamondale, Michigan; Minnie, who is the wife of L. A. Saunders, of Lansing, Michigan; and Vernon, who was the youngest born.

Vernon Butler came into the Milk River Valley in April, 1899, and established himself at Harlem, being then only twenty-two years of age. He and his companion, Len T. Bateman, made the trip to Montana direct from Eaton County, Michigan. Mr. Butler had learned to be a practical farmer at the same time he was securing a common school education, and remained at home until he attained his majority, at that time beginning to work out by the month for neighboring farmers. As he only received $17 a month with board, this neighborhood ceased to attract him and he resolved to go somewhere else where the prospects were better. Having put everything in order at home, including the cutting of a large amount of cord wood and laying in a store of ice, he started out on his travels, embarking at Diamondale, Michigan for Harlem. He and Mr. Bateman chose that locality because of the favorable reports of the region they had received from a former associate who had come west to Harlem a year or so before.

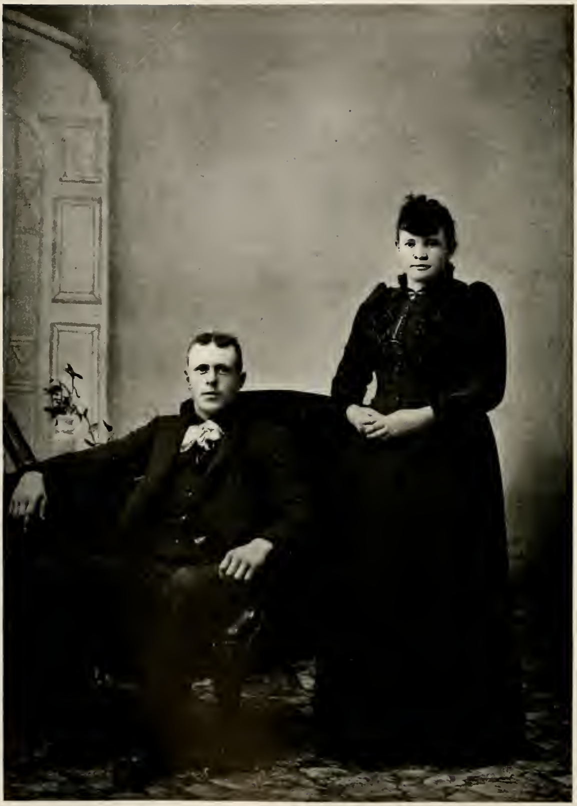
When he reached his destination Mr. Butler sought employment, and found it with R. M. Sands on the latter's ranch, receiving $28 a month and board, but he left that ranch after four months and went to work for George Cowan, tieing hay on his hay press. Late in the fall he engaged with Fairbanks, Morse & Company to assist in the construction of water tanks at Savoy, Montana, for the Great Northern Railroad, and when that job was completed he went to Havre and became an engine wiper in the roundhouse of the railroad. In a short time the Great Northern replaced eight white men with Japanese, and so Mr. Butler lost his job, and he left Montana and went into the Orofino country of Idaho, on the Clearwater River, and his employment there was "swamping," that is cutting roads in a "tie" camp. This work did not suit him and a month later he returned to Harlem and went to work for W. E. French, a merchant of that place. On April 1, 1900, he changed to the Harlem Mercantile Company, and on July 6, 1901, became manager for George L. Bowles & Company at Landusky, Montana, a mercantile firm. Here he remained until September, 1902, when the business was closed out and he returned to the Harlem Mercantile Company, and remained with that concern until he went on his ranch in the fall of 1906.

Mr. Butler exercised his right of homesteading when he entered his claim at Savoy, Montana, in 1904, and when he occupied it as a ranch he engaged in the cattle and horse business, remaining on it until 1911. He then returned to the Harlem Mercantile Company, with which he remained until March 2, 1912, on which date he located at Chinook and assumed the duties of county clerk and recorder of Blaine County.

As ranchmen Mr. Butler and his partner, Mr. Bateman have accumulated 783 acres of land in the Milk River Valley near Savoy, which includes each of their respective homesteads, all under fence and improved with two, two-story log houses. They are the successors of the pioneer shacks which sheltered the young men while they were proving up their claims. The ranch is partly irrigated from the flood waters of Savoy Creek, and is a hay ranch and stock farm.

Brought up under democratic influences, it might have been but natural had Mr. Butler given his support to the candidates of that party, but he found upon reaching mature years that he still held to the sentiments he has had since boyhood, and cast his first presidential vote at Harlem in 1900 for William McKinley, and has continued in the republican ranks ever since. In February, 1912, he was elected, without opposition, first county clerk and recorder of Blaine County, was re-elected that fall, also without opposition, and has been continued in office ever since by the voters of the county. During the World war he served as secretary of the local Selective Service Board, and was one of the most generous contributors to the various war drives.

On September 15, 1905, Vernon Butler was married at Harlem, Montana, to Anna Louella Colegrove, a daughter of Herman L. and Gittie Colegrove. Mr. Colegrove came to Harlem, Montana, from Lenawee County, Michigan, in 1902, and has



Samuel Simms
Susan Simms

since been a farmer of this locality. Mrs. Butler was born near Morenci, Michigan, June 20, 1886. After she was graduated from the Morenci High School she was engaged in teaching in the Harlem schools for a few months prior to her marriage. She was the fifth born in the family of six children of her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Butler have one son, Clyde R.

The career of Mr. Butler is one which points an excellent lesson. It demonstrates what can be accomplished through earnest, steadfast and honorable endeavor. Thousands of young men came to Montana and were offered quite as good, if not better, opportunities as he found, and yet they have drifted out of sight because they were looking for something "easy," jobs which did not require any exertion on their part. He has always been a worker, and has carried into his official life the same painstaking industry which has always characterized him, with the result that he has been returned again and again to office, and is held in the highest esteem by his fellow citizens.

George W. Cowan is one of the early settlers of the Fergus County locality of Montana. He came here in the fall of 1889, reaching his destination on the 5th day of that month. He had then just reached the age of maturity and came to join his brother at Box Elder, Fergus County. The brother was a member of the stock firm of Grant & Cowan, prominent sheep raisers, and it often fell to the lot of young George to serve as a sheep herder. He continued in this first employment until the fall of 1891, and then began work for the ranchman David Hilger, with whom he remained during the winter of 1891-2. In the meantime his brother, W. S. Cowan, had sold his interest in the ranch, and the two brothers then located on Woody Island Creek on the Canadian line and engaged in the sheep business, the association continuing 2½ years. George W. Cowan then sold his interest to his brother and returned to New York.

He had resided in Montana nine years when he returned to his native commonwealth. He had come into this state with a cash capital of nine dollars, and returned to New York with a capital of $2,700. Once more in the East, he engaged in running a stage and mail line and also in farming, and remained in the state for 2½ years, marrying in the meantime. But the call of the West and the free and open life of Montana finally lured him again to this state, and he became a resident of Harlem in 1899 and formed a partnership with W. E. Franch in farming, stockraising and the livery business, this association continuing for about two years, but the venture was not successful and instead of making money Mr. Cowan was $2,700 worse off than nothing. At this juncture the firm dissolved partnership, Mr. Cowan retaining the livery business, and in nine months he was $3,000 ahead. He dealt in horses as a part of his business and continued the industry for about nineteen months, and on selling out realized a capital of about $4,000.

He then resumed the sheep industry, buying out W. A. Howard on Savoy Creek, and continuing the business until the fall of 1912, having a ranch of unlimited range and running at the height of the industry 16,000 sheep. Before leaving the ranch he sold an interest in the sheep to Lachapelle Brothers, and with Mrs. Cowan he spent the winter of 1910 in California. Leaving the ranch, he came to Chinook and engaged in the livery and feed business, leasing the old Bear Paw barns and continuing the business there until buying the Ryan barn, better known as the City Stables, removing thereto in the fall of 1917. The City Stables is a concrete building erected by the Ryans, is 140x60 feet in dimensions, with mow room for 100 tons of bailed hay and with a capacity for ninety-six head of horses.

Mr. Cowan is also interested in and identified with farming. He entered his homestead on the Bear Paw Mountains, sixteen miles south of Chinook, on Snake Creek, and he is now proving it up. In 1916 he planted twenty acres of flax and twenty acres of wheat, with the result of an acre yield of fourteen bushels of flax and twenty-seven bushels of wheat. In 1917 he farmed sixty acres, forty of which were devoted to flax and the remainder to wheat, but on account of the drouth that year he harvested practically nothing. In the following year he sowed eighty acres to wheat, but another dry year caused him almost a total loss. In 1919 he sowed 400 acres, 360 to wheat and forty to flax, and threshed the total sum of twenty bushels of flax as his entire return.

Mr. George W. Cowan was born in Schoharrie County, New York, in the town of Fulton, August 27, 1868, a son of William and Mary (Watters) Cowan, both natives of the North of Ireland. They passed their lives as farmers and in conducting a boarding house for tourists in the Catskill Mountains. Mrs. Cowan died in the Catskills in 1897, and two years afterward Mr. Cowan sold his interests in the East and came to Montana to be with his sons. He spent the remainder of his life here and died in 1903 at Harlem, when he had attained the age of seventy-eight years. The following children were born to William and Mary Cowan: Winfield S., a business man of Harlem; Jennie, who married Jerry Whitbeck and resides in Columbus, Ohio; Elizabeth, who married George Banta and resides in Brooklyn, New York, being now a widow; James Arthur, of Harlem, Montana; Eugene Everet, who died in Nantucket, Connecticut, in 1898; George William, of this review; Charles Alexander, of Schoharrie County, New York; and Minne, a ranchman north of Harlem, Montana.

On the 13th of April, 1899, George W. Cowan was married to Miss Edith Fancher, who was born near Summit in September, 1880, the sixth of the seven children of Seth Fancher, of Summit, New York. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Cowan, Florence Louisa, a student in the Valley City Normal School of North Dakota, George Perry and Arthur Edward.

When he reached the voting age Mr. Cowan cast a republican presidential ballot, although his father was a democrat, and he has continued to uphold the principles of the republican party since that time. He has received the junior degrees in Masonry and is a subordinate in Odd Fellowship.

Samuel Simms is an old timer of Great Falls, where he arrived and began work at his trade as a bricklayer over thirty years ago. For a number of years past he has been one of the leading breeders and raisers of Hereford cattle in that section.

Mr. Simms was born in Lancashire, England, May 5, 1863, next to the youngest in the large family of sixteen children of John and Mary (Pennington) Simms. Seven of these children are still living. His parents spent all their lives in England, where his father died in May, 1886, and his mother in 1894. His father was a mining contractor, and lived for the most part in Lancashire. He was a member of the Church of England.

Samuel Simms was educated in Manchester, and as a boy learned the bricklaying trade. On May 20, 1886, he arrived in New York, worked for a time at Buffalo, and on June 1, 1887, arrived at Great Falls, Montana. His first employer was Hon. Paris Gibson, who gave Mr. Simms work at his mines in Sand Coulee. For a number of years Mr. Simms employed his skill at his trade and industry for the upbuilding of the City of Great Falls. In 1902 he engaged in ranching. His fine farm of 486 acres is ten miles east of Great Falls. He makes a specialty of beef cattle, principally Herefords, and also has a small herd of Jerseys. Mr. Simms has never cared for office, and in politics has voted for the best man in local affairs and in national campaigns has voted the republican ticket. He attends the Presbyterian Church.

At Helena, October 9, 1894, Mr. Simms married Miss Susan Heher. The ceremony was performed by Rev. L. L. Love. They have two children, Susan and Frederick. Susan is the wife of Edward Kelton, and has two children, Gladys and Pert. The Keltons are a very talented family, all of them being skilled musicians, and they make a very effective combination and are professional entertainers of great repute. The son Frederick Simms married Edith Forest and lives at San Diego, California. He and his wife have five children, Mazie, Jewell, Frederick, Junie, and an infant not yet named.

John McLaren has played an important part in the early and subsequent development in this northern central part of Montana both as a citizen and rancher. He was born in Perthshire, Scotland, a son of a sheep farmer, John McLaren, and was educated in the country schools. The McLaren family have been a part of that locality in Scotland for many generations, and their chief vocation has been farming.

John McLaren came to the United States in 1887, stopping first in California, and although he spent over a year in that state he did not engage in business there. In the spring of 1889 he came to the Milk River Valley, purchased a team and wagon at Fort Assiniboine, also a camping outfit, and took up a claim one mile north of Yantic, now known as Lohman. His worldly wealth at that time consisted of $400, but in the following year he fell heir to enough money to enable him to buy a small band of sheep, beginning the business with 800 ewes. Later on he increased his flock with an additional 300 ewes, and from the first he was assisted in the enterprise by his nephew, William McLaren, who was then but a boy. They at first lived in a tent, but in a short time built a log cabin, and there they lived for one year, when the cabin was replaced by a small frame house, the cabin being then used for other purposes.

Yantic was at that time an Indian reserve. The Indians camped in the brush quite near to the McLaren home, but they proved very friendly neighbors and frequent borrowers. The squaws made daily rounds among the herd looking for dead sheep, and when one was found they cut out the choicest morsels with their small hatchets. The cabin was never locked, but the Indians were strictly honest.

As the years passed Mr. McLaren succeeded in his business interests in Montana. The one incident to which he attaches much of his success was a visit he paid to Fort Benton for the purpose of cashing a check at the First National Bank of that city. But the cashier refused the check, Mr. McLaren having no one to identify him, and he later presented it at the Stockman's Bank, of which Charlie Duer was then the cashier but later was made the president of the bank. Mr. McLaren asked the cashier for $70, until the validity of the check could be ascertained, when he was to be sent the remainder due him. Mr. Duer complied with this request, returning him all but $5, which he said he kept that Mr. McLaren might open an account with the bank, which he did, sending to the bank all the surplus money he had at that time. During the very severe winter of 1892-93 Mr. McLaren found he had made a friend that did not fail him in all his subsequent years of business.

The few hundred ewes with which he engaged in the sheep business was increased until the flock numbered over 20,000 sheep, but the drouths made it necessary to decrease the number. They also increased their holdings of land both by purchasing and renting, and at the present time they have about 8,000 sheep and a limited number of cattle. The nephew, William McLaren, is now in charge of the sheep and ranches. They still own the old homestead ranch 1½ miles north of Lohman.

John McLaren was united in marriage with Christina Robertson, and six sons and five daughters were born to this union, three of whom came to the United States: John, mentioned more at length below; P. L., who is engaged in ranching in Blaine County; and Susan, the widow of John Thibedeau, who was a prominent sheep man in Blaine County. Mrs. Thibedeau is now the companion and housekeeper of her brother John.

John McLaren became identified with the banking business in 1910 as vice president of the First National Bank of Chinook, and he succeeded to the presidency of this banking house in 1915. He served as chairman of the different Liberty Loan drives of Chinook, was a member of the Blaine County Council of Defense, and was a member of the executive board of the local Red Cross. As a national voter he affiliates with the republican party, having cast his first presidential vote for Benjamin Harrison, but with the exception of casting his ballot he has had no part in the political life of his community. His only society is his church, remaining true to the Presbyterian faith in which he was reared.

Albert W. Ziebarth, clerk of the District Court of Blaine County, is among the settlers who came to Montana in 1889, just before it was admitted to the Union. He is a contribution from the State of Minnesota, and came as a railroad man in the station service as train-operator for the Great Northern Railroad.

Born in Wright County, Minnesota, January 11, 1868, Albert W. Ziebarth is a son of William Ziebarth, of Delano, Minnesota, born in the Province of Posen, Germany, February 2, 1838. When he was about eighteen years of age he came to the United States, stopped briefly at Chicago, Illinois, where his father died, and then the family moved to Minnesota, where later on the mother passed away. William Ziebarth was one in a family of two sons and six daughters, but he and his brother Edward A. are the sole survivors.

William Ziebarth was educated somewhat liberally in Germany, and was a country school-teacher for some time in Wright County, Minnesota. When war broke out between the North and the South he and his brother were in perfect accord with the former section, and both wanted to offer their services, but it was decided that one of them must remain and look after the family, so they drew lots and Edward A. was the one who secured the winning one and enlisted in the Union army. He served until he was wounded and taken prisoner and confined in one of the Southern strongholds.

From the time he secured his papers of citizenship William Ziebarth was a democrat, and he has always been active in his party. He served as commissioner of his county, a republican section, and was a candidate for representative and county auditor, but was defeated, although running ahead of his ticket on account of his personal popularity. He has always been identified with the Lutheran Church, and he belongs to the Patrons of Husbandry.

William Ziebarth was married to Sophie Boerner, born in the Province of Brandenburg, near Berlin, Germany, a daughter of Frederick Boerner, and they became the parents of the following children: William, who is a resident of Herman, Minnesota; Albert W., whose name heads this review; Sarah, who is the wife of Joseph Rummel, of Saint Paul, Minnesota; Alvina, who is married and lives at Delano, Minnesota; and Frederick, who is operating the old homestead near Delano.

Albert W. Ziebarth spent his boyhood and youth on his father's homestead, and his only educational training was that afforded by the country schools and a three-months' course in a commercial college. He learned telegraphy and did his first work as an operator at Waverly, Minnesota, from which place he was sent to Montana as train-operator. For six months he ran between Great Falls and Minot in this capacity, and was then sent to White Earth, North Dakota, as station agent and operator. It was two years before he came back into the Treasure State, but in the fall of 1891 was made cashier of the station at Fort Benton, from whence he was transferred to Assiniboine, and remained at the latter point for two years, when he was returned to Fort Benton as agent. Two years later he resigned that position and left the railroad service.

Coming to Chinook in 1897, Mr. Ziebarth embarked in a mercantile business and continued it until 1907, and from then until the spring of 1912 he was actively engaged in handling real estate. While he was still a merchant he tried to interest the people of this locality in the best industry, and took up the matter with the sugar beet people of Colorado, making trips to that region and doing the preliminary work for securing capital. His idea was to use the water from the Milk River for irrigation of the beet lands of this valley. He had matters in such condition that this industry would have been established had it not been for a suit instituted by the Indian agent at Fort Belknap against the people of the valley, to secure to the Indians prior right to the water. This suit was decided in favor of the Indians, and this killed the beet sugar project.

In the fall of 1919 Mr. Ziebarth headed a movement to organize an irrigation district extending from Lohman to the Dodson Dam, so as to bring this intervening region of thirty-five miles under water. There were so many small ditch companies and conflicting interests that the project was abandoned, and another taken up for the merging of the several private companies south of Milk River into a single company, and this was put through to completion, funds raised for the construction of a dam across the river, the building of a head-gate and five miles of main ditch. All of this was done promptly and well with a total outlay of about $40,000, and by this system about 13,000 acres are watered, instead of only one-third of that amount as was originally proposed. The men who put this through, headed by Mr. Ziebarth, are landowners of the district affected.

In 1912 Mr. Ziebarth was appointed clerk of the Court of Blaine County, having served as deputy for the first clerk named, and has been doing the work of the office since a date three months after the county was established. In November, 1912, he was elected to the office, and has been re-elected every four years since. He cast his first presidential ballot for Grover Cleveland at Havre, Montana, and has supported the democratic party ever since.

Mr. Ziebarth is vice president of the Lohman State Bank of Chinook, and is one of its original stockholders. He was chairman of the Four Minute men of Blaine County during the war period, and gave much of his time to producing food on his farm.

On April 6, 1892, Albert W. Ziebarth was married at Delano, Minnesota, to Julia H. Strauch, a daughter of Theodore and Helen (Epply) Strauch. Mr. Strauch was born in Hesse, Germany, from whence he came to Minnesota, and was there engaged in farming until his death, which occurred in 1919. He was one of four brothers educated for the specific purpose of manufacturing piano forte action, but only two of them followed out the plans of their father. They are Peter D. and William Strauch, of Strauch Brothers Piano Forte Action Company of New York, the second largest concern in the United States that is engaged in this industry. Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Strauch became the parents of the following children: Theodore, Louis, Frank, Fred, Mrs. Louisa Wagner, Mrs. Ziebarth and Mrs. Anna Buri, the latter having been a resident of Annandale, Minnesota, at the time of her death.

Mrs. Ziebarth was born in Wright County, Minnesota, July 1, 1807, was there educated in the public schools, and married when she was twenty-two years of age. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Ziebarth are as follows: Harold, who was born at Assiniboine, Montana, 1893, is engaged in farming near Chinook, enlisted for service during the World war, in the Veterinary Corps in June, 1918, and was overseas until July, 1919; Dorothy, who was born at Fort Benton, Montana, April 30, 1896, was educated in the College of Agriculture at Bozeman, Montana; Edgar T., who was born at Chinook, Montana, in December, 1898, was educated in the city high school and enlisted for service during the late war, in November, 1917, in the aviation branch of the army, was sent to England, where he served until within ten days of the signing of the armistice, when he was sent to France, and was there for a few months before he was ordered home, and was discharged in July, 1919, and is now shipping clerk with the Heintz Company of Seattle, Washington; and Julia, who is attending the Chinook High School. They lost a daughter, Helen, who died when five years of age.

Mr. and Mrs. Ziebarth are members of the Presbyterian Church, and she has always taken an active interest in church affairs. Since a girl of fourteen years she has been church organist and has served the different churches in the several communities in which she has lived. Both she and Mr. Ziebarth are very popular. They have a fine family, and are justly regarded as being among the most representative people of the county.

Edward Stubban. To Edward Stubban belongs the distinction of being one of the founders of Medicine Lake and one of its pioneer merchants and business men. His identification with this locality dates from the 20th of June, 1906, when he came to Sheridan County seeking a location. His first act toward the establishment of a home here was the location of his claim. This portion of the region had not yet been surveyed, and by the rotation of his wagon wheel from the closest Government line he determined quite accurately where his land lines would eventually be drawn, and he thus settled about where his filing and entry were afterward made. He built himself a one-room shack at old Medicine Lake, which town he founded, and there he soon engaged in mercantile pursuits, building a one-room store room against his shack. Although his capital was small, the demand was also small. A postoffice was established at this location in the fall of 1906 and given the name of Flandrem, which has changed to Medicine Lake in 1908.

This pioneer business man of Medicine Lake, one of the town's first four merchants and one of the three still identified therewith, is a native of Trondjem, Norway, born March 23, 1876, a son of Arnt and Marie Stubban, both of whom were also born at Trondjem and are still living there. Their seven children are all living, and three are residents of the United States. Samuel was the first of the family to come to the United States, and he is now a resident of Minneapolis, Minnesota. He was followed by his brother Edward, the sixth born of the children, and finally Louie left the Norway home and is now in Spokane, Washington.

The early home life of Edward Stubban was spent on the farm. He attended the public schools of his native locality, and pursued a preparatory course for entering a military training school, but upon examination for entry was rejected for physical defect in one finger. Deciding then to come to the United States, he sailed from Trondjem on a cattle boat bound for Halifax, continued on to Minneapolis and there joined his brother, who was and still is a mechanic in that city. Mr. Stubban soon secured a place in a factory at a wage of 12½ cents an hour, later worked in a furniture factory, and then spent three months in the woods salvaging timber after a big fire. At this time he was being paid from $12 to $14 a month, which proved barely sufficient for living expenses, and at the end of the month he returned to Minneapolis and entered night school to learn English spelling, for he found it much harder to spell than to write the English language.

After a time Mr. Stubban secured employment in the Pillsbury "A" Mill, where he made his first real money. Business conditions were much improved at this time, the panic which had been sweeping over the country having subsided, and with the small capital he had saved from his earnings he engaged in the furniture and undertaking business in Triumph, Minnesota, but soon disposed of this business and returned to Minneapolis September 6, 1901, a day made memorable on account of the assassination of President McKinley. Mr. Stubban resumed work with a milling company as a wheat scaler, thus beginning life again at the bottom round, and after three months he moved his family to Turtle River in Northern Minnesota and found work in a saw mill. In the spring of 1912 he removed to Cass Lake and continued as a wage worker there until October 1st following, when he went to Bemidje, Minnesota, and obtained work on the construction of a large saw mill during that winter. With the coming of spring he had saved sufficient money to open a little store at Aure on the old Red Lake Reservation. While there he took out his citizenship papers and cast his first vote. Business was then good among the lumber camps of that region, and he left Aure with more capital than he had taken there. He sold his business there to go to Newburg, North Dakota, whence he came to Culbertson, Montana, enroute to his final location at Medicine Lake.

Mr. Stubban drove his own team into this locality, bringing his family. His team was a pair of western bronchos, with which he broke sod and began the active work of farming on his claim. He proved up his land and followed farming and teaming until he disposed of his homestead. During the year 1912 his wheat crop averaged about thirty bushels to the acre, that having been his banner grain year, and the market price ranged from 65 to 85 cents a bushel.

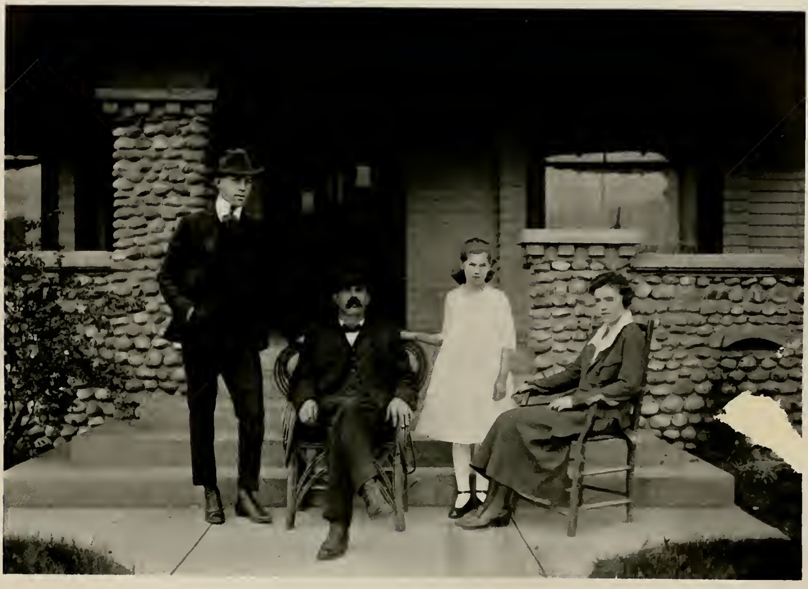
Leaving the claim, Mr. Stubban came to the new townsite of Medicine Lake and entered upon his career as a merchant, a career that has brought him success and recognition. The panic of 1907 seriously interfered with his mercantile progress, and he lost his capital and for a time was obliged to discontinue the business. In the fall of 1908, believing in the future of the locality and from the proceeds of a small crop which he had raised, he purchased another stock of goods and resumed business in the old building, continuing there until the railroad came, when his store and contents were moved to the new site of Medicine Lake and to the lot upon which his store now stands. His original store was a building 20 by 24 feet, and it still does duty as the front part of his present building. He carries a general stock of merchandise.

Mr. Stubban was appointed the first postmaster of Medicine Lake, continuing in the office until August 1, 1913. The cancellations when the office was established amounted to about 50 cents a week, but when he turned the office over to his successor it was of the third class, with a salary of $1,400. Mr. Stubban was one of the organizers of and a stockholder in the Farmers Telephone Company, the Farmers Elevator and the Medicine Lake Flour Mills.

In Minneapolis, Minnesota, October 5, 1898, Mr. Stubban was married to Miss Hanna Fossum, who was born at Lansdale in Rice County, Minnesota, March 24, 1877, a daughter of Johannes Fossum, a Minnesota pioneer from Trondjem, Norway. The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Stubban: Minda, wife of Dewey Wigmore, of Minneapolis; Johnnie, a first-class private in the Seventh Field Battalion of the Signal Corps, Fort Bliss, Texas; and Margaret, Gina, Norman, Ivan, Esther and James.

Mr. Stubban took an active part in raising war funds at Medicine Lake, and was a committeeman in every drive made. He was the head of the committee for the sale of War Savings Stamps, and the school district to which he was assigned raised more than $3,000 in one day. On June 5, 1917, in the first d[illegible] made for selective service men, he was head[illegible] he committee for the sale of War Savings S[illegible] for voting precinct No. 36 of Sheridan Coun[illegible]

Elzeor De[illegible] of Eureka has been more than a pioneer of Montana in the sense that he has lived here nearly forty years. He has been a part of the constructive development which has transformed a large section of the northwestern country. He has put his shoulder to the wheel when progress was needed, and possessed of the characteristic vigor and industry of his French ancestry has con-



Elzeor Demers And Family

trived to grow in wisdom and in resources and influences with passing years.

Mr. De Mers, who is a rancher and vice president of the Farmers and Merchants State Bank of Eureka, was born in the Province of Quebec, Canada, a son of Alexander De Mers. He acquired his education in his native country, and in 1882 first came to Montana. Subsequently he traveled extensively over the United States and in 1888 settled on land near the present site of Eureka. At that time this was a very wild country, only sixteen white men and one white woman being in the entire valley. Indians and wild game abounded, and Indians were exceedingly troublesome during the first year or so Mr. De Mers was here, breaking into the homes of settlers, destroying property, killing and running off livestock.

At Columbia Falls Mr. De Mers married Miss Amine Dewey. Two children were born to their union, Lela and Albert, now students in the public schools of Eureka, and formerly in school at Los Angeles. Mrs. De Mers died in April, 1917. She possessed many lovable qualities, was a kind neighbor, a good wife and a devout Christian, being active in the Methodist Church. The daughter, Lela, is now active superintendent of her father's home and Albert is also with his father.

Mr. De Mers has spent his life in stock raising and ranching and has acquired the ownership of about 1,200 acres, including the site on which Eureka was built. He is an ardent republican in politics, and has always been counted upon to support every progressive measure in his section of the state. When Lincoln County was created from Flathead County he was appointed one of the first commissioners, and helped inaugurate the business of the new county. He also has served as a school director, and fraternally is a member of the Masonic Order. Eight years ago Mr. De Mers erected a home fitting his financial position and constructed a beautiful modern bungalow on top of one of the hills overlooking Eureka. This home is supplied with electric light, running water and every modern facility. Mr. De Mers has traveled extensively and seen much of the United States, Canada and other portions of America, including Old Mexico, but no country has ever seemed to fulfill so nearly the demands of his critical judgment as does Montana. He spent a year in California in 1919 with his children, while giving them the educational opportunities of Los Angeles. Mr. De Mers is especially able to appreciate the astounding progress of Montana, since he knew Helena, Bozeman and other splendid cities when they were mere villages or mining camps.

John Dailey is the postmaster of Medicine Lake, and he has been identified with the life and interests of this portion of Sheridan County since 1907. At that time he was appointed a United States commissioner, entered upon his duties, and continued in the office until 1915, refusing a renewal of his commission at that time to enter upon his duties as postmaster. He was first appointed to the office of postmaster in 1913, was re-appointed in 1918, and succeeded in office Edward Stubban, who is still a business man of Medicine Lake.

In his office as postmaster Mr. Dailey was brought into close association with the war work which was carried on at Medicine Lake and vicinity, and he was also a member of the Sheridan County Council of Defense.

Mr. Dailey is a native of Bourbon County, Kentucky, born January 8, 1857. William Dailey, his father, was born in County Limerick, Ireland, and came to the United States in 1848. Locating in Kentucky, he was engaged in the construction of the Big Sandy Railroad as a contractor, and from that state subsequently moved to St. Louis, Missouri. He was ill at the time of the removal, and his death occurred soon afterward. William Dailey married Johanna Kelly, who was also born in County Limerick, Ireland, and she died at Pierce City, Missouri, in 1898, at the age of sixty-seven. Their children were: Mary, who married John Fitzgerald, of Pierce City, Missouri; John, of Medicine Lake, Montana; and James, who died at Joplin, Missouri, in 1918.

John Dailey moved with his parents to St. Louis, Missouri, in 1859, and there he grew to years of maturity and received his educational training. After leaving the schoolroom he began learning the ship carpenter's trade, but the wages he received at that work proved insufficient to support himself, his mother and his brother, who were under his care, and he went to work at the packing plant of Fagan McQueen & Company. After ten years there he went to Southwestern Missouri, and from 1880 until 1887 made his home at Pierce City. During those seven years he was engaged in railroading and farming, and when the railroad division moved to Monett, Missouri, he followed it and upon the recommendation of Congressman Charles H. Morgan was appointed postmaster of that town and served in that office four years. From Monett he went into the mining district of Joplin, where he spent the accumulations of his former years of work and in Montana he began the battle of life anew.

In this state Mr. Dailey entered a homestead 2½ miles northeast of Medicine Lake, where he erected a shack home of the pioneer period, and this rude dwelling sheltered him while he was acquiring his title to the land. He subsequently proved up a desert claim, and this he still owns.

In Pierce City, Missouri, November 7, 1894, Mr. Dailey was married to Miss Alice O'Brien, who was born in Chicago. To them have been born the following children: Mary, whose home is in Springfield, Missouri; William, a prominent breeder of Poland China hogs and a resident of Pierce City; Dorothy, a student in the Pierce City High School, as is also her sister Hilda; and John, who is attending school at Pierce City.

Leonard A. Brown. The necessity is clear that the administration of the law should be accessible to all not only in name but also in deed, and that the people be protected by the enforcement of the law and the conviction of those who have violated it. In order to secure these rights it is proper and right to place these matters in the hands of carefully trained professional men who not only themselves understand the proper interpretation of the law, but can explain its manifold ramifications to others, and so secure justice to the accused and the victim. One of the able members of the legal profession now located at Froid is Leonard A. Brown, who has been established here since May, 1916.

Leonard A. Brown was born in Faulkner County, Arkansas, on November 1, 1890, a son of William A. Brown, born at Conway, Arkansas, on December 18, 1866. He was married there to Miss Almyra J. Hale, a daughter of William Hale, formerly from Mississippi, from which state the paternal grandparents also came in their migration to Arkansas. During the war between the states the two grandfathers of Leonard A. Brown, Granville A. Brown and William Hale, were soldiers in the Confederate army and fought bravely for the "Lost Cause." With the close of the war conditions were so discouraging in Mississippi that they sought different surroundings and other opportunities in Arkansas and found them as farmers. William A. Brown and his wife became the parents of eight children, namely: Leonard A., of Froid, Montana; Weaver W., of Oklahoma; and Norman E., Homer B., Marvin, Adris, Alma and Clara, all of Blue, Oklahoma.

When he was seventeen years old Leonard A. Brown went with his parents to Oklahoma and located with them at Blue, Bryan County, they, like the former generation, seeking broader opportunities for expansion, and looking for it in a less developed part of the country. Having completed his eighth grade school work in his native county, Leonard Brown continued his studies at the Central Normal College of Danville, Indiana, and then took a legal course in the law department of that institution, from which he was graduated with his degree. For a year thereafter Mr. Brown was engaged in teaching school at Perryville, Arkansas, following which he was at Durrant, Oklahoma, for a time, and then going to Parker, Colorado, he resumed teaching. When he came to Froid he established himself in an active practice and was just nicely started when this country entered the World war. He had tried his first lawsuit in Froid, although he was admitted to the bar at Perryville in 1914. This suit was a civil one for wages, tried before a justice of the peace, Mr. Brown appearing for the defendant, and he won it by appealing to the statute of limitation. He soon displayed an order of ability that secured him recognition, and he formed a partnership with David F. McLaughlin under the firm name of Brown & McLaughlin, which continued until Mr. Brown's enlistment for service.

In December, 1917, Mr. Brown enlisted in the army at Great Falls, Montana, and was sent to Spokane, Washington, and thence to Waco, Texas, and was there assigned to the One Hundred and Sixtieth Aero Squadron. He was then sent to the Wilbur Wright Field, Ohio, and on November 8, 1918, was assigned to the Field Artillery Officers' Training School at Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Kentucky, where he was stationed when the armistice was signed. At that time he was given his choice of being discharged or continuing in the service, and he chose the former and received his honorable discharge in December, 1918, and returned to Froid in January, 1919.

Mr. Brown comes of a democratic family and he cast his first presidential vote for Woodrow Wilson in 1912. He was secretary and treasurer of the Woodrow Wilson Club of Froid in 1916, but aside from that his part in politics has been that of a layman.

On August 29, 1917, Mr. Brown was married to Miss Lucile Alpha Ryburn, born in Hood County, Texas, on August 8, 1894, a daughter of J. A. and Jennie (Middleton) Ryburn. Mrs. Brown is the second of the four surviving children of her parents, namely: Murray Ryburn, of Dillon, Montana; Lawrence J., a marine stationed in Cuba; and "Buster," stationed at Fort Worth Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have no children. Mrs. Brown belongs to the Methodist Church and was an active participant in the local Red Cross work during the World war.

Mrs. Mattie Donaldson, postmistress of Froid and one of the most highly respected residents of Sheridan County, has held her present position since April, 1916, although she has been in the postoffice since December, 1914, when her late husband was appointed postmaster. She was born in Wabasha County, Minnesota, and was reared in the vicinity of Weaver and Plainview, that state. She is a daughter of William and Louise (Painter) Nicholson. William Nicholson was born in Oho and became an early settler of Wabasha County, Minnesota, going there from Indiana in the '60s. He was married in Indiana, where he had been taken in childhood, and several of his children were born in that state. Later in life he located at Dawson, Minnesota, where he and his family were engaged in the restaurant business, and there he died in November, 1908, aged eighty-six years, his widow surviving hm untl 1913, when she also died at Dawson, aged eighty-one years. Their children were as follows: George and John, both of whom live at Dawson, Minnesota; and Mattie, who is Mrs. Donaldson of this article.

Mrs. Donaldson attended the country schools of Minnesota and became a rural school teacher when only sixteen years old. Unlike a number of women, she did not abandon her work with her marriage, but was engaged in teaching in both Minnesota and Montana after she became Mrs. Donaldson, she and her husband being in the schoolroom at the same time. Her last term of school was that taught in the Zich District near Froid in 1915. When her husband was appointed postmaster she became his assistant, and at his death she was appointed his successor.

On April 26, 1893, Mattie Nicholson was married to George Donaldson at Dawson, Minnesota. He was born at Chicago, Illinois, on August 26, 1868, a son of Robert and Alice (McGuire) Donaldson. Robert Donaldson was born in Canada, near the New York State line, and early in life came to the United States and spent some time in New York State. All of his mature years he was a farmer, and he became successful in that calling. A strong democrat, he adhered to his party lines, and he was equally faithful in religious matters, having been a life-long Roman Catholic. His father, who was Scotch by birth, came to Canada in young manhood, thus establishing the family in the new world. Alice McGuire was of Irish stock, and, like her husband, was a strong Roman Catholic. Their children who who reached maturitv were four sons and five daughters, of whom George Donaldson was the eldest. Mr. and Mrs. George Donaldson became the parents of three children, namely: Floyd, who died at Bainville, Montana, when almost thirteen years of age; and Paul and John, both of whom are students in the Froid schools.

George Donaldson was reared in Lacquiparle County, Minnesota, and attended first the common schools, then Caton's Business College at Minneapolis, Minnesota, following which he became a student of the Normal School at Mankota, Minnesota. In order to earn the money to continue his studies he taught school before he completed his normal school course, and subsequent to his graduation was principal of the Froid school, but resigned from the schoolroom to accept the office of postmaster. It was not, however, as a school teacher that Mr. Donaldson came west, but as agent for the Imperial Lumber Company, first at Overly, North Dakota, from whence he was transferred to Mondak, Montana, in the spring of 1906. Still later Mr. Donaldson, together with his brother and some other stockholders, formed the Bond Lumber Company, which had a yard at Fairview, Montana. In the meanwhile Mr. Donaldson had purchased a relinquishment claim adjacent to Bainville, Montana, and there Mrs. Donaldson and the children resided until Mr. Donaldson sold his interest in the Bond Lumber Company and joined them. After several years' resi-

Wm Sibbits

dence on this property Mr. Donaldson sold it at a fair compensation for the improvements made on it and moved to Froid. From December, 1914 until his death on February 23, 1916, he was postmaster of Froid, and, as before stated, was succeeded by his widow. In the meanwhile the Donaldsons had so expanded the business of the office that it became an appointative one and Mrs. Donaldson was appointed postmistress by President Wilson in April, 1916.

Mrs. Donaldson was brought up in a republican household and taught to think for herself, so that when she was given the right of suffrage by her state she exercised it and intends to continue to do her duty as a citizen. During the late war she was very active in Red Cross work. Her pleasant six-room residence was planned and constructed under the supervision of her and her husband.

Mrs. Donaldson is a remarkable woman, typical of the spirit of the enfranchised sex in the best sense of the term. Unusually intelligent, she has developed her natural talents and capabilities, and has been successful in every line of work in which she has been engaged. No less the devoted wife and mother or capable housewife, she won laurels as an educator, and is now handling the business of the postoffice in a manner which wins for her the commendation and respect of all who come in contact with her. Taking as she does an active interest in civic matters, she wields a strong influence in the community, and is never afraid to stand back of her convictions, for she never takes a stand unless she is sure that she is well informed on both sides of the question. It is such as she who are proving the wisdom of giving to women the ballot and taking them out of the submerged class and placing them on a level with male citizens. There are of course some women who will abuse the right of suffrage, but so do some of the men, and the influence of a woman like Mrs. Donaldson will do much to educate the incapables of her sex and bring home to them the importance and dignity of the new privilege accorded them, so that they will join her in striving to prove in every way worthy of it, and to aid in the general uplift of humanity and the betterment of politics.

Sidney J. Dorothy, proprietor of the Froid Auto and Oil Company, is one of the progressive young business men of this part of the county, and although one of the newcomers, has firmly established himself in public confidence. He was born in Chisago County, Minnesota, on November 1, 1882, a son of Frank B. Dorothy, who practically spent his life at St. Croix Falls, Wisconsin, but was a native of St. Lawrence County, New York, where he was born in 1846. Graduated from a New York college, he entered the legal profession and devoted himself to it. During the war between the states he enlisted in a New York regiment, was assigned to the Army of the Potomac and participated in the famous surrender at Appomattox. During his service as a soldier he was wounded. While he voted the republican ticket, he was not otherwise associated with politics. In religious faith he was a Baptist and his wife was a Congregationalist. She was a Miss Julia L. Murdock, a daughter of a physician, prior to marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Dorothy had the following children: Sidney J., whose name heads this review; Mrs. Walter B. Davison, of River Falls, Wisconsin; Mrs. Edwin L. Burnham of St. Croix, Wisconsin, and five who are deceased. Mr. Dorothy died at Minneapolis, Minnesota, in April, 1916.

Reared amid the most favorable environment, Sidney J. Dorothy attended the public schools of St. Croix, Wisconsin, completing the high school course. He then became an employe of the sterling Electric Company of Minneapolis, Minnesota, and after five years spent with them he went to work for himself, building his first plant at Ray, North Dakota, from whence he went to Williston, that state, where he spent four years and became owner of the Williston Electrical Construction Company, and he also built plants at Bainville, Montana, and all of the electric plants from that point to Scoby, Montana.

In March, 1916, Mr. Dorothy came to Froid intent upon organizing his present company and installing a string of electric plants along the branch line of the Great Northern Railroad. His first work upon establishing himself in Froid was the construction of the building in which his plant is located, which is 50 by 100 feet, two-stories in height and frame in material. In it is the city electrical plant, a garage and a wholesale oil station.

Sidney J. Dorothy was married at Minneapolis, Minnesota, on August 28, 1907, to Miss Rose A. Lewis, born on February 5, 1881, one of two children, her sister being Mrs. T. C. Chalmers of Duluth, Minnesota. Mr. and Mrs. Dorothy have no children. Mr. Dorothy belongs to the board of trustees of the Congregational Church of Froid, and he is teacher of the adult Bible class. Mrs. Dorothy is president of the Ladies' Aid Society. Both Mr. and Mrs. Dorothy were very active in the work of raising funds for carrying on the war during 1917, 1918, and 1919, and are in every way representative citizens and delightful people socially.

William Sibbits. Of the great life of the West during the past half century the full panorama has been unfolded in the experience of William Sibbits of Wolf Point, who has been a soldier, Indian fighter, engaged in countless expeditions in the service of the Government, army and civilian departments, and for forty years his experiences have been largely in Montana.

He was born at Dublin Gap, Pennsylvania, July 17, 1852. The name of his father was William "Siebert," and he was of Holland Dutch stock. The father died before the birth of his son William. The mother was Mary Jane McDonald, one of the numerous children of James and Mattie (McDonald) McDonald, the former a native of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and of Scotch-Irish parents, while the latter was of Irish lineage. William Sibbits had a twin brother, John A., who was serving in the United States Marines when last heard from in 1876. The mother of these boys became the wife of John Weaver, and had a son, John Weaver, now of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. Her last husband was William McCoy, and by that marriage there was a son, Harvey McCoy, who was in Montana as early as 1879. Mrs. McCoy died at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in 1861.

William Sibbits had some meager educational opportunities at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and at Milltown in the same state, and was a little past fourteen years of age when he left the East and found an opportunity in the army. He first came West in 1867 as a trumpeter with the Third United States Cavalry. The headquarters of that regiment was at old Fort Union in New Mexico. He was with the Canadian River expedition against the Kiowa and Comanche Indians in old Indian Territory, and fought the Indians in the Wichita Mountains on Christmas morning of 1869. The soldiers destroyed part of the Indian camp, but due to exhaustion were unable to follow up their victory. The troops had lived on three hard tacks a day until they captured the Indian camp, where plenty of buffalo meat was found. In fact buffalo were on the plains in great abundance and had to be driven out of the way as the troops passed, though the leaders of the expedition did not permit shooting for fear of alarming the Indians. After this expedition the troops were returned to Fort Union, and the next fall Mr. Sibbits was transferred from Troop I to Troop L, stationed at Fort Wingate, and went to Camp Hualpai, Arizona. He was under General Crook on the latter's first expedition against old Chief Cochise of the Apaches, the predecessor of the famed Geronimo. The Chief's warriors were never corralled. Barring a few trips between Camp Hualpai and Prescott Mr. Sibbits remained in the camp until discharged in 1871.

When the paymaster's escort came by he accompanied it to Los Angeles, then a small Spanish town and now one of the greatest cities of the Pacific Coast. The following year he rented a farm in Los Niates Valley, and that fall worked with a cornsheller. The epizootic broke out in the spring of 1873, and after killing several of his horses Mr. Sibbits decided to go to Texas. He was in the northern part of that state, then a pioneer district, and at Decatur burned lime and brick and built the first brick flues in the town. At Jacksboro in the same section of Texas he finished the public well in the court square, and dug other wells and put up hay on contract. In 1875 he went to the Red River station and engaged in swimming herds of cattle across the river bound for the North over the old Chisholm trail. This was an uncongenial task, and he soon left it and went to Fort Sill and thence to Caddo, and for two years was employed by the firm of Marchand and Finlon trading between Caddo and Fort Sill.

It should be remembered that all the localities spoken of were at that time part of the great and unclaimed West, remote from civilization, exposed to hostile tribes, and all the experiences of white men were rough and arduous. Leaving old Indian Territory Mr. Sibbits proceeded north to Fort McPherson, Nebraska, spending that winter as a trapper and hunter on the Platte River, and in the spring of 1877 moved farther north to Sidney, and engaged in freighting to Red Cloud Agency and into the Black Hills for Pratt and Ferris. Two years later he removed to the Red Cloud Agency, and was employed by old Todd Randall, a squaw man and stock raiser and trader. While there he perfected his knowledge of the Sioux language. Later buying some steers, he used them as a team in furnishing Fort Robinson with wood on contract, and followed that until 1878, when he sold his outfit and went into the Black Hills, spending the winter working for the Quartermaster on the construction of Fort Meade.

With a mule team and in charge of the outfit in the spring of 1879 he proceeded to Bismarck and with others boarded a Rosebud steamer for Coal Banks Landing on the Missouri River, and thence up to Assiniboine, where he had some part in the construction of this Montana post. He was employed by the Government contractor and freighter Sam Pippin, but the sun was too hot to shovel sand in July, and leaving there he went into the Gallatin Valley and worked with a threshing outfit. That fall he went to Fort Custer, and in the spring of 1880 was employed by the Quartermaster, making a trip into the Yellowstone National Park, driving the first six-mule team that ever went into the Upper Geyser Basin.

Mr. Sibbits first came into the vicinity of Wolf Point in the fall of 1880, being on a rather historic errand. He was with a troop of soldiers as teamster, part of the Government forces engaged in bringing old Sitting Bull and his followers to Poplar from Woody Mountain in Canada, whither the old Chief had fled after the Custer massacre. Sitting Bull after some negotiations with the Government had consented to return to the United States, and he was brought to Poplar to join Chief Gall and his followers who had recently been captured on Red Water and brought into the Agency for final sentence at the Standing Rock Agency in Dakota. The warriors, squaws and children were divided into squads and taken down to Fort Buford, and Mr. Sibbits accompanied about a dozen of these outfits.

That winter he made twelve trips between Poplar and Buford, and was out under the skies during most of the extreme cold of that time. The mercurial column registered at Frenchman's Point, near Brockton, 63½ degrees below zero on one of the trips. This extreme cold was reported from Poplar by the United States Weather Bureau, marking the place as the coldest point in Montana, although Havre seems to have the distinction as a result of the removal of the signal station from Poplar to Havre later on. In this miserable cold weather the Indians were moved across the Plains region and some of them actually froze to death on the way, although the major in command ordered his horses unblanketed and the blankets divided among the Indians to protect them.

Mr. Sibbits remained in the employ of the Government until the summer of 1881, and then went to work for G. H. Fairchild and W. B. Shaw, Indian traders at Poplar, as a clerk in their store. Here his knowledge of the Sioux language stood him in good stead. In 1883 he spent part of the summer in Canada working on the Canadian Pacific Railroad. Returning to Montana, he accompanied "Flopping Bill" from Gilpin to the Judith Basin country and freighted from Junction City to Fort McGinnis for Jo Rhoades, taking care of the latter's cattle that winter. The following spring he worked in the saw mill and logging camp of Ben Dexter at Alpine. The next fall he married, and the following winter trapped and hunted on the Judith River, hauling his venison and pelts to Maiden, where he found a good market.

The next spring brought a change of operations, when he took a contract for building irrigation ditches for G. R. Norris at Claggett. With the approach of winter he returned to Maiden and cut and delivered wood to the town that winter. The next spring he joined the "P. W." cattle outfit at Claggett, and in the autumn, October, 1886, came to old Wolf Point, and his home and work have been in this section of the Missouri River practically ever since, almost thirty-five years.

His first work here was at Poplar putting up cord wood for the contractor who furnished the soldiers with wood. He also made a trip up Milk River Valley as a freighter for Chief Engineer Roberts of the Great Northern Company. He was a carpenter for the United States Quartermaster at Poplar, but spent that winter in Glasgow, and for a couple of winters trapped on the Porcupine at Nashua, employing his summers in putting up buildings for a sheep outfit. The military garrison was withdrawn from Poplar about 1893, and its authority turned over to the Indian Department. At that time Mr. Sibbits entered the Indian service under Captain Sproule, and was chief of police, stable man, Indian farmer and finally Indian butcher. In 1907 he resigned his post as sub-Indian agent at Wolf Point, and for a time was employed by B. D. Phillips as sheep man, as a "go-between" to preserve the peace between the sheep men and the Indians, a diplomatic post he handled very successfully. That was his last employment as a wage earner, and until he retired a few years ago he was exclusively engaged in the stock business.

Mr. Sibbits married a full-blood Sioux woman, Kokandiahewei, meaning "bright woman" but the white people gave her the name Kittie. Her father, Four Horns, was a warrior of the Assiniboine tribe. Mrs. Sibbits was born at Browning on the Milk River in Montana in 1866 and died at Wolf Point on August 23, 1915. Her children were: Mrs. Minnie Thompson, who is now housekeeper for her father and has a son, James; William, who is a soldier in the regular army; Edward and Harry, both in school at Rapid City. Rosy Shipstead, wife of Oscar Shipstead, a ranchman near Scobey, Montana, also grew up in the Sibbits home, being a daughter of Mrs. Sibbits' sister.

This is only a brief and outlined sketch of one of the careers filled with the romance of the great West. Mr. Sibbits has had an active and eventful life and his adventures and ramblings have made him widely acquainted with Montana. He has entered into the spirit and the civilizing movements of the Sioux tribe and has taken a modest part in the civil affairs of his home community. He voted the republican ticket for many years, subsequently supported the socialist party, and until recently, when he resigned, held the office of justice of the peace.

James W. Anderson, assistant cashier of the First State Bank of Froid, has held his present responsible position since coming to Montana in June, 1911, and is recognized as one of the stable financiers of his county. He was born in Steel County, North Dakota, in the vicinity of Sherbrooke, on July 22, 1889, a son of Thomas G. Anderson. The birth of Thomas G. Anderson took place in Canada near the New York State line, and his parents were natives of Scotland, who came first to Canada and later to New York State and were farming people. With the outbreak of the war between the states Thomas G. Anderson enlisted for service in the Union army, and while he was not wounded, his health was so impaired that he never fully recovered and received a pension from the Government on account of his disability. With the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic he became an active member and never lost his interest in it throughout his life. In politics he was a republican, and he held the office of registrar of deeds of Steele County, North Dakota, for some years, being noted as a penman. In earlier years he taught penmanship, both in a business college and to private pupils, and to the day of his death his writing was as smooth and even as when he was in his full vigor. There are many specimens still treasured of his exquisite Spencerian designs. While both the Dakotas were still Dakota Territory Thomas G. Anderson went to Steele County and entered a homestead, which he held the rest of his life. A druggist by profession, he conducted drug stores at Portland and Hope, North Dakota, but during his later years he confined himself almost exclusively to farming. The Congregational Church was his religious home. Thomas G. Anderson was married in Missouri to Miss Bessie G. Hildebrand, who survives him and makes her home at Fargo, North Dakota, Mr. Anderson having died in 1916. Their children are as follows: William J., who lives at Fargo, North Dakota; Samuel V., who lives at Pickert, North Dakota; Earl, who lives at Hope, North Dakota; Wendell, who lives at Minneapolis, Minnesota; James W., whose name heads this review; and Howe, who lives at Wahpeton, Minnesota.

After attending the public schools of Steele County, North Dakota, James W. Anderson became a student of the State Agricultural College at Fargo, North Dakota, and then, although only eighteen years old, was prepared for a business career and received a position in the office of registrar of deeds at Sherbrooke, North Dakota, where he remained for six months. He then went into the banking business, first as bookkeeper of the Tioga, North Dakota, State Bank, but after a few months was made assistant cashier of the Mohall State Bank of Mohall, North Dakota, and remained with that concern for two years, and at the expiration of that period he came to Froid. He began his political activity as a republican, casting his first presidential ballot for William Howard Taft in 1912. In March, 1913, Mr. Anderson was elected the first treasurer of Sheridan County, installed the work of the office and continued to hold that office until March, 1915, when he turned it over to his successor. When Froid was incorporated in 1915 Mr. Anderson was elected its first mayor, and gave such universal satisfaction that he has been continued in office ever since by his constituents. He is responsible for securing the street grading, sidewalks and street lighting improvements, and he has other plans for further beautifying and developing the little city.

On December 24, 1912, Mr. Anderson was united in marriage at Storden, Minnesota, with Miss Anna J. Smested, born in Cottonwood County, Minnesota, on September 20, 1888, a daughter of E. E. Smested. Mrs. Anderson was educated in the public schools and completed the high school course. She is the only daughter in the family of four children born to her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have two children, namely: Robert W. and Anna Jean. The family residence of Mr. and Mrs. Anderson is a comfortable stucco bungalow of six rooms of modern design which Mr. Anderson had built for them after their own plans.

Mr. Anderson was made a Mason at Culbertson, Montana, and has not demitted. He also belongs to the Odd Fellows, and is a past grand of Froid Lodge. Both he and Mrs. Anderson are deservedly popular in a congenial social circle.

John Curran, assessor of Roosevelt County, is one of the earliest settlers of Eastern Montana, and came into the state as a resident of Culbertson when it was still a trading post with only two saloons and a hotel, both built of logs, as the places of business. From then on he has maintained his residence in Montana and has developed with the state. He was born at Chicago, Illinois, on December 19, 1873, a son of Archibald Curran. The birth of Archibald Curran took place in County Antrim, Ireland, on December 24, 1840, and when he was seventeen years old he came to the Dominion of Canada and became a sailor on the Great Lakes. In 1883 he left the water and took up farming, although he had become captain of a vessel. Saskatchewan, Canada, attracted him and he secured land in that province. He was married near Kingston, Ontario, Canada, to Miss Jane Reid, and located his home at Chicago, Illinois. Mrs. Curran was born in the north of Ireland, and her death occurred in November, 1893. She and her husband became the parents of the following children: Eliza, who married John Bailey, was drowned in Lake Michigan, and left two sons, Archie Bailey, a machinist of the United States navy, now stationed at Brinnon, Washington, and John, a locomotive engineer of Havre, Montana; James Curran and Robert Curran, both of whom are residents of Kansas City, Missouri; Mrs. Minnie Wild, who is a resident of Spokane, Washington; Sarah, who married William McBride, of Culbertson, Montana; Archie, who was drowned, with two of his children, in the Missouri River, July 14, 1900, lived at Brockton, Montana; John, whose name heads this review; Selina, who is Mrs. George McTaggart, of Stetler, Alberta, Canada; Annie, who is Mrs. Eli Francis, of Moosejaw, Saskatchewan, Canada; and Carrie, who married James Forsythe, of Pasqua, Saskatchewan, Canada.

When John Curran was ten years old the family moved to Saskatchewan, Canada, and there he was reared and attended school. After the death of his mother, John Curran, then a young man of twenty years, left home and came to Montana to join a brother and sister who had already left Moosejaw for this state. He completed his educational training after he had come to Montana, attending the graded schools of Bottineau, North Dakota.

Upon his arrival in Montana he secured employment as a stationary engineer at Blair, Montana, and then engaged in farming and ranching south of the Missouri River, in what is now Richland County. When the land was opened for settlement he entered a homestead twelve miles east of Red River on the Missouri River, and his claim formed the nucleus of his ranching domain. That continued to be his home from 1900 until 1915, and he ran his cattle and horses under the brand "WG," although other brands were represented among his stock. He bred, raised and marketed the range beef cattle, and the Chicago markets received his stock through his own shipments. His wife's claim and his own constituted the patented and deeded land he owned. In the years following 1910 he developed some farming, mainly as a feed proposition. When he abandoned the ranch he took up his residence at Brockton, Montana, and engaged in farming on the Fort Peck Reservation leased lands. His home is still there and he still has substantial interests in and about Brockton.

Mr. Curran's participation in local affairs began with his assisting in establishing district No. 17, while he was living on his old ranch, through a petition he presented, and he served as a school director of this district for a dozen years. At Brockton he was also a member of the school board for two years, and was one of the first to be elected to that office. In 1896 Mr. Curran cast his first presidential vote in Montana for William McKinley, and he has continued to give his support to republican candidates ever since. In 1919 the county board of commissioners of the new county of Roosevelt appointed Mr. Curran assessor, and he opened his office in April of that year. In making his valuations of the county he found a total property valuation for the county of $19,000,000. He is making a record in his office which inclines the people of his community to look favorably upon him for future political preferment, and all recognize that he is a man of exceptional ability and high standing with all classes.

On October 28, 1896, Mr. Curran was married at Culbertson, Montana, to Miss Lucy A. Isbell, who came to that place from Kearney, Nebraska, in 1892, when she was about fifteen years old, having been born on April 28, 1877. Her object in coming to Kearney was to join a sister, Mrs. T. T. Armstrong, and she was given the advantages offered by the public schools of that place to complete her education. Mr. and Mrs. Curran have the following children: Dale D., was graduated from the Northwestern Business College at Spokane, Washington, enlisted for service in the World war at Fort George Wright, Washington, was sent to Vancouver Barracks, later transferred to Camp Lewis with the prospect of going overseas, but was disappointed, as he was kept at this camp until the signing of the armistice, and he is now editing the Brockton "Bulletin"; Esther L., who is a student of a Seattle (Washington) business college; and John M., who is attending the Mondak High School.

Mr. Curran was made a Mason at Poplar, Montana, and has been raised to the master degree. He also belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America, Poplar Camp, and helped to organize the Farmers Elevator Company at Brockton, in which he is still a stockholder. He was one of several men who built and operated the first ferry across the Missouri River at Brockton.

Since the day when Mr. Curran arrived at Culbertson many are the changes which have taken place not only at that point but all over the state. Much of the land in Montana was then public domain, and cattlemen ran their stock on the open range. There were few settlers of small means, for as yet the inducements to them had not been offered. All of the old names connected with the region about Culbertson have passed with the exception of those borne by William McBride and Tom Courchene. Many new ones are now there, and the business of the place has been increased a hundredfold. Mr. Curran belongs to the type of man who makes good wherever found. Had he turned his energies in any other direction he would in all probability have been just as successful, but considering the weight of his influence in this community it is fortunate for Roosevelt County that he did not do so, but chose the calling in which he has prospered as he has. Mr. Curran's friends are numbered by the legion, and all of them appreciate his many virtues and are proud of his record both as a cattleman and public official.

John Seel. There are some people who think that the pioneers of the more recently developed western states were very fortunate and came into possession of their land and other holdings without undue exertion, but these are ill-informed. Contrary to their ideas, these pioneers have earned by hard labor and much endurance all that they have acquired, and they are at the same time entitled to much consideration from later settlers for what they had already accomplished in wresting this region from the wilderness and the hands of the savage Indians. One of the substantial men of Mondak who has borne a very important part in the growth and development of Roosevelt County is John Seel, who is entitled to much consideration for his endurance and bravery during pioneer days in the upper Missouri country.

John Seel was born at Saint Ingbert, Bavaria, on the French border of Germany, April 11, 1861, a son of John and Appolonia (Becker) Seel, both of Bavarian birth and German stock. They died at Saint Ingbert, and of their six children, John, who was the fifth, and his younger brother, Jacob, were the only ones to come to the United States. Jacob Seel is also a resident of Mondak.

According to the regulations of his country John Seel was forced to give his military service to the

German government, and was attached to the hospital unit. The high-spirited young man rebelled at the cruelties and unreasonable exactions of the army and so he deserted and made his escape to the United States, sailing from Antwerp to Liverpool, and thence by re-shipment to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the "New Zealand." He made the trip alone, and was in fear all the while that he would be captured and returned to his command, where severe punishment awaited him as he well knew. However, his fears were not justified and after his landing he made his way to an uncle then living in Kentucky. Mr. Seel made this uncle a little visit and then went to Cincinnati, Ohio, for it was not his intention to be idle, and he did not find employment suited to his capabilities in the south. After a winter at Cincinnati he joined the First Cavalry of the regular United States army and was sent to Fort Bidwell, Oregon, and from there to Walla Walla, Washington. Mr. Seel as a member of his regiment helped to construct the Coeur d'Alene road, which was the pioneer trail for the cavalry. They constructed their own road on to Missoula, Montana, and thence over the "Frenchman's" trail to Helena and Fort Shaw, Montana. From that point the command was ordered to Fort Assiniboine, which they built, and which continued the headquarters of the regiment from 1883 until it was moved down the river to Fort Buford. Not only did this regiment do duty in subduing the Indians, but also served to guard the international frontier from an invasion of fugitives from the Riel rebellion in Canada. Mr. Seel was a member of the camp to which a Riel leader and son surrendered as fugitives from British justice.

During the period that Mr. Seel was a member of the First Cavalry the Sioux Indians were very troublesome, and had it not been for the protection afforded the white settlers by this little band of intrepid soldiers the majority of them would have been massacred without mercy. On one occasion, at the present site of Havre, the big Indian chiefs started the Sun dance in direct disobedience of governmental orders, and while it was in progress made arrangements to go off the reservation on a murderous escapade. They were prevented from carrying out their plans through the intervention of the troops of whom John Seel was one. This ancient practice of the Indians was the only one Mr. Seel ever witnessed, and he says that the one experience was enough for him, that he never wanted to witness another. In order to select a new chief the aspirants to the honor were forced to endure the most horrible torture and the one best able to stand these cruelties was chosen chief. Because of the atrocities the Government found it necessary to forbid the practice. The selection of a new chief was usually followed by a raid upon white settlers in order to give him an opportunity to prove his prowess.

Not long after the regiment was ordered to Fort Buford John Seel's term of enlistment expired and he received his honorable discharge from the service after five years in the army. He then became a cow puncher and worked for different cattle and horse outfits for several years, and then established his own outfit in the valley adjacent to the present town of Sidney, where he remained for six years and then moved to the Snowden locality and entered his homestead on the south side of the Missouri River, where he maintained his ranch headquarters until he proved up and acquired title to his land. Having done this Mr. Seel came to Mondak and became the pioneer liveryman of the city, which business he followed for four years. In the meanwhile the automobile was coming into its own, and with his usual foresightedness Mr. Seel built a garage and went into the automobile business, which he still owns, he and his son conducting what is the only garage in the place.

On April 26, 1897, Mr. Seel was married at Copenhagen, Denmark, to Olivia Hansen, born in that city, a daughter of Peter Hansen, and she is the only one of her parents' children in the United States. Mr. and Mrs. Seel have one son, Frank P., who was born at Williston, North Dakota, although the family home was in Montana. He was educated in the public schools and the military school at Bozeman, Montana. He was trained in camp at Bozeman for active service in the World war, but the signing of the armistice prevented his being sent overseas.

Mr. Seel has always been ready and willing to lend his aid to forwarding any enterprise which promised to better his community, and his donations have been many and generous.

Contrary to his understanding, his military service did not make him a citizen of the country he was fighting to defend, although he had been voting for some time before he discovered this fact by having his vote challenged. However, when he found out what was necessary he took out his papers and since then has supported republican principles and candidates in national matters, although locally he oftentimes prefers to vote for the man he deems best fitted for office.

The story of his part in the taming of Montana if space would permit of its relation in this work would afford intensely interesting and exciting reading. It would deal with a service full of exposure and physical suffering on long marches and still longer campaigns. It is gratifying to know that after having rendered such a faithful and efficient service to his adopted country, Mr. Seel has been rewarded by a prosperity in his later years, and accorded the confidence and respect of all who know him. The brave Indian scout and former soldier shows the effects of his hard campaigns, but these scars are honorable ones and set him apart as one who has won distinction through military service. Although he had the opportunity of acquiring a homestead, so did many others who never availed themselves of the privilege, letting slide what to him was the beginning of a future prosperity. He did not shrink from the hard work of developing this homestead, nor did he rest content wiith acquiring it, but pressed on to other lines, and, as stated in the beginning of this sketch, deserves everything he has acquired, for he has earned it by strenuous endeavor, much of it beyond the strength of the ordinary person.

Francis Earl Blodgett. From the days when Alexander Hamilton, Patrick Henry and other men trained in the law exerted their genius in behalf of the Government down to the present day the best legislators and statesmen we have had to represent the interests of the people have been drawn from the profession of the law. It is but natural that intellects so carefully trained should turn to public matters, and that those who understand the law should become lawmakers. Certain it is that Montana has called upon many of its leading attorneys to devote their talents and give of their time to the transaction of its business in the State Assembly, and one of them who, although still in the very prime of vigorous young manhood, has made a name for himself not only in his profession but also in the Legislature is Francis Earl Blodgett of Butte, Montana.

Francis Earl Blodgett was born at Butte, Montana, September 23, 1893, a son of Frank Blodgett, a resident of Butte. Frank Blodgett was born in Illinois in 1864, and was reared in his native state. He is a son of William H. Blodgett, born in Ohio and who died at Chicago, Illinois, in 1905. William H. Blodgett was a pioneer in Illinois, leaving that state in the fall of 1869, for Colorado, and in the fall of 1881 he came to Butte, Montana, where he was one of the earliest business men of the city, at one time owning all of Big Butte. His death occurred when he was on a business trip to Chicago. In both Illinois and Colorado he was quite active as a farmer.

Frank Blodgett was educated in Colorado, and accompanied his father to Butte, where he became a stationary engineer, and he is still engaged in that line of work. He is a democrat, but has never sought office. The Roman Catholic Church holds his membership. He married Annie O'Shaughnessy, born in Ireland in 1869, and the following children were born to them: Francis Earl, who was the first in order of birth; and Mary, who lives with her parents.

Growing up at Butte, Francis E. Blodgett attended the parochial and public schools of that city and was graduated from the Central High School in 1913. In the meanwhile he studied law during his spare time, and was admitted to the bar on December 31, 1914. He began the practice of his profession at Butte, in both criminal and civil law, where he is still engaged in a general practice, with offices in the Rialto Building. Like his father he is a democrat, and was elected a representative to the Legislature in the fall of 1916, and served during the Fifteenth Session. He was chairman of the journal committee, and a member on the judiciary committee, the educational committee and the new counties and divisions committee. While in the Legislature Mr. Blodgett introduced a teachers' pension bill which passed the Lower House and was defeated in the Senate, but which met with the approval of educators. Among the many measures before this Assembly was an eight-hour law for women, which Mr. Blodgett strenuously fought for and succeeded in passing.

Mr. Blodgett is a member of the Roman Catholic Church, and belongs to Butte Council No. 668, Knights of Columbus, of which he is a Third Degree Knight. He also belongs to the Montana State Bar Association and the Silver Bow County Bar Association. As yet Mr. Blodgett is not married. He maintains his residence at 1253 West Aluminum Street, Butte. His ability and worth have been proven upon innumerable occasions, and few men of his years, either in Montana or elsewhere, have accomplished as much.

Winfield S. Cowan, a Harlem merchant, is one of the pioneer settlers of the Fergus County region of Montana. In March of 1882 he made the journey over the Northern Pacific Railroad from Duluth and reached Miles City, traveling only during the day. His final destination was Fort McGinnis, and his first work there was for James Fergus, for whom Fergus County was named, and with whom he spent four summers at ranch work. On leaving that service Mc. Cowan purchased a band of sheep from Mr. Fergus, drove them a short distance and established a sheep business of his own in association with J. D. Grant. Four years later this partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Cowan then came over to the Milk River country and began sheep ranching on Woody Island, a few miles south of the Canadian border. He entered a homestead there, and in association with his brothers George W. and Arthur continued in the business some five or six years with good success, the partnership being then dissolved, but Winfield S. Cowan continued on in the business until settlers began taking up the land. He then sold out his stock and removed to Harlem, where he embarked in the mercantile business. His homestead and the desert claim of Mrs. Cowan constitute the ranch they still own in that locality.

Winfield Scott Cowan was born in Greene County, New York, May 29, 1856. The history of his father, William Cowan, and his ancestry is given more fully in the sketch of George W. Cowan on other pages in this history. Winfield S. was reared as a farmer boy, was educated in the country schools, and started out in the business world for himself when but thirteen years of age as a farm hand at $7 a month. He continued on at that kind of labor while he remained in the State of New York, working during the summer months and attending short terms of school in the winters. When he reached Montana his capital amounted to $300, and his subsequent ranch wages of $40 a month added but slowly to his savings. During the winter seasons he hunted buffalo for their meat, the hides and also for the sport of the hunt. A tanned skin of a buffalo which he killed is now on exhibition in his Harlem shop as a souvenir of his early Montana experience.

When Mr. Cowan embarked in his mercantile business at Harlem he bought out A. B. Duke and Company and formed a partnership with Robert Corbett in the Harlem Saddlery. This firm continued in existence for ten years, Mr. Cowan then buying out his partner's interest and has since carried on the business alone. He is one of the stockholders and the vice president and a director of the First National Bank of Harlem, is interested in the electric light plant of the town and one of its board of directors, and assisted in promoting the movement toward prospecting for oil in this locality, and is vice president of the temporary organization. During five years he served Harlem as a councilman, has served two years as mayor of the town and has been re-elected for another two year term. Plans have recently been matured for repairing the water system of the town, the outlay for which will reach $60,000. Mr. Cowan has also served as a school trustee during much of the time he has lived in Harlem, and during the last two years of his service the new school house was built at a cost of $35,000.

At Malta, Montana, October 18, 1893, Mr. Cowan was married to Miss Margaret E. Payne, who was born in Schoharie County, New York, in 1866, a daughter of John Payne and his wife, Eliza Cropser. In their family were four daughters and two sons who grew to years of maturity, and five of the children are still living, the sister of Mrs. Cowan being Mrs. Arthur Cowan of Harlem. To Mr. and Mrs. Winfield Cowan three children have been born: Harold E., who was a World war soldier in the aviation service, and spent almost two years overseas. He served as cook for his outfit, and was in France when the armistice was signed, reaching home in June, 1919. Winfield S., Jr., the second son, was for a time a teacher of manual training in Harlem, and completed his education in the state school at Bozeman. Grace Shirley, the youngest child, is a student in the North Dakota Normal School at Valley City, a memher of the class of 1922.

In his political affiliations Mr. Cowan is a republican, casting his first presidential vote for General

W. S. Cowan

Garfield in 1880. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a past noble grand and a past deputy grand master of the order.

Thomas R. Forbes is clerk of the court of Roosevelt County, Montana, and has the distinction of being one of the old settlers of this section of the Missouri River country. He identified himself with Mondak in its infancy and established the first store in the place for Hedrich Brothers & Company, and remained with them until the business was closed. He was born in the family homestead at St. Paul, Minnesota, on February 11, 1859, a son of Capt. William H. Forbes, who went from the Island of St. Ann, Canada, to St. Andrews, where with his father he established himself and became quite prominent. The father was connected with extensive boating interests in that region, and was accidentally killed. He married Catherine Donley, and Captain Forbes was the elder of their two children, his sister being Mrs. Catherine O'Neil.

Capt. William H. Forbes left Montreal, Canada, in 1834 and came to the vicinity of Mendota, Minnesota, at Fort Snelling, as a representative of the American Fur Company, and remained with it for a number of years. Subsequently he with N. W. Kittsen opened a line of Indian trading posts throughout Minnesota, and entered from the Government part of the land now occupied by the City of St. Paul. The present Ryan Hotel is on the site of the old Forbes homestead. Where the Union Depot now stands was a lake in which the lads of the age of Thomas R. Forbes used to go swimming, and he has pleasant recollections of their aquatic sports.

During the war between the states Captain Forbes was commissioned a captain and was sent with General Sibley against the Indians in 1862, when the Sioux Indians tried to destroy all the whites of Minnesota. Following this service Captain Forbes went south and was with General Thomas' command in the commissary department until the close of the war. While riding on horseback through the guerrilla country of Missouri someone shot him, and this wound subsequently caused his discharge and placed him on the pension rolls.

In 1872 Captain Forbes was appointed by President Grant to establish the Indian agency at Fort Totten, and after he had accomplished this he served as its agent until 1876, when he died. He was a very well educated man, speaking both French and English, and could read and write very well in French. In addition he had an excellent working knowledge of German and the Sioux and other Indian dialects. Reared in the Catholic faith, he held it all his life. Although a democrat, his special fitness for work among the Indians caused a republican president to give him an important appointment. He also served as the first postmaster of St. Paul, and was the first speaker of the first territorial legislature of Minnesota.

Captain Forbes was united in marriage with Amanda B. Cory of St. Paul. She was a daughter of Holder Cory and was born at Cooperstown, New York. Mrs. Forbes survived her husband for nearly forty years. The children born to Captain and Mrs. Forbes were as follows: Jean, who served with the French Red Cross during the World war, is with the National Catholic Extension Bureau of France; Thomas R., whose name heads this review; and Edna, who died when sixteen years old.

Thomas R. Forbes was educated in the public schools of St. Paul, Minnesota, which was then a city of 200,000, and following his completion of their courses he entered the Jesuit College of Montreal, Canada, where he remained for two years. Having by this time exhausted his financial reserve he began working as a clerk in the wholesale house of Aubaugh, Finch & Schaefer, leaving them for Averill, Russell & Carpenter, paper manufacturers. In 1880 he became purser on a steamboat plying between Bismarck, North Dakota, and Miles City, Montana, and in the fall of that year took charge of the mercantile establishment of Layton & Jordan at Miles City, and subsequently had charge of a store they opened at Buford, Montana, for five years. Mr. Forbes then operated the first steam ferryboat on the upper Missouri River, and while running it he opened the store for Hedrich Brothers, which brought him to Mondak. He has also been quite active in developing agricultural interests in this section, and has owned and conducted several mercantile concerns.

Mr. Forbes was connected with the county division movement which led to the creation of Roosevelt County by the Legislature, and was named in the bill as court clerk. A democrat, he began his connection with that party by casting his first presidential vote for Grover Cleveland in 1892, but has never supported Mr. Bryan. The fraternal connections of Mr. Forbes are with the Loyal Legion, the Sons of Veterans and the Odd Fellows. Ambitious to follow in his father's footsteps in military matters, he tried to enter the Spanish-American war but was rejected for physical reasons, but he has been a member of the Governor's Guard, the second military organization in Minnesota, with rank of first duty sergeant.

In 1914 Mr. Forbes took a contract for installing some machinery in the Lake Side elevator, and while engaged in the work was caught on the lineshaft and whirled so rapidly as to be almost whipped to pieces. His right leg was beaten to a jelly, the muscles of his left arm were badly torn and the nerves separated and his neck was broken. He was unconscious for a month after the accident and confined to Williston Hospital, but in spite of all his injuries he recovered and is but little the worse for his terrible experience.

In May, 1903, Mr. Forbes was married at Minot, North Dakota, to Miss Elizabeth Windisch, a daughter of John and Sophia (Fiock) Windisch. Mrs. Forbes was born in Indiana on February 2, 1875, and she has a brother, William, who is a resident of Mondak, and a sister, Mrs. Anna Saylor, of Dundas, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Forbes lost their only child just after birth.

Lewis E. Newlon is known to the public as the promoter and chief builder of the Town of Fairview. But his reputation also extends beyond that of a town builder and classes him among the leading business men and public spirited citizens of Richland County.

Although Mr. Newlon has been identified with Montana almost from its infancy, he was born in Nebraska, his parents coming into the northwest when he was a year old and stopping for a brief time at old Fort Buford before locating in the Yellowstone Valley, at the point where Newlon Junction has since been built. During their stay at Fort Buford the father's first work, and perhaps his most important work, was supplying the place with buffalo meat during one winter, he having killed and delivered more than eight hundred animals. Newlon Junction was named in honor of William W. Newlon, the father, and he established his ranch there and continued its conduct until the memorable hard winter of 1886-7, when as a consequence of having lost heavily thereby he moved his stock industry far south and established his residence on the Gulf of Mexico in Louisiana, where he spent ten years. Returning at the close of that period to Montana, he took up land near Fairview, and spent the remainder of an active and successful life as a ranchman there.

William W. Newlon was born at Peoria, Illinois, in 1841, and he grew to manhood's estate in his native commonwealth, receiving in the meantime a common school training. He enlisted for service in the Civil war, entering the Eighty-fifth Ohio Infantry, and was made a member of Sherman's army. He was wounded in the battle of Missionary Ridge, near Chattanooga, which incapacitated him for further service, and for this wound he afterward drew a pension. From his native state of Illinois Mr. Newlon subsequently removed to Colorado, where for a brief time he was located at Leadville, from there went to Lincoln, Nebraska, and subsequently came into the northwest and established his home in Montana. Before leaving Illinois he had married Sarah Lawler, who was born in that state and is now a resident of Portland, Oregon. The children born of this union are: Mattie, wife of Frank Cannon, of Wibaux, Montana; Robert C. and Lewis E., both of whom are at Fairview; Ellis E., whose home is in San Francisco, California; Flora, the wife of George C. Jensen, of Kalispell, Montana; and Jesse L., of Portland, Oregon; Mr. Newlon, the father, always gave a staunch allegiance to the republican party, and he served Dawson County as one of its first commissioners. He was a charter member of the Masonic Lodge at Glendive.

Lewis E. Newlon was born in Lincoln, Nebraska, December 15, 1878, but he knows no other home than Montana. He was a factor on his father's ranch until past his majority, and was twenty-five years of age when he entered a claim in section 8, township 24 north, range 60 east, beginning his activities there by building a shack, erecting this cabin before the land had been surveyed. It was built of sawed logs, dirt covered, and was a comfortable abode of five rooms and had the distinction of being the first house built on the townsite of Fairview. Even in that early day Mr. Newlon had in mind the building of a town on this location, for the lay of the country was such as to encourage railroad building. In 1903, about the time he erected his residence, he also established himself in the mercantile business, thus performing the first act toward the building of a town. The store, which was really finished before the Newlon home, was also built of logs and is now doing duty as the Farmers Store in Fairview. His first stock of goods was a small one of general merchandise, and he was without a competitor until 1905, when a second store was established. Two years after this, in 1907, Mr. Newlon disposed of his business interest and turned his entire attention to the development and growth of Fairview.

He platted three blocks on the east line of his homestead, bordering on the Dakota line, as a townsite, and gave it the name of Fairview. This was in January, 1904, and he offered a business lot for one dollar to any one who would erect a business house. The offer stimulated building to some extent, several lots having exchanged hands on this basis, and the town's growth continued slowly. Various lines of industry were represented before the real impetus was given the town by the coming of the railroad. A gift of ninety-six acres of land to the railroad company, to be used as right-of-way, shops and round houses, was made as an inducement, and January 4, 1912, the first steel was laid into the village and within a week traffic with the outside world was carried on by rail instead of by freight as before.

At the time Mr. Newlon gave up his mercantile interests to become a town promoter he erected an office and platted his first addition to Fairview, May 15, 1909. A second addition was filed February 12, 1913, and upon this the greater part of the town has been built. Mr. Newlon also erected one of the business houses, first occupied by the Maxson Mercantile Company, and became a stockholder in the establishment of the Security State Bank and in the Delaney Brothers Bank, now the First National Bank of Fairview. He also became a stockholder in the Albert Hotel Company. In the year 1913 Fairview was incorporated, and Mr. Newlon was elected the first mayor of the little city. During his administration the principal streets were graded and some sidewalks were laid and other important interests were effected. After three terms as Fairview's first mayor, he was succeeded in office by Doctor Perkins.

Among the conspicuous homes of the town the most noticeable perhaps is that of L. E. Newlon. It stands upon an elevation west of the town, and from it a birdseye view of the entire city may be had. This home was built in 1913-4. It faces Fourth Street, and stands about forty feet above the town. It is stucco finished, contains eight rooms and a basement, and is completely and modernly equipped in every detail.

In Dickinson, North Dakota, April 8, 1907, Mr. Newlon was married to Miss Clementine Dundas, who was born in Bismarck, North Dakota, March 13, 1889, a daughter of Lewis and Mary (O'Loughlin) Dundas. Her father, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, came to the United States when eighteen years of age, and spent the remainder of his life as a rancher in Montana, owning a large amount of land at Wibaux. He married at St. Paul, Minnesota, a native daughter of that state, born at French Lake, and both are still living and residents of Missoula, Montana. The five children of Mr. and Mrs. Dundas are: Mrs. Newlon; Harold F., whose home is in Fairview; Miss Marion, of Missoula; Ronald, a student in the Montana University; and Wallace, who is attending the Missoula schools. Two sons have been born to the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Newlon: William Gifford, whose birth occurred August 21, 1915, and Lewis Edson, born September 4. 1919.

Mr. Newlon began voting as a republican, giving his first presidential ballot to William McKinley in 1900, and Mrs. Newlon also gave her first presidential vote to a republican representative, voting first in 1916. She is the vice president of the Woman's Club of Fairview, and served on a committee of the Red Cross during the country's participation in the World war. Two of Mr. Newlon's brothers offered their services to their country as soldiers in that recent conflict. Ellis E. Newlon served as foreman of the shipyards at Portland, Oregon, and Jesse L. Newlon was a soldier of infantry overseas for sixteen months. He was in the heavy artillery, and participated in some of the engagements which started the Germans back toward home. He was twice wounded in the service, and brought as many scars home as a reminder of valorous and honored service in his country's cause.

Clark A. Brooks is the senior member of the mercantile firm of Brooks and Patterson at Savage, and his name has also appeared prominently in connection with the gricultural development of this community. He arrived in Glendive on the 31st of March, 1891, seeking employment, which he found in the shops on the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and later as a brakeman in the train service. But after eight months of railroad employment he turned his activities into an entirely different direction and became an employe of the Douglas Mead Company. Subsequently he was in the employ of Mr. Hollecker as a bookkeeper until the spring of 1910, when he came to the then newly organized Town of Savage and established himself in business as a member of the firm of Brooks and Patterson.

As their initial movement toward urban development Brooks and Patterson built for their use a business house in Savage, and about the 16th of May, 1910, opened the general store which they have since conducted without interruption. Mr. Brooks in time identified himself with farm development near Savage, acquiring a tract of valley land which he has since placed under a splendid system of irrigation. He obtained possession of this ranch when it was in its virgin state, covered with grass and untouched by the hand of man. His improvements have been substantial, constituting the best of the region, and 154 acres of the tract are irrigated and have demonstrated the adaptability of growing alfalfa in this section of the country. During the dry year of 1919 Mr. Brooks' yield of this crop was very large, and he received splendid profits for his labor expended. A bunch of milch cows graze this pasture, and his cream has returned also large values.

Mr. Brooks came into Montana from South Dakota, where in the vicinity of Iroquois as a child he had spent a number of his years on a farm. His birth, however, occurred in Fayette County, Iowa, May 21, 1871, and he is a son of David Brooks, a native of Canada. The father spent his life as a farmer. His death occurred at Iroquois, South Dakota, and his wife died at Glendive, Montana. She bore the maiden name of Lucretia Hendrickson and was born in Ohio, a daughter of Samuel Hendrickson. The children born of this union are: Mrs. J. C. Brooks, who died near Intake, Montana; Mrs. John Kennedy, whose home is in Glendive; Milo A., who was a ranchman at Intake, Montana, until his death on March 3, 1919, left two children by his wife, nee Lydia Berry; and Clark A. is the youngest of the children.

Clark A. Brooks was married in Savannah, Andrew County, Missouri, January 3, 1903, to Julia C. Powell, who was born in that county. Her father, Clarence Powell, was an Englishman who was chiefly identified with the real estate business. Mrs. Brooks is the only surviving child of her parents. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Brooks has been blessed by the birth of four children, Donald, Charles, Lois and Florine. When Mr. Brooks' father reached the age of maturity he gave his political allegiance to the democratic party, and continued to support the principles of that party for many years. Clark A. Brooks supported Mr. McKinley in the presidential race, and since then has been a republican voter.

William B. Gibbs, well and favorably known to the community of Savage as a ranchman, farmer, bank official and as a public spirited and progressive citizen, was born in Hancock County, Illinois, September 22, 1854, a son of Elias Gibbs, who came from his native State of New Jersey when a young man and located near Carthage, Illinois, where he spent the remainder of his active and vigorous life. His death, however, occurred in Pasadena, California, where he spent the last ten years of his life, passing away in 1897, at the age of seventy-seven years.

Elias Gibbs married Sarah Bader, who was born in Preble County, Ohio, a daughter of Jere Bader. She also passed away at Pasadena, California, but survived her husband. Of the seven children of this marriage to reach years of maturity six are still living, namely: Henry, of Schuyler County, Illinois; Smith J., of Fresno County, California; Carl, whose home is in Old Mexico; William B., of Savage, Montana; Mrs. Libbie G. Cook, also a resident of Fresno; and Mrs. Nettie Coke, who is in Spain at the present time. She is a lawyer-traveler. During the Boer war she was living in South Africa, and for ten years had a law office at Johannesburg. On returning to the United States she established an office in San Francisco.

William B. Gibbs spent the early years of his life on a farm, remaining at home with his parents until he reached the age of eighteen, when he went to Southern Texas and began work on a cattle ranch. He was employed at different periods by Tony Day, Burke Burnett and John Slaughter on Big Elm in Cooke County, spending seven years in all in the Lone Star State. From there he went into the Indian Territory and became foreman of the "Circle R" ranch at Skyatook, his employer being the well known Governor Rogers, governor of the Cherokee Nation, and leaving there made his way to the Cherokee Strip and worked for the Comanche Pool outfit. From the Indian country he went to Cedar County, Missouri, where he farmed and handled cattle for several years.

It was in August of 1900 that Mr. Gibbs became a factor in Montana's history. He settled in the region of Wibaux, between that place and the Blue Mountains, assuming charge of the "DK" ranch for Kansas City men. It was a cattle ranch, and Mr. Gibbs continued its management for one year, after which he moved to the Savage community in Richland County, and exercised his homestead right by entering a claim in the Yellowstone Valley, two miles south of where Savage now stands. His financial standing was at that time at the lowest ebb, and he worked for wages as a general rancher, two years passing by before he became able to maintain himself financially at his own enterprise.

On his claim Mr. Gibbs built a cabin of cottonwood logs from the Yellowstone, and he moved his family into this four-room dwelling, dirt covered, and it continued to shelter the household for some years. He entered slowly into both the raising of horses and cattle, first purchasing a cow and calf, representing an outlay of $35, and his first team comprised two yearling colts, valued at $15, and from this small nucleus he gradually became recognized as one of the community's important stock raisers. His cattle were merged into the Black Galloways and White Faces, and his horses were of the Percheron stock. Mr. Gibbs adopted the brand "Ill." on the right ribs for his cattle and the "Lazy YK" on the left jaw of his horses. The cattle brand represented his native State of Illinois, but there was no special significance in his brand for horses.

Both the property and stock interests of Mr. Gibbs grew rapidly in volume and importance and spread over much territory adjacent to his own. He purchased an adjoining section, 240 acres of which are now under cultivation and irrigated. During his years spent in Montana he has had abundant opportunity to compare dry land farming with irrigation, for a ditch was not built through this region for some years after he located here. He has found that under the old regime, when rainfall was depended upon entirely, he obtained probably one crop out of four planted, while under the system of irrigation he has harvested a crop each time it was planted. There is also a vast difference in the acre yield of crops in the two systems of farming, the irrigation method outdoing dry land farming very materially.

In 1904 Mr. Gibbs left the ranch in the care of his two sons and moved into Savage. He is connected with the First National Bank of Savage as its vice president. This institution was established as a state bank in 1911, and in the following year Mr. Gibbs became a stockholder therein and was a member of its organization when it was chartered as a national bank. Its capital is $25,000, its surplus $5,000 and its deposits reach $90,000. The president of the bank is George E. Towle, of Minneapolis, and S. L. Hood is the cashier, the officers constituting a part of the board of directors, which include as its other members John S. Tucker, of Minneapolis; John T. Neese, of Savage; and A. S. Newcomb, of Mondak, Montana.

Mr. Gibbs was a member of the first Board of County Commissioners of the newly organized County of Richland, serving with John Bawden and C. P. Collins, and much business came up before this first board, including the institution of the business of the county, the establishment of a place for the county records, and supplying equipment for the county officers. They also placed the contract for the transcribing of the records of the old counties from which Richland was drawn. Mr. Gibbs served as a member of this pioneer Board of Commissioners from May until the 1st of January, when he retired from the office. He has always been a republican voter, stanch in his adherence of the party's principles, and his first presidential vote was cast for Rutherford B. Hayes in 1876, and he has never missed a presidential election since that time.

Mr. Gibbs was married in Bates County, Missouri, to Miss Ella McCoy, a daughter of Lewis McCoy, and they became the parents of the following children: Dora D., wife of Warren Lane, of Englewood, California; Lucien M., a ranchman near Savage; and Clyde E., who is associated with his brother in the Savage ranch. This younger son enlisted for service in the World war at the first call made for troops by the United States, and trained at Camp Lewis, Washington. He became a member of the Ninety-first Division, and was sent overseas with his command in June, 1918. He took part in the famous battle of Argonne Forest, where for eighteen days he was under the fire of the German guns. He later served in Belgium, and was in that country when the armistice was signed. Although his services carried him into the heaviest fighting of the war, where for days bullets fell faster than hail, he was never wounded in battle or otherwise injured.

William B. Gibbs married his present wife in Chicago in 1911. She was Miss Isabel G. Stevens, a native of Wisconsin, and before her marriage she was both a trained nurse and teacher. Mr. Gibbs was made a Mason in Sidney, Montana, and is now a member of the Blue Lodge there, a member of the Glendive Chapter, Commandery and Council, and is also a member of Helena Consistory and of Algeria Temple. He completed this work in Masonry in 1917.

Charles C. Tubbs has been prominently identified with the business interests of Harlem and its vicinity for a number of years. He was born at Buffalo, New York, December 18, 1875. His father was Henry Charles Tubbs, who spent the final years of his life with the Erie Railroad Company as depot master at Buffalo, and died when his son Charles was eleven years of age. He was born at Conneaut, Ohio, and was married at Buffalo, New York, to Susan E. Guild, who was born in Massachusetts, a daughter of Harrison Guild. The children of this union were: Hattie Belle, who married J. E. Hitchcock and resides at Long Beach, California; Charles C., the Harlem business man; Sarah A., the wife of Bert Bernard, of Buffalo, New York; Olive, the wife of Charles Sneider, a resident of Palo Alto, California; Harrison C., who died on the ranch at Woody Island, Montana, and who married Elvira Balentine and, at his death, left a daughter, Sarah.

Charles C. Tubbs spent the early years of his life in his native City of Buffalo, and when but twelve years of age began working and contributing to the family treasury. At the age of fourteen he left the parental home and drove a milk wagon in the city for Charles Mayers, and was later in the employ of dairyman Wiedmann. During all this time he gave his wages to his mother and when he left Buffalo for the West he had little more than enough to bring him to Montana, arriving at Glasgow with a cash capital of but 50 cents and with one exception with no acquaintance in the place.

It was on the 1st of March, 1893, that Mr. Tubbs left the train at Glasgow. He was then a youth approaching his majority, and he first secured work with Mr. McVey, and remained in his employ until he came to Harlem. He had no intention of locating permanently in Harlem when he stopped here on his way to the mountains with a companion, but while resting their horses they heard of work to be had on the irrigation dam then being built by Mr. Everett, and taking advantage of this opportunity for work Mr. Tubbs became a resident of Harlem. He spent three years with Mr. Everett, and then entered upon an independent business career.

Entering a homestead on the river near Harlem, he secured a patent for it, exchanged it later for thoroughbred Shorthorn cattle and took up a ranch on Woody Island Creek, where for a time he was engaged in breeding blooded cattle, but during the winter of 1906-07 had the misfortune to lose more than half of his herd. In the following year he disposed of the remainder of his cattle and continued the raising of horses until 1911, when he sold his ranch and stock interests and bought the Charles Reed livery barn at Harlem, and has since been engaged in the livery, feed and dray business.

In addition to being the drayman and the popular liveryman of Harlem Mr. Tubbs also spent several years as agent of the Mutual Oil Company here, and in 1920 established the Tubbs Oil Company, a station for the sale and distribution of petroleum products. In this enterprise he is associated with the following stockholders and representative men: F. J. Lake, of Minneapolis; E. P. Ekegren and A. E. Boe. Mr. Lake is the president of the company, Mr. Tubbs is its manager, and Mr. Boe holds the office of secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Tubbs was married at Chinook, Montana, August 28, 1898, to Miss Maloney McDaniel, who was born on Rogue River near Medford, Oregon, February 23, 1877, a daughter of John and Priscilla E. (French) McDaniel. The father went from Iowa to California during the gold rush to that state, and finally settled on Rogue River in Oregon. From there he came by wagon to Montana in 1892, and is now a resident of Harlem. The following children were born to John and Priscilla McDaniel, namely: Mrs. Polly Gates, who is now deceased;

Chas. C. Tubbs

William, of Spokane, Washington; Mrs. Julia Buckley, wife of Mike Buckley, of Harlem; Mrs. Tubbs; Frank, a farmer on Woody Island Creek in Blaine County; Isabel, wife of David McConnell, of Canada; Andrew, who resides at Great Falls, Montana; Charles P., of Harlem; Elva, who is Mr. Tubbs' bookkeeper; and Zora, who is the youngest of the children. Mr. and Mrs. Tubbs have one daughter, Susan E.

Mr. Tubbs is a republican voter in national politics. For a number of years he has served Harlem as an alderman, and this has been his only official service. He has taken all the degrees in Masonry in both branches, save the thirty-third and honorary degree, and is also a member of the fraternal order of Odd Fellows.

Joseph H. Nevins. During the past ten years Joseph H. Nevins has stood at the head of the Sidney schools, and in this time the educational system of Richland County has gained a high order of efficiency. When he assumed charge of the Sidney schools a four-room building occupying the site of the present high school served as the temple of learning, and three teachers in addition to the superintendent were employed. In the following fall Superintendent Nevins introduced the first year of high school work, five pupils responding and enrolling their names: Florence Vaux, who is now the schools home economics teacher; Gwendolin Staffanson; Marjorie Cravath, now the wife of Jack Gordon, of Bozeman; Luella and Estella Blake, sisters, the former now Mrs. McDonald and the latter Mrs. Hayden, of Carlyle, Montana.

During the second year of Mr. Nevin's supervision another teacher was added to the faculty and the second year of high school work installed, but on the 5th of December, 1912, the schoolhouse burned and during the remainder of the year the high school occupied the basement of the Congregational Church and the grades were distributed about the town. In the fall of 1912 the board erected a temporary five-room building, Mr. Vaux furnishing the lumber and carpenters, Earl Varco one-half of the roof and Doctor Beagle the other half, Lossie Dawe furnished the teams to haul the lumber to the site, and Walter D. Kemmis donated the land, located across the street west of the Gem City Garage. The lumber reached the lot on Friday morning, the carpenters beginning work about nine o'clock, and on the following day the school furniture was moved to the building and the school was all but ready to begin work. On the following Monday morning the neighbors came with brooms and swept out the building and school was called at nine o'clock. School was regularly maintained in this structure until the 5th of November, 1914, when the central part of the present brick building was occupied.

The autumn of 1914 marked the third year of the superintendency of Joseph H. Nevins, and at that time B. B. Brown and Miss Ribble were employed as assistants in the high school, the former introducing athletics and the latter taking charge of the music. In March, 1915, it became necessary to furnish one room in the basement for grade purposes, and during the following summer the remaining basement rooms were furnished and occupied by the grades. In the fall of 1916 a four-room annex was built to accommodate the increased enrollment, while two years later two wings were added to the high school building, and that year also marked the addition to the high school curriculum of courses in domestic science, manual training and normal training. These additions completed the Sidney high school building as it stands at the present time and provides twenty-nine rooms available for school work. In 1919 the school board further added a Smith-Hughes agricultural course, ten pupils enrolling for the work of the course, and near the holiday season a three-day farmers short course was held with an enrollment of 350 from among actual farmers and with a total attendance upon the sessions of 750.

In 1911 the high school enrollment aggregated but 11 pupils, in 1912 it increased to 22, in 1913 16 enrolled for the work, in 1914 there were 45 pupils who placed their names upon the high school rolls, in 1915 this was increased to 60, in 1916 to 81, in 1917 to 118, in 1918 to 117, in 1919 to 130, and the total enrollment in the middle of the year was 508 pupils. In 1916 the first class graduated from the high school, the class consisting of George Ahlquist, who lost his life as a soldier in France October 20, 1918, as a second lieutenant; Enid Dawe, now deputy county treasurer of Richland County; Eulalia Blake, now the wife of a professor of Hamlin University, St. Paul; Nina Hanchett, a teacher in Kalispell, Montana; and Gwendolin Staffanson, the wife of Walt Jorgenson, of Missoula, Montana. The total number of graduates in May, 1920, reached the number of fifty-two.

The Sidney schools furnish employment to twenty-three teachers, nine of whom give full time to high school work, and for grade work it is required that teachers shall be advanced normal graduates, and all high school teachers of academic subjects must be college or university graduates. For the wonderful progress which the schools of Sidney have made in this comparatively short period of time much credit is accorded the superintendent, Joseph H. Nevins. He has been indefatigable in his efforts to place the school in the forefront of the educational system of the country, and his diligence and skill have been rewarded.

His birth occurred far from the scene of his successful endeavors, for he first saw the light of day at Williamsfield, Ohio, October 22, 1882, and he is a son of Richard M. Nevins and a grandson of Joseph Nevins. But it was his great-grandfather who founded the family in the United States, coming here from the north of Ireland. The family is originally of Scotch-Irish stock, the remote Scotch forefathers having settled in Ireland sometime following the reign of Cromwell.

Richard M. Nevins, the father, was born in Crawford County, Pennsylvania, May 18, 1853, and his industrial efforts were given first to shoemaking and afterward to farming. In 1909 he moved his family to Montana, and exercising his right of homesteading and proving up his claim he is still identified with this community as an agriculturist. He married Inez M. Heath, a daughter of William L. and Philetta Heath, who were cousins. The father, who was born in Williamsfield, Ohio, in 1819, spent his entire life there as a farmer. His people came from Massachusetts in an ox cart in 1816, and a chair they brought with them on that journey is now a treasured heirloom in the home of Mrs. Nevins. There is also Revolutionary history connected with the Heath family, an ancestor having fought as a Continental soldier from Connecticut in the war for national independence. The union of Richard and Inez Nevins was blessed by the birth of the following children: William L., whose home is in Sidney; Joseph Homer, the Sidney superintendent of schools; Gilbert H., a farmer at Dare, North Dakota; Frank R., engaged in the same occupation at Three Butes, Montana; and Iva M., who is a member of the family with which she has lived since infancy and now a junior in the Sidney High School.

Joseph H. Nevins attended the district schools of his native City of Williamsfield, Ohio, supplementing this training in the high school at Andover, and he then taught two years in his home district. In 1904 he entered Hiram College, from which he graduated four years later, and since then has been identified with educational work, coming from Andover to Montana.

On the 24th of July, 1912, Mr. Nevins was married to Ella C. Dates. They were married at Merrillan, Wisconsin, the native place of the bride, who is a daughter of Charles and Mary (Cure) Dates, both of whom came from New York to Wisconsin. The father was engaged in the hotel and livery business at Merrillan. Mrs. Nevins was born March 8, 1883, and was educated in the high school of her native town. She lost her mother in early life, and being the oldest of her parents' six children she afterward proved a real mother to her younger brothers and sisters. One child has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Nevins, a daughter, Mildred Inez, who was born on the 12th of December, 1913.

During the World war and when sentiment for the cause of liberty was being stimulated by speeches and arguments everywhere Mr. Nevins was selected as one of the "Four Minute" speakers of the community, and in this and many other ways he demonstrated his active interest in the cause.

Albert S. Hier. As a result of the enterprise of Albert S. Hier the Bainville community of Roosevelt County has enjoyed the services of a first class newspaper for twelve years, the Valley Tribune. The Tribune is a real institution, ranking alongside the banks and industries, and again and again has helped to bring the people together and cooperate in movements for the local welfare and advancement.

Mr. Hier learned the printing trade when a boy, and has made journalism his life work. He was born in Brown County, Minnesota, March 26, 1884. His father, William F. Hier, was a native of Watertown, Wisconsin. At Cairo, Illinois, he enlisted in the Union army and saw some active service during the last year of the Civil war. Following that he took up railroading, and a few years later moved into Southern Minnesota as an employe of one of the first railroads penetrating that country. He filed on public lands, became a farmer, and subsequently moved to Kandyohi County, where he engaged in the real estate business at Raymond. He died August 30, 1914, at the age of sixty-eight. His wife was Caroline Larsen, who was born at Copenhagen, Denmark, and was brought to the United States when a child. She is still living at Raymond. Her children were: Albert S. and Frank, Arthur, Mrs. Lillian Feig and Anson, who live at Raymond.

Albert S. Hier spent his early boyhood on a farm, but from the age of twelve lived at Raymond, where he attended the local schools. At the age of fifteen he took his first lessons in the office of the Raymond News, where he practically learned the printer's trade. As a journeyman he worked on different papers over the country for about two years before coming West. Most of the time he did job work, and the little capital he invested in his first enterprise was what he had saved from his earnings. His first office contained a Washington press and a hatful of type.

At the age of twenty-one he homesteaded at Tagus in Western North Dakota, proved up a claim, and was there about five years. He also owned and conducted the Tagus Mirror. Leaving that locality, he worked on a paper at Williston for a short time and then at the Zahl ranch in the wilderness north of Williston. He began the publication of the Mixer, the first and only attempt to start a newspaper there. The plant is now being used for publishing the Cottonwood Lake Mixer. Mr. Hier did little more than establish the Mixer, and then returned to Williston and after a short time came to Montana and located at Bainville.

Here he bought the Valley Tribune, which had been established in 1808 by L. W. Wells, the first issue coming off the press in May of that year. It has always been republican in politics. The Tribune is the pioneer paper and has been alone in the field ever since. It is a six-column quarto issued on Thursday of each week and is devoted to current news of the locality, to the interests of agriculture, to the development of the community and is a household paper. Some of the best job work in Montana has come from the Tribune office, showing the skill and artistic quality of Mr. Hier's work as a printer.

Mr. Hier grew up in a republican home, and cast his first presidential vote for Mr. Taft in 1908 and has exhibited a genuine loyalty to that party ever since. He took his first degrees in Masonry at Mondak, and is a past grand of Bainville Lodge of Odd Fellows. During the World war he took special responsibility at Bainville for the success of the Thrift Stamp campaign, and saw to it that the community raised its quota in that direction.

The movement to divide old Valley County and create Sheridan County originated in Bainville, and Mr. Hier not only went about over the country lining up friends for the new county, but ably argued the case in the columns of the Tribune. He also supported the movement for Roosevelt County. Mr. Hier is unmarried.

Andrew Ueland, who with his family has enjoyed the comforts of a modern town home at Outlook since 1916, is of the class of pioneer homesteaders, homemakers, ranch and farm developers in Northeast Montana. He came here sixteen years ago, and occupied a "squatter's right" until the Government completed the survey of lands in this part of the state.

Mr. Ueland is of rugged Norwegian stock and was born in Webster County, Iowa, September 17, 1876. His grandfather Andrew Larson was a native of Norway, an early settler in Vernon County, Wisconsin, and is buried at Viroqua in that state. L. A. Ueland, father of Andrew, was born in Vernon County, Wisconsin, spent many years as a farmer in North Dakota but since 1911 has lived retired at Roseburg, Oregon. L. A. Ueland married Anna Hetland, who was born in Norway. Their family consisted of the following children: Andrew; Justice, a pioneer Montana rancher who died in 1918; Annie, wife of Oden Lutness of Sheridan County, Montana; Laura, wife of Ed A. Berstler of Streeter, North Dakota; Alice, who lives in Chicago and was a first aid nurse for wounded soldiers at Camp Sheridan during and after the war; Arthur who has extensive farming interests near Outlook; Emma, teacher of Domestic Science at Roseburg, Oregon; Cora, who is engaged in prophylactic work at Bangor, Maine; Grace, who has completed a three-year training course as a nurse and is living at Roseburg, Oregon; Edith, who is a graduate and is now taking a post-graduate course in the University of California.

Andrew Ueland was twelve years of age when his parents moved to North Dakota and he grew up in Lamore County, that state. He finished his education with a term in the Minnesota State Agricultural College and from his early career to the present his chief interest has been in farming.

He had married before leaving Lamore County and he came into Montana from Minot, North Dakota, his wife driving the prairie schooner, while he trailed his cattle behind. Passing by all the landmarks of civilization he finally rested on the site that he desired to enter. This location was seventy-five miles from Culbertson, the nearest trading point, and twenty-five miles from the postoffice at Plentywood. He was there some five or six years before the Government ran the section lines and two years more elapsed before the country was opened to settlement. In the meantime he ran his cattle on the open range. The first home of his family was a small frame house of two rooms, and after three years he began adding to it room by room to provide for his growing household. His stock sheds were constructed of posts and forks gathered from the coulees of elm, ash and other native trees. Prairie hay was used for roofing of the sheds, and his first home was shingled with sod, later being properly sheeted and shingled with the sod roof left intact.

Mr. Ueland and his few neighbors laid out the first trails. One of them extended southeast twenty-five miles to his nearest neighbor, another leading off from his ranch southwest until it joined the stage road to Culbertson and still another was made west into the breaks where he gathered timber for the construction of his sheds. These trails subsequently became main highways and were used for a number of years. All this region fifteen or sixteen years ago contained a bountiful supply of game animals and fowls, antelope, ducks and geese, and the frontiersmen obtained much of their food from this source.

Mr. Ueland's homestead was in sections 23 and 26, township 37, range 57. He remained in the locality for some years after acquiring his patents, and developed a section as a ranch and farm. As other settlers came in and peopled the country the range industry was curtailed, and it was necessary to depend more and more upon cultivation to produce stock feed. Ambrose sprang up on the Soo line and became the trading point for the Ueland community, though thirty-five miles away.

The story of the Ueland family also throws light on early educational advantages. Mr. Ueland's oldest child was eleven years old before she was enrolled in a school. In the meantime Mrs. Ueland had performed the functions of a teacher, and kept the children up in their studies so that they were qualified to make the grades appropriate to their age. The Ueland school was built about two miles from the home ranch, and Mr. Ueland was a member of the first school board.

Mr. Ueland took an active part in promoting the interests of the proposed Sheridan County. There was no serious objection to dividing the old Valley County for this purpose, though the selection of the county seat aroused the usual community jealousies and controversies. Plentywood was finally awarded the honor of the seat of government of Sheridan, and that brought the county offices within twenty-five miles of the Ueland ranch.

The most rapid development of the country followed the construction of the Soo Line Railway, new towns springing up all along the line. Mr. Ueland as an old settler gave his means and his personal influence to various enterprises in the towns of Westby, Dooley and Outlook. He was a director and vice president of the Farmers State Bank at Westby, was a stockholder and director of the Citizens State Bank at Dooley, and became identified with the organization of the State Bank of Outlook and is still president of that institution.

Mr. Ueland was a young married man when he came to Montana. September 29, 1900, Miss Delia Croswell became his wife. Her parents were Leonard G. and Delia (Rosencrans) Croswell, both natives of New York State. Her father was born May 20, 1836, was married near Rochester, and the Croswells were early settlers in Wisconsin, living on a farm in Columbia County that state until 1886, when they removed to North Dakota. Leonard Croswell spent his last years as a farmer in Lamore County and died in 1914. His wife passed away in 1890. The Croswell children were: Irene, who was married to David McLeod and died at Belfield, North Dakota; Emily, wife of Clay Kuntz of Lamore County; Mrs. Ueland, who was born in Columbia County, Wisconsin, July 10, 1874; Lois, wife of H. C. Croswell of Stratton, Ontario; and Sibyl, wife of Albert Oyhus of Medora, North Dakota. Mr. and Mrs. Ueland have three children, all attending public school at Outlook, named Elsie, Florence and Ralph.

The Ueland family removed from their ranch to Outlook in 1916, where Mr. Ueland built a modern home with ten rooms and full basement and has all the modern facilities including steam heat. During the war the Ueland home was busily engaged in various war activities, the women knitting socks and sweaters for the soldiers, and financially they participated in the purchase of bonds and contributed to Red Cross and other funds.

Mr. Ueland's father was a republican until recent years but Andrew Ueland cast his first presidential vote for Mr. Bryan and has continued to be identified with the democratic party.

As one of the older settlers Mr. Ueland's efforts and experiments serve as an indication of the possibilities of both agriculture and fruit growing in this part of Montana. One of his early efforts was to adorn his ranch home with trees. His first efforts were in gathering native cottonwoods from a nearby lake front and transplanting them close to his residence; they grew and became a veritable forest of shade trees. He also set out fruit trees, his best success being with plums. The shrub fruits such as gooseberries, strawberries, raspberries, june berries and currants all proved well adapted to the soil and climate, and there were few years when Mrs. Ueland did not fill the cellar with an ample supply of canned fruit for the winter needs.

Mr. Ueland was accompanied to Montana by his brother, Justice Ueland, and they were associated together in the stock business for a number of years. Justice took up land near Andrew and they were neighbors and successful farmers until the death of the brother in 1918. He developed a splendid farm and home, and after his death this estate was sold to the Decker brothers of Dooley who have maintained it as a profitable grain ranch and farm.

S. Lawrence Kleve is a busy banker of Wolf Point, and that is the line of work in which he has been engaged ever since coming to Montana four years ago. He is a banker of wide training and experience, and is also known as an exceedingly public-spirited resident of his home town.

Mr. Kleve was born in Kandyohi County, Minnesota, March 25, 1885. His father, Lars Kleve, was born in the District of Hardanger, Norway, July 2, 1848, was a country boy and grew up and acquired his education in Norway. When about twenty-seven years of age he came to the United States, and worked as a track layer on the Great Northern while it was being built, also got out logs in the pineries of the North, and did something at his trade as a carpenter. Buying a farm near Willmar, Minnesota, he finally settled down to its cultivation and improvement, and for many years was actively identified with grain and stock raising. He retired in 1914, and spent his last days at Willmar, where he died in July, 1919. He was a plain citizen of the people, voted as a republican after becoming an American citizen, and was a Lutheran. He married Gertrude Fixen, from the same district in Norway as he, and she is now living at Willmar, Minnesota. Her children are: Thea, wife of P. G. Thorpe, of Spy Hill, Saskatchewan; Edward T., of Willmar; S. Lawrence; Elick O., of McClusky, North Dakota; Julia, wife of Rex Oliver, of McClusky; Nellie and Leonard, of Willmar.

S. Lawrence Kleve spent his boyhood days on a farm and lived in the country to the age of seventeen. In the meantime he had attended rural schools and a high school, and for a year was a student in Willmar College, Minnesota, and Humboldt College, Iowa. At the age of eighteen he went to work with the First National Bank at Twin Valley, Minnesota, a year later went with the Hope State Bank of Hope, North Dakota, and for three years was teller of the Second National Bank of Minot. He was next chosen assistant cashier of the German-American State Bank at Balfour, North Dakota, and on April 1, 1910, left that institution to become cashier of the Flasher State Bank at Flasher. For a year and a half before coming to Montana he was connected with banking interests at Kenmare, North Dakota.

Arriving in Wolf Point October 6, 1916, Mr. Kleve entered the service of the Farmers Bank as cashier. This bank surrendered its state charter and became the First National Bank in 1917, with Mr. Kleve as its first cashier. In September of the same year he became active vice president. The present First National Bank is a result of a subsequent consolidation with the Citizens National, and Mr. Kleve remains as vice president of the larger institution.

The activities of the Wolf Point district in financing the Government during the war were a part of the daily program of Mr. Kleve, and he responded to the demands of the occasion from whatever source. His service to Wolf Point both privately and officially has commended him, and won the confidence of the community. He is now serving his first term as a member of the Wolf Point Council. He has been a republican since casting his first presidential vote for Mr. Taft in 1908. Mr. Kleve is a Master Mason, and is affiliated with the Royal Arch Chapter at Bowbells, North Dakota. He and his wife are Presbyterians. They have given Wolf Point one of its modern homes, a seven-room bungalow.

At Balfour, North Dakota, July 19, 1909, Mr. Kleve married Miss Elizabeth Parmenter. She was born in that state January 14, 1885, and after graduating from high school and the Cedar Falls Normal School of Iowa became a teacher, being connected with the schools of Panoma, Iowa, and at Balfour, North Dakota. She was the youngest of three daughters and two sons born to Almon W. and Elizabeth (Sea) Parmenter. Mr. and Mrs. Kleve have two sons, Almon Lawrence and Horace Edward.

Sherman T. Cogswell has been identified with the Wolf Point locality of Montana for over a third of a century. He was a teacher and merchant through the period when the community had its chief distinction as an Indian agency, and for the past seven years no one has devoted himself more liberally both with time and means to the modern growth and prosperity of Wolf Point than he.

Practically his entire life has been spent in two states, Michigan and Montana. He was born near Adrian, Michigan, January 24, 1865. His father, Richmond S. Cogswell, a native of New York State, moved out to Lenawee County, Michigan, about 1851, and lived on a farm in that county until 1875. He then moved to Tennessee, establishing a home at Danville. His first wife was Lydia Stretch, who was born in Genesee County, New York, a daughter of John Stretch. The Cogswells were also from Genesee County, New York. Lydia Stretch Cogswell died about 1882, at the age of forty-eight, while visiting in Michigan from her home in Tennessee. She was the mother of four children. Ida, the oldest, became the wife of Dr. Dayton Parker, and for several years when a boy, her brother Sherman lived in her home and attended school. She died in Petosky and is buried beside her mother in Blissfield, Michigan. The second of the children is Mrs. Hugh Campbell, of Adrian, Michigan; Miss Alma Cogswell has for many years made her home with her brother at Wolf Point; Sherman T. is the youngest. Richmond S. Cogswell after the death of his first wife, married in Tennessee, Minerva Thurston. In 1893 they moved out to Kansas and settled at Wallula, between Leavenworth and Kansas City, where Mr. Cogswell died at the age of eighty-three. His widow survived him only a few years, and both are buried near that little Kansas village.

Sherman T. Cogswell lived on the farm near Adrian to the age of ten years, and when his parents went South he made his home with his sister at Blissfield. The education he received there was all the formal schooling he ever got. He was about twenty years of age when he accepted an invitation from Maj. Burton Parker, then Indian agent at Poplar, Montana, to come West and take charge of a little school among the Indians at Wolf Point. It was in October, 1885, that he completed his journey and began what has proved a permanent residence at this place. T. C. Powers and W. B. Shaw, the old Indian traders, both had stores at Wolf Point. Mr. Cogswell witnessed the last stages of the tribal relations of the Assinniboines, and has been a witness and factor in all the developments of this region for thirty-five years.

He reached Wolf Point by way of Poplar after 2½ days of travel from Glendive to Poplar by Government team and wagon. His little party stopped the first night at the Lovejoy ranch and the second night at Ed Moran's ranch on Red Water, and at Day's ranch they parted with Milt Henderson, Day's foreman, and the first cowboy young Cogswell had ever seen. Henderson was a character and a likeable fellow and subsequently engaged in the saloon business at Great Falls when that was a mere village. Aside from Lovejoy, Moran and Day there was not another evidence of white settlement between Glendive and Poplar, except perhaps the Lindsay sheep outfit at Glendive. This journey, being Mr. Cogswell's introduction to Eastern Montana, was accomplished without special incident, though it gave him his first glimpses of the wild life of the Northwest. The party saw numerous deer, antelope and coyotes.

Mr. Cogswell succeeded Mr. Massey in charge of the Indian day school at Wolf Point. The school was then held in the end of one of the log stables belonging to the agency. About a year previously the schools had been taken over by the Government from the Presbyterian Missionary Board. Attendance at school was purely a voluntary matter on the part of the children. However, about thirty-five

Sherman T. Cogswell

of them presented themselves every morning to the new teacher, though their chief incentive was the free dinner served by the Government from the commissary. This dinner was prepared by a detail of the larger girls from the school. It was a period of hard times for the tribe, and they took advantage of every opportunity to keep soul and body together. Mr. Cogswell remained at his post as a teacher less than a year, and on leaving the "stable" school went to the store of T. C. Power as a clerk.

He therefore began his experience as a merchant at Wolf Point in 1886. Mr. Power soon sold his business to Mr. Shaw, and Mr. Cogswell remained with the latter, under the name of H. M. Cozier & Company, and was with the Poplar branch of the concern during the winter of 1886-87. In the latter year he returned to Wolf Point, and in February, 1891, bought out the business, and his title and responsibilities as agency merchant has been with him ever since. In 1886 Mr. Cogswell was appointed postmaster of Wolf Point by Postmaster General Vilas, and he served continuously in that office until he retired in 1915.

Mr. Cogswell was in this region early enough to know some of the historic chiefs of the Sioux and Assinniboines. He has some interesting reminiscences of old Redstone, whose favorite wife, Redfish, still survives here. Redstone was a strong man, the big man of his tribe, was rather a serious minded chieftain, and though totally unlettered and without the use of a word of English he fell in with the plans of the Government to educate his people, encouraged agricultural industry, and while he was always garbed in the native costume, he seemed pleased with the tribal change to civilized clothing for both men and women. It is believed that he was born on White River in Minnesota, and he was selected chief of his tribe because of his bravery. He was a popular leader, and at his death in 1897 he left numerous posterity by his several wives. He was afflicted with total blindness the last six years of his life, and died at the age of about eighty.

While his early interests were largely identified with the Indian population around Wolf Point, Mr. Cogswell has always been a leader in the modern era of commercial development on the part of the white settlers. With the building of the Great Northern Railway he gave his influence toward the growth of Wolf Point as a modern town, and moved his postoffice to the new Wolf Point in 1913, finishing his service as postmaster there. In 1913 he established an implement business, and that is still one of his chief interests. It was he who took the lead in the movement for the erection of the Sherman Hotel, one of the conspicuous hotels of northern Montana, and named in his honor. The hotel is a building far in advance of the period in which it was constructed, and all Wolf Point and the region about it regard it with justifiable pride. Mr. Cogswell is vice president of the Hotel Company, and also took an active part in the establishment of the First State Bank, of which he is president.

Mr. Cogswell has never married. In politics he is a republican, having cast his first presidential vote in Montana in 1892 for Benjamin Harrison. He is affiliated with Loyalty Lodge No. 121, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Wolf Point, and with Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Helena, having been a member of the Shrine since 1904. While a member of no church, he is a believer in its work and acts as a trustee of the Presbyterian organization at Wolf Point.

William Powers is one of several men of that name who have founded and directed two or three substantial banks in Eastern Montana and have given their financial and executive service to the industrial, stock raising and civic enterprise of that section of the state.

Mr. Powers, who is cashier and executive head of the Farmers State Bank of Bainville, was born at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, November 7, 1883. His father and uncle, Richard and John, have for many years been closely associated in banking and other business lines, and they established the first creamery in North Dakota, at Havana in 1893, a plant that is still in successful operation. John Powers is a pioneer of Dakota Territory, having located in Sargent County in 1883. He helped frame the present constitution of North Dakota as a member of the Constitutional Convention.

Richard Powers, father of the Bainville banker, was born at Lake Geneva in 1850 and is still a resident of that attractive city of Southern Wisconsin. For a number of years he was identified with farming, and has extensive banking and landed interests. He is vice president of the Farmers National Bank of Lake Geneva, has banking and land interests in Sargent County, North Dakota, and other interests that will be noted in Sheridan and Roosevelt counties, Montana. He married Bridget Cassin, who was born in County Kilkenny, Ireland, in 1852. Their children are: Mrs. Oliver T. Cody, of Chicago; Miss May K., of Lake Geneva; William; Edward S., of Medicine Lake, Montana; and John D., a rancher at Havana, North Dakota.

William Powers grew up at Lake Geneva, attended high school there, and at once began banking, spending five years in learning the business with the First National Bank of Lake Geneva.

On leaving Wisconsin he came to Montana and identified himself with the locality of Bainville in December, 1908. At that time he took over the Bank of Bainville, a private institution, and it was four months before he could secure a safe or vault. In 1909 he organized the Farmers Bank of Bainville, another private institution, with John Powers as president, Richard Powers as vice president, William Powers, cashier, and Edward S. Powers, assistant cashier. This bank was incorporated as the Farmers State Bank in July, 1911. It has capital stock of $20,000, surplus and undivided profits of $17,500, and deposits averaging about $200,000.

Mr. Powers is also president of the First State Bank of Medicine Lake, of which his brother Edward S. is cashier and of which his uncle is vice president. Mr. Powers made the first farm loan recorded in Valley County. He is a stockholder in a number of elevators along the Great Northern Railway, three of which he practically organized. He was instrumental in locating the Jennison Mills Company of Bainville, the largest flouring mill in Northeastern Montana.

Mr. Powers is vitally interested in homestead and agricultural development. He proved up a homestead of his own near Bainville and owns a section of land devoted to farming and stock-growing. He is half owner of the Mar Car Shorthorn herd, one of the select herds in the state and bred on the farm of Senator Lowe near Culbertson. Semi-annual public sales of the animals of this herd are held at Williston, and for several years past the prices bid and paid for at these sales range from $750 to $1,200 for each animal. This industry has done splendid pioneer work in fine cattle breeding in Eastern Montana, and is adding yearly to the state's standing as a prize cattle region.

When Mr. Powers came to Montana Bainville was in Valley County. He has been interested in the movements which have resulted in dividing up that county twice. He suggested the name of Sheridan County, and was a leader in the movement, securing about a third of the signatures necessary for the calling of an election. He was equally interested in the movement for Roosevelt County, and spent some time in behalf of that proposition at Helena, interesting various members of the Legislature.

Mr. Powers was reared in a democratic home, cast his first presidential vote for Judge Parker, and has been aligned with the party ever since. He was a United States commissioner at Bainville, serving four years by appointment from Judge Carl Rash. Mr. Powers is affiliated with Williston Lodge of the Elks. He served as local chairman of the Red Cross and of the four Liberty Loan drives, and had the satisfaction of seeing Bainville go over the top each time. He is of a Catholic family and has been identified with that church in Bainville.

Mr. Powers married at Libby, Montana, October 3, 1917, Miss Corinne DeMers. She was born at St. Paul, Minnesota, December 13, 1892, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philip DeMers. Mrs. Powers is one of a large family, and finished her education in the St. Paul High School. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Powers has been born a daughter, Margaret O., and a son, James A.

William Franklin Rhea came into Eastern Montana twenty-five years ago, rode the range for five years, began ranching with a few cattle of his own, was one of the first stockmen to engage in agriculture, and has seen his pains and labor with the soil requited with a number of remarkable crops. Farming and ranching is still his business, though he is also a banker, being president of the First National Bank of Bainville.

Mr. Rhea is one of the few Montanans who came into the state from the West rather than from the East. He was born in Umatilla County, Oregon, October 30, 1874. He belongs to a family of Oregon pioneers. His grandfather, Elijah Rhea, who was probably a native of Scotland, was an early settler in Missouri and in 1854, with his family, crossed the plains with ox teams, passing through the Piute Indian country and making settlement in the Willamette Valley of Oregon. He became a wheat grower and stock raiser in that valley and in later life moved to Eastern Oregon and conducted a hotel at Arlington on the Columbia River, where he died about 1884, when past sixty years of age. He married a Miss Milliron, of an old Pennsylvania Dutch family. She died at Junction City, Oregon. Their children were: Columbus A., of Portland; Frankie, who became the wife of James Luper, of Hepner, Oregon; Lizzie, who died at Hepner in 1892 as the wife of Thomas Morgan; Thomas A.; James P., of Hillsboro, Oregon; and John, who died in early manhood near Eugene in the Willamette Valley. By a second wife Elijah Rhea had three children, and by a third marriage was the father of four daughters.

Thomas A. Rhea, father of the Bainville banker, was born in Missouri in 1849 and was but five years of age when the family caravan wended its way through hostile tribes and hostile lands to the Pacific Coast. He acquired his education in the pioneer schools of Eugene and Junction City, and was identified with stock raising in Eastern Oregon until that region settled, after which he sold his ranch and established his home at Hepner, later on lived at Portland, and is now a resident of Hillsboro. He married Henrietta Cecil. Her father, William H. Cecil, was another Oregon pioneer, crossing the plains from Illinois in 1862. Henrietta, then a child of seven, was born in Adams County, Illinois, in 1855, and died at Oroville, California, in November, 1916. She was the mother of four children: Iona, wife of J. W. Widrick, of Pasco, Washington; William F.; Cora, a resident of Hillsboro, Oregon, widow of Harry T. Bagley; and Walter E., who died in childhood.

William F. Rhea was reared in Oregon, acquired his education in that state, and had something more than a theoretical knowledge of ranching and farming when he came to Eastern Montana in the spring of 1895. For five years he lived the rough and tumble life of a cowboy on the range, working with one of the outfits of Henry Sieben. Mr. Sieben was a pioneer stockman of Montana, coming into the country in 1872, and eventually had his ranch interests widely scattered over the state. Mr. Rhea was with the Sieben ranch headquarters at Culbertson until 1900.

Going still further East, he became a squatter in the community of Bainville. No town of that name had yet been thought of, nor had the Scobey branch of railway been considered as a possibility. The only occupants north along the Big Muddy were a few stockmen. Mr. Rhea bought a few cattle in the spring of 1900, and with his brand, the "4 reversed R," ranged them anywhere east of the Dakota line and north to Lake Creek.

For ten years the ranchhouse and home of Mr. and Mrs. Rhea was a three-room log building, and they left it for a more convenient and modern seven-room frame residence. The first half dozen years Mr. Rhea did little else than look after his stock and its increase, and his pioneer effort in agriculture was made about 1907. The Rhea farm is regarded as one of the best in that region today, and has grown many successive crops of wheat. Mr. Rhea entered the site of his log cabin as a homestead as soon as the government gave him the opportunity, he also entered a desert claim, and with the claims of Mrs. Rhea there was constituted 640 acres. This became the nucleus of the farm and ranch, and since then 880 acres have been purchased, all comprised in a solid body, all fenced, and with about 500 acres under cultivation.

There is no special secret in Mr. Rhea's methods which have had such generous results in crops. He has done what practical and scientific agriculturists advocate, plowed his ground well and thoroughly prepared the soil before seeding, and his experience makes him a strong believer in the summer fallow. In 1912 no farmer near him produced on the same acreage the average yield of grain that he had. His average for wheat was a trifle over 35 bushels to the acre, while his oats crop averaged 124 bushels machine measure, equalling better than a 142 bushels by weight. His flax gave him 23 bushels. He has never had a total failure, though his experience has encountered several extremely dry seasons.

Mr. Rhea has never abandoned his farm as a residence, even with the dignity and responsibilities that have come to him as a banker. In June, 1917, he became interested in banking, opening the First National Bank of Bainville. His associates in that enterprise were Senator Henry Lowe of Culbertson, John Shaw, president of the First National Bank of Williston, and A. W. Springhorn and R. E. Gustafson of Bainville. Mr. Rhea has served the institution from its organization as president, A. W. Springhorn is cashier, and Mr. Lowe and Mr. Shaw are vice presidents. The working capital of the bank is $25,000, its surplus and profits $5,000, and average deposits $100,000. The bank paid a dividend of $2,500 in January, 1920.

Though reared in a democratic household Mr.

Rhea gave his first presidential vote to William McKinley in 1900. He supported Judge Parker in 1904 and other presidential candidates of the democratic party. He became a Mason at Culbertson, is affiliated with Helena Consistory No. 3 of the Scottish Rite, and is a member of Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Helena.

At Williston, North Dakota, March 27, 1900, Mr. Rhea married Miss Ella A. Bruegger. She was born at Watertown, Wisconsin, September 10, 1878, and is of Swiss ancestry, a daughter of Nicholas and Minnie (Heiz) Bruegger. Her mother was born in Switzerland and her father was a native of Watertown and of Swiss parentage. Mrs. Rhea was the third in a family of eight children and acquired her education in her native city, living there until she came out to Williston in 1896. Mr. and Mrs. Rhea have two sons, William T. and David E., the former a student of the Montana Wesleyan College at Helena and the latter a grade pupil at Bainville.

Richard H. Sweetman has been identified with Eastern Montana for nearly a quarter of a century and as a rancher and farmer has developed a part of the old Fort Buford Reservation at Lakeside in Roosevelt County. He is a brother of Luke D. Sweetman, the first Montana settler on the old Fort Buford Reservation, whose career as a maker of history in this locality has been described elsewhere.

Richard H. Sweetman was born in Iowa October 23, 1862, son of Thomas D. Sweetman. As a boy he was taken by his parents to Montgomery County, Kansas, where he grew up on a farm and acquired a country school education and attended the Coffeyville High School. When about twenty-one years of age he left home and went out to California and for about 1½ years was employed as a street car conductor at Los Angeles. He then returned to Kansas and operated his grandfather Hollingsworth's farm there until he came out to Montana in 1896.

On coming to this state Mr. Sweetman joined his brother and was foreman of the latter's ranch. During the next several years he also acquired a personal interest in the stock business and then established a modest ranching enterprise at the locality where he is found today, Lakeside, and with lands adjoining those of his brother. His ranch is also along the right of way of the Great Northern Railway. He entered a half section of the old Fort Buford Reservation, and has developed the lands which from time immemorial had never produced anything but wild grass. The log cabin which sheltered him as a bachelor for several years is still a part of his more commodious home. Mr. Sweetman has done both farming and stock raising, his chief interest as a farmer being the raising of grain and hay. His only financial connection outside of his ranch was as a stockholder at the time of the organization of the Farmers Elevator Company at Lakeside.

His ranch for some years was noted for its splendid horses, and he took pride in the development of the heavy draft Percherons and bred them up to a high state of perfection. The horse market suffering a serious decline at the close of the World war, his individual enterprise in that field has also been allowed to pause. His cattle are the Red Poll and Shorthorn strains, and a feature of his industry is shipping cream from Mondak.

Mr. Sweetman has been satisfied to take a private citizen's part in community life. He is a republican of more than thirty years' standing, and cast his first vote for Benjamin Harrison in 1888.

At Glasgow, Montana, April 20, 1911, he married Mrs. Aurora Burneau. She was born at Montreal, Quebec, in 1888, daughter of Joseph DuFresne, now a resident of Fairview, Montana. She lived at Montreal to the age of sixteen, and then accompanied the family to North Dakota. Her people moved into Montana in 1910 and settled on a homestead in Richland County, not far from the Sweetman locality. Miss DuFresne became the wife of Theophile Burneau at Rolla, North Dakota. She has one son by that union, Theophile Burneau. Mr. and Mrs. Sweetman are the parents of four children: Pearl, Richard, Chester and Frances.

Luke D. Sweetman came into Montana Territory from the south as a cowboy thirty-five years ago, and has been actively identified with the ranching interests ever since. For a quarter of a century the sphere of his business has been in the country immediately adjacent to the point where the Missouri River leaves Montana. He is proprietor and developer of the Lakeside Ranch, which is a part of the old Fort Buford Reservation.

Mr. Sweetman was born at West Branch, Iowa, January 12, 1867. His father, Thomas D. Sweetman, was a native of Maryland, went to Iowa as a young man, and during the infancy of his son Luke moved to Southern Kansas and was one of the early settlers around Coffeyville. He lived in that state many years and then returned to Maryland, where he died. He married in Iowa Miss Margaret Hollingsworth, whose father, Richard Hollingsworth, was a native of Ohio, a pioneer in Iowa, and also an early settler and farmer in Montgomery County, Kansas, where he and his wife are both buried. Mrs. Thomas Sweetman died at Coffeyville, Kansas, in 1916. She was the mother of three children: Richard, who has a ranch adjoining that of his brother Luke; Mrs. Anna Robertson, of Coffeyville; and Luke D.

Luke D. Sweetman grew up in the vicinity of Coffeyville, attended the rural schools and the town schools, and as a boy made frequent excursions over the line into old Indian Territory. At the age of fourteen he began riding the range along the Oklahoma-Kansas line within what was then known as the Cherokee Strip. For three years he was connected with some of the big cattle outfits operating in that region. It was as an employe of the Comanche Pool that he helped on one of the big drives over the trail to Montana, and for two years he was with the Ray Cattle Company, which held its stock on the range north of the Yellowstone at Miles City.

Mr. Sweetman left the cattle outfit in 1887 and in the spring of that year came into the eastern region of Montana and engaged in the business of buying Montana horses and driving them overland for market to the Red River Valley of North Dakota, although his headquarters were at Miles City. He continued the business actively for some twelve or fifteen years, even after he had made his settlement on the Lakeside Ranch.

When Mr. Sweetman came to his present ranch the land had never been occupied by white men. Old Fort Buford had been abandoned and there was a current opinion that the land would be surveyed and opened to settlers. In anticipation of such a move he introduced his cattle and horses into the region in 1896. His horse brand was "16" and his cattle brand "7." During eleven years of residence in Montana he had progressed from a wage earning youth to a modest ranchman and with reliable prospects for a still better future.

His first improvement was a small log cabin on the banks of the Missouri, which with additions served him while he was a bachelor and also during the first years of his married life. In those early years he had his brother and others as companions in his house and in the work of the range. When the old Reservation was thrown open for settlement both Mr. and Mrs. Sweetman filed on a homestead and desert lands, their tracts adjoining, and Mr. Sweetman also located other land with soldier scrip. He now has 1,100 acres devoted to both farm and stock. Through the ranch winds the Missouri River, and recently much of the lowland has been seeded to alfalfa, which Mr. Sweetman considers an appropriate crop for the soil and climate. While getting the soil in readiness for grass and hay he also used it to raise a few crops of grain.

The Lakeside Ranch today is in great contrast to the broad open prairie when Luke D. Sweetman first saw it. The log cabin home has given way to a splendid modern residence of ten rooms, watered from cellar to garret by his artesian well. In place of the old stables is an immense barn for his horses, still a prominent feature in his stock enterprise.

Perhaps of even greater interest is the private irrigation project which he has developed. He began work on it in 1901, using at that time a dam and headgate about 1½ miles above the mouth of the Little Muddy. Since then he has built a pumping plant on the bank of the Missouri with a capacity of 4,500 gallons a minute. There are four miles of main ditch and laterals sufficient to water nearly all the bottom lands. Thus he has an irrigated ranch, developed entirely at his own expense.

Mr. Sweetman has little use for scrub stock, and his cattle are of the Poll Angus breed and his horses are Percherons. For over thirty years he has been sending stock to market. At first he drove them out of Montana, and with the coming of the Great Northern has been a shipper over that route. His cattle market has been in Chicago, and the Rosenbaum Brothers, to whom he consigned his first shipment, are still a prominent firm at the stockyards.

At the birth of the village of Mondak Mr. Sweetman was interested in the townsite and was one of the town promoters, and for a time was financially concerned with the local store. He took stock in the Farmers Elevator Company when it was organized at Lakeside, served it as president for a time, and he also favored the movement for county division when Sheridan County was set off from Valley, and later when Roosevelt was constituted a new county in the south part of Sheridan.

At Milton, North Dakota, January 25, 1899, Mr. Sweetman married Miss Alice Waterman. Her mother was Harriet Elmer, a daughter of Orrin Elmer. Her father was born at Beloit, Wisconsin, and her mother at Millard's Prairie in the same state, and came out to North Dakota and homesteaded near Milton in 1884. They finally moved to Montana, and Mrs. Waterman died at Scobey in 1918, at the age of seventy-four, and her husband is still living there. The Waterman children were: Herbert, of Mossbank, Saskatchewan; Mrs. Sweetman, who was born August 29, 1881; and Mrs. Frank Robinson, of Scobey. Mr. and Mrs. Sweetman have a family of five: Corma, a teacher at Froid, Montana; Lawrence and Merrill, students in the Bainville High School; and Alice and Donald.

Mr. Sweetman gave his first presidential vote to Major McKinley and has always supported republican candidates. Mrs. Sweetman grew up in a republican home and cast her first presidential vote for Mr. Hughes in 1916. The Sweetmans were earnestly interested in the success of the war, were contributors to the Liberty Bonds and other campaigns, and did much work in their home, Mrs. Sweetman being a member of Mondak Chapter of the Red Cross, and for several months was diligently engaged in knitting.

Roy H. Johnson, who has been prominently identified with the business life of Plentywood since its formative period, is the manager of the Sheridan County Abstract Company and a member of the Roosevelt County Abstract Company. The former corporation has transcribed the records of the county, and has its books to date for the making of a complete showing as to titles to all lands within the county. It is a bonded company for the sum of $5,000, a safe and reliable institution for the transaction and sale of Montana's lands.

Mr. Johnson was born in Dexter, Iowa, January 30, 1892, but when he was a lad of seven years he was taken by his parents to Minnesota, where he grew to mature years on farms near Hancock and Alexandria, gaining his education in the meantime in the public schools and a business college at Alexandria. He was a youth of nineteen when he embarked upon his business career, and at the same time became identified with the life and interests of Montana.

Charles F. Johnson, his father, was a native of Sweden, but left his native land for the United States when nineteen years of age. For a time after his arrival he was employed as a wage earner in the Rock Island Arsenal and at Galesburg, Illinois, later was a railroad brakeman, and finally learned the mason's trade and followed that occupation until failing health caused him to give up the work and retire to the farm, depending upon his sons to carry on its work. He became a naturalized citizen of his adopted land, voted with the republican party, and always proved himself a thorough American, in sympathy with its institutions and government. His death occurred at Alexandria, Minnesota, in January, 1916, when he had reached the age of sixty-nine. He had married in Dexter, Iowa, Miss Clara A. Samuelson, who was also a native of Sweden, and they met for the first time at Galesburg, Illinois. She survives her husband, and is the mother of the following children: Albert, who is engaged in farming near Clontarf, Minnesota; Gus F. and Walter R., both residents of Northwood, Iowa; Roy H., of Plentywood, Montana; and Marie C., the deceased wife of R. E. Johnson, the originator of the Johnson interests in the Valley County Abstract Company of Glasgow.

In 1913 Roy H. Johnson arrived in Montana, a young and enthusiastic lad of nineteen years, and he established himself in the embryo Town of Glasgow and entered upon the duties of a clerk and stenographer in the office of R. E. Johnson, the founder of the Valley County Abstract Company. When Sheridan County was created two years later R. E. and C. C. Johnson of Mondak and Roy H. Johnson organized the abstract business in Sheridan County, and in November of that year, 1913, Roy H. Johnson assumed the management of the business and has continued to transact its affairs ever since, save when he wore the uniform of his country as a soldier in training for the World war. The partnership in the Sheridan County Abstract Company was dissolved upon the death of the senior member of the firm, R. E. Johnson. C. C. and Roy H. Johnson are also the owners of the Roosevelt County Abstract Company at Mondak.

With the exception of always casting an intelligent and patriotic ballot and working for the upbuilding of his community Roy H. Johnson has never been an active participant in political affairs. His first presidential vote was given to Colonel Roosevelt, and he became a member of the progressive party in 1912, while in 1916 he supported Hughes for the presidency and is a believer in republican principles. He entered the ranks as a soldier April 23, 1918, enlisting in the United States Marines. He was sent to Mare Island, California, where he remained until June 11 following, when he was transferred to Galveston, Texas, and remained at that camp until discharged in February, 1919. He is a charter member of the Plentywood Post of the American Legion, also its post commander.

Mr. Johnson is unmarried. He was made a Mason in Plentywood in 1915 ,and he belongs to the Blue Lodge and Chapter of that city, to the Commandery at Glasgow, to the Shrine at Helena, and took the work of the Consistory at Galveston, Texas, in 1918, and belongs to the Scottish Rite bodies there. He is also a member of the Eastern Star in Plentywood. As a Blue Lodge Mason he held the office of secretary, and at the present time he is serving as secretary of the Chapter.

Richard E. (Dick) Johnson was born at Norcross, Minnesota, September 6, 1881, and died at Glasgow, Montana, December 25, 1916.

Mr. Johnson moved to Kensington, Minnesota, in 1888 with his parents, and his early education was obtained in the public schools of Kensington and Minneapolis. Later he attended the Glenwood Academy at Glenwood, Minnesota, where he completed a course in business.

Mr. Johnson first came to Montana in 1899, when he accepted a position with the Lewis-Wedum Company Store at Glasgow, but after a short time returned to Minnesota, where he accepted a position with the Wilcox & Wells Store at Hancock, Minnesota. This proved an important step in his life, as it was there that he met Marie C. Johnson, and the acquaintance formed blossomed into one of the most beautiful and affectionate love stories that we are privileged to see in life. After a few months at Hancock he again returned to Glasgow and reentered the employ of the Lewis-Wedum Company, for which firm he served as bookkeeper and assistant postmaster. This position he held until he was appointed cashier of the Lewis Brothers Bank (later the First National), at Glasgow, which position he held until he resigned in March, 1904.

April 5, 1904, he was married to Marie C. Johnson at her home near Hancock, Minnesota, and there began what was, as near as earth can give, an earthly paradise. At first the young couple lived at Glenwood, Minnesota, where Mr. Johnson engaged in the real estate business, but in the fall moved to Flaxton, North Dakota, where he and associates established the First State Bank, and he was its cashier. The following year they moved to Rolette, North Dakota, where Mrs. Johnson had the distinction of being the first woman in the town. At this place Mr. Johnson was cashier of the First State Bank, and remained in Rolette until January, 1909, when he disposed of his banking interests.

January, 1909, found Mr. Johnson back in Glasgow, this time to stay, as he purchased the abstract of title records of W. J. Pierce and formed the Valley County Abstracting Company, which he later incorporated as the Valley County Abstract Company and became its president. In June, 1910, Charles C. Johnson became associated with him and in April, 1911, Roy H. Johnson came, both of whom were constantly associated with him until his untimely death on Christmas Day, 1916. The firms owned and established by the three Johnsons have always been and still are more popularly known as "Johnson THE Abstractman."

In March, 1913, the Sheridan County Abstract Company was incorporated by the above men, and Mr. Johnson became its president. In March, 1915, a deal was consummated whereby the Johnsons disposed of their interests in the abstract of title records of the Valley County Abstract Company, retaining, however, the farm loan and insurance business, which they incorporated into the Johnson Farm Loan Company, and Mr. Johnson also became its president. Just prior to his death he was instrumental in organizing the Farmers-Stockgrowers Bank of Glasgow, of which he was to have been interested.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Johnson were active in the welfare of the community in which they resided, and were especial boosters for Montana and Glasgow. Mrs. Johnson preceded Mr. Johnson in death, she passing away on September 26, 1914. No children were born to this happy marriage.

Mr. Johnson took a keen interest in public enterprises as well as in politics, but he never held an office. He was a great admirer of "Teddy" Roosevelt, and was a delegate to the National Convention of the progressive party in 1912 at Chicago. Otherwise he was always identified with the republican party.

Mr. Johnson was confirmed in the Lutheran Church, but attended the Congregational Church in Glasgow for a number of years. Prior to his death, however, he became interested in Christian Science. He belonged to the several Masonic bodies, the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Commandery and Eastern Star in Glasgow and the Scottish Rite bodies and Shrine in Helena, Montana, his funeral being in charge of North Star Lodge No. 46, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Glasgow. He also was a member of the Modern Woodman and Yeoman lodges.

Mr. Johnson's father, Erick H. Johnson, was born December 27, 1842, at Ahus, Sweden, and received his education in Sweden, coming to America in 1863. During the Civil war he served with Company H, 132nd Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and later was a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was postmaster at Kensington, Minnesota, at the time of his death in October, 1903. He was married December 26, 1867, to Miss Ingri Ringhdahl, who preceded him in death in the spring of 1889. Three children were born to this union: Edward H., the eldest, who was accidently killed while displaying fireworks in Fargo, North Dakota, in June, 1899; Richard E., now deceased; and Ebba V. (Bee) Halgren, of Watertown, Minnesota.

Frederick S. Sleight has been a factor in the business enterprise of the Town of Froid since March, 1916, being a member of the Froid Auto & Oil Company. He has been a resident of Montana for seven years, and before coming to the state acquired a scientific training in agriculture and practiced that profession in North Dakota.

Mr. Sleight was born at Lansing, Michigan, December 29, 1876. His grandfather, Frederick Sleight, was born near Poughkeepsie, New York, of a pioneer family of that section. He married Mary Ann Paulding, of Scotch ancestry and a descendant of John Paulding, one of the captors of Major Andre, the noted British spy.

The father of the Montana business man was Stephen H. Sleight, who was born at Staatsburg, New York, July 2, 1839. As a young man he enlisted in the 150th New York Infantry, was in the Army of the Potomac and his first battle was

Gettysburg. Later his command was under Sherman, took part in the march to the sea, and he was with Sherman's forces through the Carolina campaign until the surrender of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. After his discharge he returned to New York, and in 1871 moved West with his family to Michigan, locating near Lansing. He was a farmer in that state, and some ten years later moved to North Dakota, where he continued farming and died at Fargo in 1889. The only political office he ever held was as county commissioner of Dickey County, North Dakota, for a term of four years. He was a Presbyterian, a republican, and his funeral was conducted under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Masons.

He married Susan O. Cleveland, daughter of Frederick W. and Elizabeth (Harris) Cleveland. Frederick W. Cleveland, a nephew of Rev. Mr. Cleveland, was pastor of one of the churches of Caldwell, New Jersey, when his son Stephen Grover was born. Frederick W. Cleveland was therefore a cousin of Grover Cleveland, mayor of Buffalo, governor of New York, and later president. Frederick W. Cleveland moved from Sharon, Connecticut, to Michigan, and spent the rest of his life at Ypsilanti. His business was chiefly dealing in real estate. His daughter Susan was one of two children, the other being Mrs. C. C. Hoyt of St. Paul. Mrs. Susan Sleight was born August 2, 1850, and died at Ann Arbor, Michigan, in 1913. Her children were: Frederick S.; John Henry, of Tappan, North Dakota; Carrie Eugene, wife of O. M. Wismer, an attorney at Detroit; and May Elizabeth, wife of P. B. Harding, a furniture merchant at Ann Arbor.

Frederick S. Sleight was in his seventh year when his parents moved out to Ellendale, North Dakota, where he lived to the age of sixteen. He acquired a high school education, and in 1902 graduated with the degree Bachelor of Science in Agriculture from the Agricultural College at Fargo. The following two years he remained with the State Agricultural Department, establishing state experimental schools. He then took up farming for himself in Kidder County, North Dakota, and operated a grain and stock farm along scientific lines. His success was not altogether favorable in that arid country, but he persisted until 1908, and since then has followed business lines.

He was a merchant at Tower City, North Dakota, until the automobile rose to a high tide of popularity. For the next three years he covered the Dakotas as a traveling salesman for Moore Brothers of Fargo. Leaving the road, he was connected with the bank of New England, North Dakota, for a year, and then came out to Montana in 1913.

He first located at Redstone in March, 1913, was appointed United States commissioner and was one of the first business men in the life of the village. He handled lands and also built and operated the first garage in Redstone. In March, 1916, he removed to Froid, and has since been associated with Sidney Dorothy in the Froid Auto & Oil Company. This firm has also built up an electric business, and in addition Mr. Sleight is indulging his former activities as a grain raiser and farmer on a modest scale. He owns the lands which he operates.

Mr. Sleight cast his first presidential vote for Major McKinley. He is affiliated with the lodge of Masons at Culbertson and has been secretary of the Odd Fellows' Lodge at Froid since it was organized. He was a member of the local draft board during the war and did a good citizen's part in behalf of the various patriotic causes.

December 31, 1902, at Chaffee, North Dakota, he married Miss Myrtle A. Archbold, who was born at Ionia, Michigan, June 27, 1880, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Thursk) Archbold. Her parents were natives of England and her father became a homesteader in Brown County, South Dakota, and is now living at Pingree, North Dakota. Mrs. Sleight was the second of four children, the others being residents of North Dakota, Frank of Fargo, John of Chaffee, and Ida, Mrs. J. C. Akin, of Pingree. Mr. and Mrs. Sleight are the parents of six children, named Stephen J., Jesse H., Caryl, Elizabeth May, Frederick A. and Beryl Idabel.

John C. Dwyer, the county clerk and recorder of Roosevelt County, belongs to the older generation of Montanans. He has lived both the intensive and extensive life of the plainsman and knew this region nearly forty years ago, when the great buffalo herds, other wild game and Indians gave a grudging consent to the occupancy and use of the land by the cattle outfits. Through all the years he has been one of the stout, upstanding characters over a large region in both Eastern Montana and the Dakotas.

Apparently John C. Dwyer had the pioneer impulse born in him, and from his earliest years he craved the free life of adventure and experiences in the far reaches of country where men are only an incident to nature's works. He was born at Dayton, Ohio, December 19, 1863, and his family is a very prominent one in that Ohio city. His father is the venerable Dennis Dwyer who came to the United States as a youth from Tipperary, Ireland, about 1848. After a short period of rambling through Iowa and Illinois he located at Dayton, where he is one of the oldest residents. He learned the trade of cabinet maker, and while working at it studied law and after his admission to the bar was elected judge of court and spent twenty-seven years on the bench. For a number of years he has been a prominent capitalist and promoter. He was promoter of the enterprise which resulted in the building of an interurban railway between Dayton and Cincinnati. He also formed a company and as its head drilled the first gas well opened in the St. Mary's field, the gas being piped to Dayton. He still has interests in interurban lines and electric light plants in Texas, Kansas and Ohio. Dennis Dwyer is a familiar figure at Dayton today, although ninety years of age, and would regard it as an affront to offer him a walking stick. He has always been a democrat and was engaged in the duties of an office during the Civil war. He has been a devout Catholic and is a member of the Knights of Columbus.

At Richmond, Virginia, Dennis Dwyer married Mary Childs, daughter of John Childs. She died in 1868, mother of the following children: George, who was killed while a passenger conductor in Mexico; Nettie, widow of Webster Corse, of Dayton; John C.; Katie, living with her father at Dayton; and Albert J., a Dayton lawyer.

John C. Dwyer lived at Dayton to the age of sixteen and acquired his education there. Even during his school days he became restive and wanted to see the world. His father evidently sympathized with or at least appreciated his attitude, and volunteered to pay his way to any point "as far as the railroad went." Accepting the offer, he journeyed to Texas, as far as Baxter Springs of that state. But he was soon dissatisfied with the southwest and returned home. His next tour of adventure was made to Bismarck, North Dakota, then a frontier town and the terminus of the Great Northern Railway. From Bismarck he came on west to the Little Missouri, reaching Medora in 1881. While he has gone in and out of Montana a number of times, his residence has been permanent in the state for more than twenty years, and most of his connections have been as a rancher in the region of Roosevelt County. He was familiar with the Little Missouri country and with Medora and its early history in the days of Roosevelt, Marquis DeMores and the Ferrises. Colonel Roosevelt did not go into that region until several years after Mr. Dwyer. The fame of the place then known as Little Missouri was made by others. The town name was changed to Medora in honor of Medora von Hoffman, the wife of Marquis DeMores, and its chief history was made following the change in name. Mr. Dwyer came to know Colonel Roosevelt personally, though he was not connected with any of his cowboy enterprises. He also knew the plainsmen Johnny Goodall and Sid Wills, strong and unique characters of the Little Missouri country. Another pioneer acquaintance was Vic Smith, the buffalo hunter and guide, who spent his vigorous days on duty around Medora.

After a brief stay at Medora Mr. Dwyer returned to Bismarck, where he was joined by his father, who secured for him a bunch of horses. These were taken to Long Lake Creek, where the son engaged in the horse business until 1886. Then leaving his own ranch he came into Montana and at Glendive was employed as a ranch hand for Colonel Hodson, remaining there through the hard winter of 1887. Returning to Long Lake Creek, and rounding up his horses, he took them to the mouth of the Little Missouri and began ranging them around Fort Berthold. That was his general headquarters until 1895. By that time horses had practically no market, and he sold out his interests and moved into the eastern part of Montana, resuming here his business as a rancher with horses and cattle. His ranch was sixteen miles northeast of Bainville. As the farmers began crowding him he sold his stock and removing to Bainville engaged in the land business. He still maintains an open office as the John C. Dwyer Company, though most of his time is taken up with his duties as a public official at Mondak.

Mr. Dwyer can paint a very accurate picture of this section of Montana thirty-five or forty years ago. The plains were still crowded with buffalo, while other big game consisted of the brown bear of the Little Missouri, the mountain lion, elk and deer. Strange to say Mr. Dwyer never killed a buffalo, though he did some trapping of the furbearing animals such as beaver, otter and mink. Mr. Dwyer says the Indians were never formally on the warpath in his experience, though many of them decked in war paint traversed the region and would willingly have committed mischief if they could have done so without trouble to themselves. Mr. Dwyer encountered Indians in an ugly mood only once, and then by quick action with his six-shooter drove them off and protected himself and a skiffload of provisions of which he was in charge.

Mr. Dwyer is still interested in farming and is a modest stockman with his holdings near Bainville. He has made a study of the oil and gas resources of Montana, and his accumulations of works on the subjects of oil and gas give him perhaps the best library on that subject in the state. Thirty years ago he predicted that Montana would yield oil in commercial quantities, and his forecast is being made good by recent discoveries at Roundup and elsewhere. He is a member of the Pioneer Oil & Gas Company of Montana, which is now sinking a well at Williston to test that region for oil, and also of the Midwest Oil and Refining Company, which is testing the dome at Poplar.

Mr. Dwyer cast his first vote at Bismarck during territorial days. He also voted in the first national election in that state, supporting Mr. Cleveland in 1892. He missed his vote in 1896 and in 1900 and in 1904 gave his hearty support to Colonel Roosevelt. At the beginning of the Spanish-American war Mr. Roosevelt had written John C. Dwyer requesting that the latter raise a company for the Rough Rider Regiment. The time allowed did not permit Mr. Dwyer to meet the request, though he did raise a company of men from Eastern Montana and Western North Dakota, and they rendezvoused at Williston and were ordered to Fargo, where they remained until disbanded.

It was Mr. Dwyer's pioneer acquaintance with the region and his recognized personal ability and integrity that caused his name to be put into the bill creating Roosevelt County in connection with the office he now holds.

At Riblake, Wisconsin, December 22, 1914, Mr. Dwyer married Mrs. Lillie A. Merrill, who is one of the nine children of Joseph and Sophie Yell. Her father was a native of France and spent his active life as a farmer at Stetsonville, Wisconsin. Mrs. Dwyer was educated in the common schools, graduated as a nurse in the Twin Cities, and in 1892 went out to Fort Buford as a Government nurse. While there she became the wife of Horace F. Merrill, a rancher. By that union she has a son, Horace Merrill, who was in the United States Marines and saw overseas duty during the World war. Mr. and Mrs. Dwyer have an adopted daughter, Helen.

David Jasper Bedford. While his interests as a stockman in Eastern Montana have been centered around Medicine Lake for twenty years, making him a pioneer in that section, Mr. Bedford has a much more generous claim to a position among the pioneers of the older Montana, having lived in the territory and state for upwards of half a century. He is a veteran stockman and rancher. His chief business has been running livestock over the range, and as most of his years of usefulness have been spent in that industry he has never taken decidedly to the newer work of farming.

Mr. Bedford was born in Hancock County, Illinois, May 14, 1848. His grandfather was a native of Wales emigrated to Canada at a very early time, during the eighteenth century, and spent fourteen years of his life as a prisoner and captive among hostile Indians. He became a farmer, and reared a family of about fourteen children, the youngest being David, father of David J. David Bedford was born on the River Thames in Canada about 1800. He was a boy when the battle of the Thames was fought within six miles of his home, where old Chief Tecumseh was killed during the War of 1812. He remembered seeing General Harrison's army pass by his father's house. He grew up in a time when it was hardly possible to secure an education from schools, and he married his first wife in Canada. He had a son, Robert, by that union. Leaving Canada he settled in Illinois, and married Mrs. Mary Knapp at Peoria. He lived in that section of Illinois for a time, and about 1840 moved to Western Illinois, to a farm in Hancock County. He spent his last years near Carthage, where he died in 1886. He and his wife had three children: David J., Jane, a resident of Idaho, and Mrs. Mary McArthur, of Medicine Lake, Montana.

Mrs. Mary Bedford, the mother of these children, was a very remarkable woman, and played a pioneer's part in the history of Montana. She was born near Zanesville, Ohio, March 4, 1820. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Moffett, were natives of Ireland, and her father was a participant in the Irish rebellion of 1798. They were of the Protestant faith. On coming to the United States they established their home in Ohio, where they spent the rest of their days on a farm. Mary Moffett, youngest of her parents' children, had very little opportunity to attend school, since she grew up in the days of log cabins, hard cider and maple molasses. Her first husband was Jerome Knapp, and by that marriage was born a son, Lauren B. Knapp, who also became a pioneer of Montana.

Lauren B. Knapp came to Montana at the age of twenty-three, and was identified with Alder Gulch when that was one of the chief centers of mining activities. He developed a mining claim, but abandoned the business about 1870 and turned his attention to farming in Missouri Valley, in Jefferson Valley and in Judith Basin, where the last years of his active life were spent. Becoming enfeebled, he returned to Illinois and died unmarried at Stillwell, that state, in February, 1913.

David J. Bedford grew up in Illinois, attended some of the primitive schools of that state, and had very ordinary advantages. In April, 1864, when he was sixteen years of age, he joined Company K of the One Hundred and Thirty-third Illinois Infantry under Captain Summers and Colonel Moore, and spent his four months in the army on duty at Rock Island, being discharged without reaching the front. He then resumed his place on the home farm, and continued in that way until he came to Montana in 1873.

Mr. Bedford and his mother and his sister started West from Quincy, Adams County, Illinois. They traveled by railway as far as Corinne, Utah, from which point many of the early settlers in Montana diverged, completing the journey by wagon. The Bedfords came to Montana when mining was the chief industry and stock raising a good second. They located near old Centerville in the Missouri Valley, at what is now the City of Townsend. Mrs. Bedford was fifty-three years of age when she came to Montana and was in a way a chaperon to her children. She became an active factor in the affairs of several communities and even homesteaded and proved up the claim where her son David Jasper now lives. She was his companion and housekeeper until her death at Medicine Lake in November, 1916. During thirty years she had witnessed many changes in Montana social, business and industrial life, and went through the frontier experiences common to early settlers. She saw the wild man in paint and feathers, and in her life she had had many experiences and trials common to the humble poor. She possessed a good memory of past events and incidents, and it was a pleasure to visit with her and listen to the stories of early Montana days.

After two years at old Centerville in the Missouri Valley the Bedfords moved to Jefferson County, at Radersburg, where David bought land and ran his stock until 1882. He then moved to the Judith Basin, continuing in the stock business. The family home was about twenty miles from Lewistown. His stock had access to a wide range of country now divided among wheat fields. In 1899 the Bedfords drove their stock into Eastern Montana, to Valley County, and located near the site of old Medicine Lake.

When asked what was in this country before he came Mr. Bedford replied "mosquitoes." He was the first to build a house north of Culbertson, the house which has sheltered him ever since. In the absence of government surveys he was a squatter, and subsequently filed on a desert claim included in his present ranch. He developed his stock industry here, and, as noted above, has never taken kindly to the business of actual farming. While in the Judith Basin his stock brand was the "row lock," and after coming to Sheridan County he recorded the brand "Y bar lazy M." The principal reduction in his stock raising came in the fall of 1919, on account of the shortage of feed.

Mr. Bedford is one of the stockholders of the Farmers Elevator and owns a rooming house in that town. As an old soldier he has been identified with the republican party, casting his first presidential vote for General Grant in 1872. The only order he ever joined is the Grand Army, and while not a member of any church he believes in them and all other things which contribute to the betterment of a community.

Mr. Bedford has never married. He lived with his mother and for her until she passed away, and was then too old to think of forming an alliance and establishing a different home. His niece, Mrs. Etta Polson, formerly Miss Etta McArthur, has lived in his home for twenty-six years. Her husband, Albert Polson, has been associated with Mr. Bedford in ranching for twelve years. Mr. and Mrs. Polson have a son, whom they named in honor of Mr. Bedford, David Jasper.

Daniel Charles Kenyon. Blaine County has no more representative man and good citizen than Daniel Charles Kenyon of Chinook, who after an exceptionally successful career along several lines has entered the profession of law, and has achieved even more noteworthy results in this calling than before. He has served in several important public offices, including that of mayor of his city, and in every way has proven himself most able and enterprising.

The birth of Daniel Charles Kenyon took place in Orleans County, New York, March 21, 1868, and he is a son of Charles W. Kenyon, also a native of Orleans County, New York, where the family was established many years ago by Samuel Kenyon, who came to the Empire State from Rhode Island. He marreid Anna Eggleston, and one of their sons married Julia Chaffee and became the father of Charles Kenyon. The Kenyons, Egglestons and Chaffees all were established in the American colonies at an early day and had representatives in the Revolutionary war. Charles Kenyon was one in the family of five sons and six daughters born to his parents, and was the third son.

During the war between the North and the South Charles Kenyon enlisted in the Union army in 1862, in the Eighth New York Heavy Artillery, but was later transferred to the Twenty-fifth New York Infantry, and served until the close of the war, as corporal of his regiment. He was wounded at the battle of Chancellorsville and taken prisoner. After a period of confinement in Libby Prison he was exchanged, and it was while he was home on a furlough that General Lee surrendered. Following the close of the war he connected himself with the Grand Army of the Republic, and was a member of Tomah Post, Tomah, Wisconsin. He always voted the republican ticket, was postmaster of Tunnel City for several years, and also held the offices of justice of the peace and township assessor. Both he and his wife were consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Charles Kenyon was married to Adelaide F. Purdy, a daughter of Daniel C. Purdy, and they had the following children: Louie A., who is a resident of Tomah, Wisconsin; Daniel Charles, whose name heads this review; Cora, who is the wife of William Heser, of Tomah, Wisconsin; and Edward W., who is a resident of Unity, Wisconsin.

When he was four years old Daniel C. Kenyon was brought as far west as Greenfield, Monroe County, Wisconsin, and spent his youth up to his twenty-second birthday on the farm, acquiring during this time a public school education, completing it in the Sparta High School. While he was attending school Mr. Kenyon was preparing for a business career by learning telegraphy from an old telegrapher named S. P. James, who was at Tunnel City, Wisconsin, so that when he left the farm he was able to secure a position as station agent and telegraph operator for the Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railroad at Dexterville, Wisconsin. He remained there for three years, and at Junction City, Wisconsin, for five years. Failing health then forced him to enter another field, and for some months he was a solicitor for life insurance.

In May, 1898, he came to Montana and entered the service of the Great Northern Railroad at Malta, but six months later he left the employ of the road to become proprietor of the Malta House, and conducted it for wo years. On January 1, 1900, Mr. Kenyon bought the Malta Enterprise and edited it for over three years. In the meanwhile he had entered a homestead near Malta, and occupied it while he was in newspaper work, so he was able to prove it up. Selling his paper Mr. Kenyon returned to the service of the railroad, and after a short time in the station at Malta he was made relief agent and worked all over this division. In the fall of 1906 he was offered and accepted the position of traveling freight agent of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, in the live stock business in the territory of the Great Northern Company of this region. With the closing of his first season, Mr. Kenyon went to Spokane, Washington, and for nearly a year was identified with the real estate business of that city. Returning to Montana, he re-entered the service of the Great Northern Railroad as station agent at Dodson, and held that position for four years, and he was also agent for the Ruby Gulch Mining Company, handling its business at Dodson in the matter of gold bullion shipments.

When the County of Blaine was created in 1912 Mr. Kenyon was elected its first treasurer, and he was elected again in 1913, serving two terms. Brought up a republican, he followed Colonel Roosevelt in 1912 into the progressive branch of that party, and as such was elected to office. While he was serving as county treasurer he studied law, and on July 5, 1915, was admitted to the bar at Helena, Montana, by the Supreme Court of the state.

In that same year Mr. Kenyon opened an office as United States land commissioner and began the practice of his profession. His first district court case was in defense of a Turk, George Tom, charged with forgery, and he won it, although there was no doubt of the guilt of his client. He has carried on a general practice and has never had a partner.

In 1916 Mr. Kenyon was elected mayor of Chinook, and succeeded B. F. O'Neal. He was reelected, and during the time he was in office street improvements and the liquidation of some water works bonds formed the principal achievements of his administrations. Had it not been for the calls to the people for contributions to the war activities he would doubtless have pursued a more aggressive policy with reference to public improvements, but realized that it was more patriotic to economize in every way, both in labor and money. Personally he did his full part in war work, serving on the Legal Advisory Board, was a Red Cross director, and was appointed a member of the committee in charge of the Liberty Bond sales. He became one of the Four Minute speakers of the county, belonged to the American Council of Defense and was fuel administrator for Blaine County.

On December 14, 1896, Mr. Kenyon was married at Stevens Point, Wisconsin, to Miss Anna Elizabeth Scott, who was born at Stevens Point in 1872. After graduating from the high school there she became a teacher and taught school for six years in Portage County, Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Kenyon have the following children: Lloyd Scott, who is assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Chinook; Grace, who is attending Chinook High School; and Dorothy Ann, who is the youngest. Lloyd Scott Kenyon was the first young man to enlist at Chinook for service during the great war, going into Company L, Second Montana Infantry, immediately following the entry of this country into the conflict. He was trained at Fort Harrison, Helena, and sailed for France on the transport Leviathan in December, 1917, as a member of the One Hundred and Sixty-third Regiment, American Expeditionary Forces, and was at Bordeaux, France. He was made corporal of his company, then sergeant, and finally sergeant major. His service abroad consisted of training soldiers around Mont Richard.

Mr. Kenyon belongs to Malta Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Malta Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is junior warden. He also is a member of Malta Chapter, Royal Arch Masons. A man of unusual capabilities, Mr. Kenyon has known how to make use of them and in developing them has made himself a more valued member of society, as well as a producer of additional income. Having been so intimately connected with the history of Blaine County, he is naturally intensely interested in its further growth and development and can always be depended upon to give his full support to it and its well being.

James Q. Laswell. Whatever may be the real cause, about which political economists and philanthropists and social workers widely differ, in every community there exist certain individuals so determined on lawlessness that restraint is necessary in order to protect the innocent. Hence laws have to be formulated and officers elected to carry them out, and in the choice of these officers lies in great part the efficacy of the laws. This is particularly true in the selection of the men to fill the dangerous and responsible office of sheriff of a county, and comparatively few men possess every desirable requirement for such a position. Physical strength and endurance must be combined with calm judgment, a high order of personal courage, a keen intellect and dexterity and adroitness that will enable him to meet any possible advantage taken by the lawless, with which class much of his duty is concerned. Thus endowed is James Q. Laswell, sheriff of Blaine County.

Sheriff Laswell was born at Berryville, Arkansas, February 14, 1875, a son of Elijah Laswell, born in Indiana. Early in life Elijah Laswell was a school-teacher, but later in life became a farmer, and went into Carroll County, Arkansas, and died on his farm at Berryville when he was about sixty years of age. He married Elizabeth Baker, and they had the following children: Samuel H., who lives in Brown County, Texas; Lentie, who married

B. S. Tate of Water Valley, Texas; William A., who is a resident of Kalispell, Montana; and James Q., who was the youngest born. After the death of his first wife Elijah Laswell was again married, and by this union had a daughter, Mertha E., who is married and lives near Fort Smith, Arkansas.

Only three years old when he lost his mother, Sheriff Laswell was entirely orphaned two years later when his father died, and when he was seven years old he was taken to Texas by his brother Samuel and was reared in that state. He never went to school further than the fourth grade, and he began to be self-supporting when only fourteen years old.

At that youthful age James Q. Laswell went to work as a farm hand in Fannin County, Texas. Cotton was the staple crop of that region, and wages ranged from $9 to $20 per month, and he received the lower one. Remaining there until after he reached his majority, Mr. Laswell then sought better opportunities and went to the Choctaw and Chickasaw country of Oklahoma, and from there into Indian Territory. For a time he worked around Coalgate and Lehigh as a ranch hand, and then returned to Texas, and back again to Indian Territory for several years. During this period he was married, but lost his wife soon afterward and then went into Pottawatomie County, Indian Territory, rented land and farmed it for a time. Subsequently he bought a farm near Chouteau, that state, but in the winter of 1905 sold his substantial interests and came to Montana.

Upon his arrival in this state Mr. Laswell established his home at Harlem, and for a time was a laborer about the village, subsequently becoming a ranch hand on a sheep ranch. Mr. Laswell then went into the draying business, and conducted it until the village was incorporated, when he was made its first marshal, assuming the duties of that office in October, 1910.

In August, 1911, he frustrated an attempt of three robbers to hold up the First National Bank of Harlem in broad daylight. Quoting from the Chinook Opinion on his action, we have the following:

"Three men rode into Harlem from the South Monday morning. They dismounted at the side of the First National Bank, where they were practically unobserved. Two of them went in while the third man stayed and held the horses. While inside one of the men held up the cashier and the bookkeeper, Messrs. Hatch and Rassmussen, with a gun, while the other proceeded to the office of attorney Collins, who has rooms on the same floor, and compelled him and another gentleman to line up with the others. While one of the men held the four with his gun, the other emptied the till. He had laid his gun on the floor while doing the work, but returned and picked up the gun and in so doing discharged the weapon accidentally. He rushed into the vault and looted it of the gold and paper money to the amount of $8,000, placed it in a sack and started out of the vault. Marshal Laswell was across the street in front of the New England Hotel, and, hearing the shot, he started over to investigate. He entered the bank at the door leading into Collins' office, and as he got near the vault door he heard steps inside, and was waiting for the robber when he came out. The robber pulled his gun and began action, but the Marshal's gun spoke first and sent a bullet through his body, which passed through his heart and dropped the man.

"The smoke of both guns obstructed the view of the Marshal so that he had to duck to see what the robber was doing, and, under the smoke of battle, he saw the bandit preparing to continue the fight and he sent other bullets into him and finished him without any injury to himself. The robber holding the people in front saw his pal go down in front of the vault door, fired a shot or two toward Laswell, and then fled toward the horses, and the two live ones fled the town without further casualties.

"When the Marshal fired his last shot and was satisfied that the robber was lifeless, he came out the door he had entered the bank and came up the walk toward the front loading his pistol. At the corner of the bank he met the cashier, who threw his gun into his face, believing him to be one of the robbers, and as the Marshal ducked he slipped and rolled off the sidewalk, and may thus have escaped the vengeance of the gun in the hands of the cashier."

When the inquest was held over the body of the slain bandit nothing was found by way of identification. Some time later the bandit who had held the officials of the bank lined up was captured, a jury convicted him and sent him to the penitentiary, but the third one was never caught.

When Mr. Laswell retired from the marshal's office in October, 1912, he found that the fame of his bravery and coolness had gone over the state, and he was appointed a guard at the penitentiary at Deer Lodge, and served there for two years. In January, 1915, he was appointed under sheriff by James Buckley, and served as such during the four years of Mr. Buckley's administration, and was the logical candidate of the democratic party for the office of sheriff, and was elected by a majority of over 400.

Sheriff Laswell took over the responsibilities of his office at the beginning of the nation-wide prohibition era, and his administration so far has been marked by nothing more important than the serving of papers in local jurisprudence. He feels that the effects of the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment have been very beneficial, for it has tended to make pacific the locality and to prevent the occurrence of many disturbances which used to be of almost daily happening.

Sheriff Laswell was married to the present Mrs. Laswell at Wanette, Oklahoma, in 1903, she having been Miss Julia Ann West, a daughter of W. I. West, and a native of Arkansas, where she was born in 1877. She is one of seven daughters and two sons born to her parents, and is the only one of them living in Montana. Sheriff and Mrs. Laswell have the following children: Cecil E., Pearl L. and Beulah.

During the World war Sheriff Laswell was chairman of the local selective service board, and was especially active in looking after the propaganda-promoters and the rounding up of "slackers," and he spent many hundreds of gallons of "gas" in the performance of this duty alone.

Albert C. Berry. There are several distinct periods in the history of Montana, the opening up of the public domain overthrowing the supremacy of the state as a cattle producing commonwealth, but when the readjustment had taken place the new era was found to bring to it just as much distinction. Some of the men who are now towering figures in the agricultural life of the state lived here in the days when the open range afforded unlimited pasturage to great herds of cattle, and took part in the transformation of these ranges into individual ranches. One of them is Albert C. Berry, who has been associated with the Bebee locality of Custer County since 1908 and Montana since 1893, progressing during the more than twenty-six years he has

A C Berry and family

been in the state from cowboy to owner of a 7,000-acre ranch and cattleman of state-wide reputation.

Albert C. Berry was born at Saco, Maine, July 10, 1865, a son of Seth and Ellen (Rhodes) Berry, both of whom were born, reared, married and died at Saco, Maine, he passing away at the age of eighty-seven years and his wife when seventy-nine. Their children to reach maturity were as follows: John, who lives at Saco, Maine; Lucy, who is the wife of Alonzo Kimball, of Saco, Maine; Seth, who was killed by the caving in of a gravel pit in which he was working; David, who also lives at Saco; Richard, who is a machinist of Saco; Abbie, who married Albert Swett, of Saco; Albert C., whose name heads this review; and William, who is engaged in farming at Saco. Seth Berry was a democrat, but aside from exercising his right of suffrage took no part in politics. All of his life he was engaged in farming on a small scale.

Albert C. Berry grew up at Saco, and obtained a limited education in its schools. Opportunities were few in that neighborhood and the ambitious lad found that the best he could do was chopping cordwood in the woods or farm work, for which he received wages ranging from $8 to $15 per month. This outlook so discouraged him that he determined to strike out into a broader field, and borrowing the necessary amount of money for the trip from a friend who had already gone west to River Bend, Colorado, where he owned a ranch, he joined him and worked out his indebtedness as a cowboy. This ranch was eighty-five miles east of Denver, and he remained on it until he was out of debt, and then went to what is now the "O W" Ranch of Sheridan, Wyoming, on the Hangingwoman. After a year there as a cowboy Mr. Berry, who was then twenty-five years old, came to Montana and went to work for Charley Daly, herding sheep along the Little Pumpkin, being thus engaged for two and one-half years. He then spent a winter at Vickers Sawmill on Greenleaf Creek, driving a team and hauling logs of pine from the mountains surrounding the mill. The next spring he became a shepherd for George Horkan, and for fourteen months renewed his acquaintance with the sheep wagon. During all of this period of hard work Mr. Berry saved his earnings and when he left Mr. Horkan he was able to buy a few head of cattle and began running them on Lost Soldier Creek, squatting on land there on which he erected a log shack shelter. At the beginning his bunch of cattle numbered but eighty-five, and he ran them on the open range under the brand capital "C" on the left shoulder. After a few years in that region he disposed of his improvements and changed his location to Big Pumpkin Creek in the vicinity of Bebee, buying the Clarence Bebee entry, deeded land and improvements, and the old log shacks now standing served him as a home and for other purposes during the subsequent four years. He then dropped down the creek and entered 160 acres of land, built a log house and subsequently proved up his claim. This log house he ultimately moved to Bebee and put it at the site of the road ranch of Bebee, and it is now the chicken coop of the Bebee ranch. After living in it for four years Mr. Berry erected on his present site, 1½ miles below Bebee, his handsome and modern seven-room frame house, with full basement and laundry-room, bathroom and hot and cold water, which is lighted by the Main system of electric light. About this home he has developed a ranch of 7,000 acres which he uses for the production of beef with range cattle. Having sold his pioneer brand, Mr. Berry is using the AP brand on the left ribs. He became a shipper early in his career as a cattle grower and is in the zenith of his business life in this industry. His stock is graded up much beyond that of the pioneer cattle he handled, and the blooded Whiteface males are introduced into his herd every year. His force of men varies from two to five, with extra help in the house during the heavy work of the summer.

In addition to his ranch Mr. Berry has invested capital in the Miles City Flouring Company, of which he is a director; is a stockholder of the Miles City National Bank, of which at one time he was a director; and he is also a stockholder of the Billings Mortgage and Loan Association. At one time Mr. Berry invested in sheep, and for three years was in this business on Pumpkin Creek, but hard winters and lack of winter grain brought about losses which so discouraged him that he abandoned that industry and centered his attention on raising cattle, his present success proving the wisdom of his action, although no doubt if he had gone into the business of raising sheep as extensively as he has that of raising cattle he would have prospered, for he is a man who accomplishes things when he sets his mind to it.

On March 27, 1897, Albert C. Berry was united in marriage with Miss Eva Burns, of Custer County, Montana, a daughter of Mrs. Mary (Kelley) Burns. The children in the Burns family were as follows: Alexander, John, Samuel, Neal, Mrs. Jennie Harvey and Mrs. Berry, and she was born at Latrobe, Pennsylvania, September 8, 1865, where her girlhood was spent, and where she obtained a common school education. Mr. and Mrs. Berry have no children of their own, but have adopted a son, Albert, now six years old, to whom they are giving the love and devotion that would have been accorded offspring had such been vouchsafed them. Under their fostering care the little lad will receive a training that will fit him for any position in life to which he may be called. Mr. Berry cast his vote in Colorado for republican candidates, and has followed this custom ever since, but aside from voting, like his father, does not participate in public matters. His record is one deserving of more than offhand mention, for he has prospered more than the usual ranchman, and yet all of his success has come of his own effort. It is a far cry from cowboy to ranchman, and yet Mr. Berry has thus risen, and has made his ranch and brand known all over this part of the West.

William Skillen is numbered among the Montana pioneers who came into the state as a soldier and after leaving the army remained in the commonwealth as a settler. He was drawn into the locality of the Little Rockies by the gold excitement of that locality in 1884, and was a placer miner there for three years, years that were profitably spent.

History relates that the bandit element of the North Moccasin country and of the adjacent localities was the indirect cause of the discovery of gold in the Little Rockies. Just prior to this discovery a number of thieves were dispatched by the aroused and exasperated citizens of the genuine type, and as Dutch Lewis had harbored this bad element about his ranch he felt himself unsafe because of the recent action of the vigilanters and left his ranch and went into the Little Rockies, where with Pike Landusky and Frank Aldrich he began prospecting the gulches for gold. They sifted the sands of the creek in what they dubbed Alder Gulch, and the sands appeared to be fabulously rich. Pike Landusky carried the news to North Moccasin and Maiden, and a party was formed at North Moccasin and outfitted at once for a stampede into the new diggings, William Skillen being among the number.

Everywhere the news of the find spread people left their work and made a rush for the spot, and by the following fall about 2,000 people were scratching and panning for gold over the mountains. The heaviest gold find was at the mouth of Alder Gulch, on the high rim, by Nigger Shelby, and quite a quantity of ore was taken out. The richest gold find in the region was made by William Skillen in Rock Creek, running $17 an ounce and $83 plus for the largest nugget found. The rich nugget which he panned was sold for $199. Pike Landusky discovered quartz gold in Montana Gulch, and Bob Orman discovered gold in the August Mine.

Mr. Skillen remained in the locality until the easy diggings had been worked, and then turned in the direction of something less exciting and more reliable as a reward for his labor, thus coming over to Milk River and joining Tom O'Hanlon. The Thomas O'Hanlon Company store was situated just across the river from the home of Mr. Skillen, and the ruins of this pioneer store are yet standing. Mr. Skillen subsequently removed with the store to Chinook, and continued with the firm there until 1893, when he built a livery barn and embarked in that business. He was the second liveryman in the town, getting into the field when that business was good and continuing it until 1899, when he left Chinook and its affairs and in 1900 moved to his ranch 1½ miles southwest of the city, where he has since devoted himself to stock raising and hay and grain farming. This tract of land is the homestead which he entered the year he came out of Chinook, and he has developed a ranch of a half section.

Mr. Skillen was born in Belfast, Ireland, July 9, 1859, and in the following year was brought to the United States by his parents, who established their home in the City of New York. In that metropolis the lad grew to mature years, but the education he acquired came through his own efforts later on and not as a student in school. His early years were given to labor before he entered the army, and its rewards went into the family treasury. The old home which he left when he enrolled as a soldier for the West has never been visited, and he has never been out of Montana save on a short journey since he came into the state.

His father was Andrew Skillen and his mother Maria McGimpsey, and he was the older of their two children and the only one to grow to years of maturity. Andrew Skillen showed his intense patriotism for the United States soon after he reached its shores by joining the army and helping to fight the battles for the preservation of the Union. He served in the army three years, was badly wounded, and suffered ever afterward from the effects of his wounds and his service. His wife died while he was in the army, and he survived until 1908, when he passed away at the age of seventy-two years.

As above noted, William Skillen came to Montana with the army. He was a member of Troop H, Second United States Cavalry, and was sent here from the City of New York as a recruit. He joined the command at Fort Keogh in the spring of 1879, this date marking his entry into the then Territory of Montana. He came up the Missouri River from Bismarck, North Dakota, then the terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and thence up the Yellowstone to Miles City, then in its infancy, when the business centered about the Hubbell Place, who, with the old Jew Kahn, were the pioneer traders of the locality.

Taking up his duties as a private, Mr. Skillen served at that fort, also at Fort Custer, Fort Ellis and Fort Assinaboine, thence back to Fort Custer, and was discharged there in 1884. He saw field service every year of his connection with the army against the Sioux and other tribes troubling the settlements, but no pitched battles were fought during the time.

On leaving the army Mr. Skillen went to work with the government Indian allotters who allotted homesteads to the Crow Indians on their reservation, and helped in that work during the summer of 1884. In the following fall he went into the Moccasin Mountains and engaged in logging for the North Moccasin saw mill people, and while there stampeded with others to the Little Rockies and became one of the early miners of that region.

Mr. Skillen began his political career as a voter in Montana, his first presidential ballot having been cast in 1892, and it went to the republican candidate Benjamin Harrison. He has served as deputy sheriff at times, under Sheriff O'Neal, Sheriff Tom Clarey and Sheriff McLaughlin, and at that time Chouteau County extended over this entire region. Mr. Skillen's only fraternal connection is with the Modern Woodmen.

At Chinook, Montana, in the spring of 1896, he was married to Miss Mary E. Kellerman, who was born in Missouri and came to Montana in 1893. She died in October, 1911, the mother of four children: Mima, who is in training in Butte as a Red Cross nurse, Andrew, Minnie and William, Jr.

John R. Prosser. To John R. Prosser belongs the distinction of being one of the early pioneers of Montana, a liveryman of Chinook in the early days, and one who has been identified with what is now Blaine County since 1893. The Chinook region at that time was only a cow pasture and occupied by several large ranchers. The region had just been thrown open to settlement, and it had previously formed a part of the Grosventre and Assiniboine reservations. This was also about the beginning of the sheep industry in this locality, but Mr. Prosser chose the vocation of horse raising.

He was born near Penyan, New York, August 26, 1846, and his childhood was spent on a farm there and he was instructed in the country schools. He was a son of David and Margaret (Youngs) Prosser, the mother a daughter of Benjamin and Sallie (Hedges) Youngs. The first American ancestor of the Prosser family came to the United States from Wales, and was the grandfather of John R. Prosser, the Montana pioneer and business man. He settled at Dresden, New York, and died there in early life. His sons were David, Andrew and Albert, twins, and Lewis. The last named was killed in the battle of Chickamauga as a Union soldier during the Civil war. There were no daughters in this family.

David Prosser spent his life chiefly as a farmer. His part in community affairs was a modest one, he affiliated with the democratic party, and was a Master Mason. He died in the year 1904 in Helena, Montana, whither he had come in 1880, and his life's span covered a period of eighty-three years. His widow passed away in Chinook in 1917, when she had attained the age of eighty-nine years. Their children were as follows: Celia, who married Henry Gelder and resides in Chinook; John R., of this review; Horace, whose home is in St. Louis, Missouri; Fred A., a farmer near Chinook; and Mart, the youngest of the children, resides in Helena.

John R. Prosser arrived in what was then the Territory of Montana in December, 1878, when he came by one of the old stage routes through Utah, having left the Union Pacific Railroad at Ogden, and traveling by stage the few hundred miles between that point and Helena, his destination, when he completed a journey of more than 2,000 miles from Gates County, New York, near Penyan. His stage trip was his first experience with the wild and romantic West, and in the stage with him was I. S. G. VanWart, with whom he became acquainted, and who was afterward a man of some note about Helena and now a wealthy citizen in Saskatchewan, Canada.

Mr. Prosser came into Montana to settle and to fashion a career which would be a credit to him as a citizen and contribute to his financial standing. His first employment was as a wood chopper at the Penobscot Mine, and at this labor he believes he earned his first dollar in this state. Soon afterward he bought a ranch in the Prickly Pear Valley, and continued as a farmer there for some fifteen years, his hay ranch and his cattle proving quite remunerative. On leaving there he came to the Milk River country in old Choteau County and purchased a relinquishment near Chinook, which he proved up, improved and utilized as a hay farm until March, 1920, when he disposed of the property. He contributed very substantial buildings to the land and made the place one of the productive farms of the community.

In 1914 Mr. Prosser engaged in the livery and feed business in Chinook, in which he is still engaged. He is a member of the City Council, having held that office for four years, and his political affiliations are with the democratic party.

In Chinook, Montana, in 1904, Mr. Prosser was married to Miss Lottie White, who was born at Black Rock, near Niagara, New York, but came to Montana from Michigan, where she had grown to years of maturity at Bass River and where she had taught school. She was teaching in Montana at the time of her marriage. Mr. Prosser is a member of the Blue Lodge and Chapter in Masonry, and also affiliates with the Odd Fellows fraternity.

Fred A. Prosser is numbered among the early developers and pioneers of the Milk River Valley, and since 1889 his home has been in the vicinity of Chinook. He is a brother of John R. Prosser, who is mentioned on other pages of this history, and both were born in Yates County, New York, Fred A. on the 29th of June, 1853. Both were reared amid farm environments, were educated in the neighborhood rural schools, and Fred A. Prosser remained at the parental home until past his majority, beginning then a career as a tenant farmer and continuing as a renter while he remained in the State of New York.

The presence of two brothers in Montana was the prime cause of his becoming interested in the Northwest, and severing the ties of his boyhood, he made the long and tiresome journey into what was then the Territory of Montana and which remained a territory during the first nine years of his residence here. Journeying by rail to Ogden, Utah, he went from there to Beaver Canon over the narrow gauge road through Pocatello, Idaho, and from Beaver Canon the little party went by stage coach, walking or riding as the situation demanded, until reaching their destination at Helena, where they arrived on the 29th day of March, 1889.

Mr. Prosser's first work in Montana was with pick and shovel in the construction of the old Ming Opera House, and subsequently he went into the pine woods of Marysville and engaged in cutting cord wood for the mines, while still later he worked for a couple of months in a placer mine in Lewis and Clark County. Returning then to Helena, he entered the employ of a blacksmith and remained there until the following spring, next worked on his brother's ranch by the month, later was employed as a ranch foreman by the year, and continued as a ranch foreman for two years, at a wage of $599 a year. He and his mother then purchased the same ranch of Black Brothers, known as the old Van Wart Ranch, and he continued in that region until coming to the Milk River country at Chinook.

Establishing himself near Chinook, Mr. Prosser filed on a quarter section of the old Fort Belknap Reservation, the quarter on which he still resides and which he has most substantially improved and successfully cultivated, developing it into one of the best hay and grain farms of the region. His pioneer cabin was constructed of logs, a single room, and there he and his wife and their three children lived until better quarters could be provided. He brought his cattle and horses with him from the West, and continued in the stock business for several years.

During its infancy Mr. Prosser joined the movement for the irrigation of the valley and became interested in the Belknap Ditch Company, which constructed ditches and laterals and did the pioneer work of irrigation here, and he has been a member of the board of directors of the company for many years. The company, however, has since been absorbed by the Milk River Project of the Government and is being operated under Reclamation Service.

During the years of his residence here Mr. Prosser has given of his time to public service. For two and a half years he held the office of county commissioner, having been first appointed to that position by Judge Tatten and then elected, and his colleagues on the board were John Acher and James Clarridge. The attention of this board was given chiefly to road work. During a period of more than twenty years Mr. Prosser served as one of the trustees of the Chinook School. In his political affiliations he is a democrat, the principles which his father also upheld, and fraternally he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Prosser was married at Helena, Montana, September 20, 1884, to Miss Josephine Healy, who was born in Rockford, Illinois, and whose parents lived in the country surrounding Elgin and Carpentersville in that state. Mrs. Prosser came to Montana with the C. J. Broadwater family and settled first at Assiniboine and later at Helena with them, and it was at the latter place she met Mr. Prosser. Her death occurred on the 16th of June, 1910, at the age of fifty-six years. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Prosser: Carrie M., who died as Mrs. Daniel Wolf in Los Angeles, California, leaving four children, Donald, Margaret, Norman and Mildred; and Albert Ray and Agnes May, twins, are the other children of Mr. and Mrs. Prosser. Albert Ray is farming at the old home. He married Florence Benson, and they have four children, Albert, Lester, Mabel, and an infant daughter. Agnes May married Clyde Warrington and died in 1910, without issue.

Andrew Christensen is the present county assessor of Blaine County and a citizen who has been identified with the Chinook locality since 1904. He came to the state in April of that year from Crawford County, Iowa, wither he had gone with his parents when a youth of seventeen years from his native Schleswig.

Mr. Christensen was born near Husum in the old

Danish province of the German Empire, June 2, 1883, and his surroundings during his boyhood was a village community. His father, Jacob Christensen, a farm laborer, was born near Tondern, Province of Schleswig, and was also the son of a laboring man. Jacob Christensen married a Schleswig lady, Catherine Hansen, whose people were of the farmer class and laborers for generations back. Jacob and Catherine Christensen left their native land in 1900, sailing from Hamburg on the steamer Patricia and landed at Hoboken, New Jersey. Continuing their journey to Manning, Iowa, Mr. Christensen was a resident of the Town of Aspinwall until his death. His widow is now a resident of Blaine County, Montana, she having come to this state in 1915.

To Jacob and Catherine Christensen were born the following children: Henry, whose home is in Dexter, Iowa; Carl, who has never left his native Schleswig, Germany; Peteris, a farmer near Zurich, Montana; Andrew, the subject of this review; Guste, who is now Mrs. Strong and a resident of Denver, Colorado; and Amelia, who married Henry Benson, of Clinton, Iowa.

Andrew Christensen continued in school from the age of five to sixteen years, and his work as a child was herding cows and doing something at farm labor. After reaching the United States he became a farmer near Manning, Iowa, and at times was in school learning the English language, doing his last school work at Aspinwall when he had reached the age of twenty years. In the spring of 1904 he came to Montana, and here among strangers he began his career as a ranch hand on the Miller Brothers ranch in the Bear Paw Mountains. His wages were much better than those prevailing in Iowa, an increase for him from $21 to $40 a month, while in the following year he was advanced to $50 a month. On leaving the Miller ranch he began work on the Great Northern Railroad as a train brakeman, but after a year he gave up that work and came to Chinook in 1908. Here he engaged in the real estate business, associating himself subsequently in this work with W. I. Hoover.

Mr. Christensen was first elected to the office of county assessor in November, 1913, and remained therein for six years, now serving his third term. He succeeded Arthur Lewis in the office. While handling real estate Mr. Christensen made it a part of his work to advertise this region of the Northwest, and made trips East with grain samples and with literature setting forth the value of this region to prospective settlers, thus causing many to locate in this country. He also got into communication with the land man of the railroad company, and through him won some favors which also aided him in bringing settlers this way. While still interested in the development of local resources he encouraged the forming of a home company to lease lands and prospect for oil, and is a stockholder in the Blaine County Oil and Development Company. Mr. Christensen has made six assessments of Blaine County, and has witnessed the gradual advancement of property values until instead of a five million dollar valuation the valuation is now double that, as per the old method of listing property. Under this new method the total valuation in 1920 is $28,000,000.

In his political affiliations Mr. Christensen is a democrat, having cast his first presidential vote in Montana, when he supported Judge Parker, this having been before he was legally a citizen of the United States, although he believed in his right to vote owing to the efforts of his father in Iowa to become a naturalized citizen. Andrew Christensen's final papers were given him by Judge Tatten in 1912. In the very next year he was elected to office in Blaine County, a record unusual and difficult to parallel.

Mr. Christensen was married at Great Falls, Montana, May 15, 1913, to Miss Tillie Holm, a daughter of Christ Holm. Mrs. Christensen was born at Pearley, Minnesota, January 31, 1894, and was educated in the public schools of North Dakota. She was the third born in a family of four sons and two daughters. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Christensen, Andrew Curtis, Woodrow Lloyd and Virginia Adaline.

John Daut. The record of John Daut of Little Powder River reads like fiction and contains accounts of struggles against adversity and cupidity, the gaining of several fortunes, and the losing of them through no fault of his own, and the final development of a permanent home amid peaceful surroundings. Mr. Daut was born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, at No. 528 East Girard Avenue, on June 26, 1865, a son of Henry and Julia (Weaver) Daut, both natives of Bavaria, Germany. Upon locating in the City of Brotherly Love, Henry Daut established himself in a confectionery business, but after moving to New Bloomfield, Pennsylvania, he engaged in farming, and there his son John was reared, and there both he and his wife passed away. Their children were as follows: Frank, who died near New Bloomfield; Henry F., who is in the American Railway Supply Company at No. 24 Park Place, New York City; Leonard, who is a saddler and farmer of Harrison, Nebraska, owns a ranch along Jim Creek; John, who was the next in order of birth; Anna B., who is the wife of Robert R. Thebes, of New Bloomfield; and Lucy, who married Eugene Powell, lives near the homestead of her parents.

John Daut amassed his first fortune handling sheep and with it began merchandising and conducting a livery stable at Crawford, Nebraska, but owing to reverses he lost his capital and went further west to get a new start. He found employment with Charles Barney at Clearmont, Wyoming, becoming foreman of one of his sheep camps, and when he had once more acquired some money he came to Montana, arriving at Miles City December 28, 1896, and was made foreman and general manager of the ranch owned by R. R. Selway on the Upper Big Pumpkin, holding this responsible position for three years. He then took 5,500 ewes on shares to Bear Creek, Montana, a cattle region, and his advent was attended by exciting events. The cattlemen objected to the entrance of sheep and did so in such a forceable manner that after 2,013 of the sheep had been killed Mr. Daut relinquished his determination to remain, and signed an agreement not to bring sheep into that country during the ensuing fifty years. With the remnant of his flock he came to his present location at the mouth of the Little Powder River, and he has since remained. He ran sheep until October 1, 1910, when an epidemic attacked them and Mr. Daut lost thousands of dollars and was forced to close his transactions in that industry. Once more he had to turn his energies into a new channel, and took up farming, acquiring a title to 1,380 acres of land. This he has improved into a valuable property, erecting suitable buildings and developing artesian wells, and now has nearly 200 acres in alfalfa, which crops seem suited to his land and requirements.

While in the sheep business Mr. Daut was a conspicuous figure in building up the stock interests of the Little Powder River region, not only looking after his own flocks, but assisted as far as lay in his

John Dant.

power others interested in developing the industry. He concerned himself with the public affairs of his locality, and has always been a firm friend of the public schools, contributing toward their advancement from his purse and his time. He began voting the republican ticket, casting his first presidential vote for Benjamin Harrison after he located in Nebraska, but now is inclined to support the candidate he deems best suited for the office under consideration. While living at Harrison, Sioux County, Nebraska, Mr. Daut was elected assessor of the county, but that is the only public service he has rendered, although as a private individual he was very active at Harrison, and not only erected the livery stable which he used for his business but also a substantial butcher shop.

On November 26, 1891, Mr. Daut was married to Miss Lillian E. Maine, a daughter of Edward P. Maine and his wife, Henrietta B. (Ayres) Maine. Mr. Maine was a farmer in Valley County, Nebraska, where Mrs. Daut was born on October 6, 1871, the elder of the two children of her parents, her brother, LeRoy R. Maine, now being engaged in hopgrowing in Oregon. Mr. and Mrs. Daut have no children.

The patience and perseverance with which he has kept steadily at work in spite of misfortune has won him the confidence of his community, and there are few men in all this region who are held in higher esteem than he.

James A. Rasmussen. One of the well known and substantial banking houses of this section of Montana is the First National Bank of Chinook, of which James A. Rasmussen is the cashier. He has been prominently identified with the business life of this community since January, 1919, but his connection with what is now Blaine County began much earlier, for he was but a school boy when in the spring of 1893 his parents established their home in Harlem. His father, Soren C. Rasmussen, brought his family to Montana from Minnesota in 1890.

James A. Rasmussen was born in Ottertail County, Minnesota, April 7, 1881, and the first three years of his life were spent on a farm near Luce in that county. His father settled there as a homesteader about 1879, proved up his claim and developed a farm, and when he disposed of it he came to North Dakota and near Minot secured a preemption and proved up a second farm. Soren C. Rasmussen spent about four years in that region, and while there was elected a member of the Board of County Commissioners for Ward County and was made chairman of the board. Disposing of his interests in that locality, he returned to Minnesota and spent another two years farming, and then made his second trip into the West, this time crossing the State of North Dakota and landing almost in the middle of Montana, where the active years of his life were afterward spent.

Soren C. Rasmussen is a native of Denmark, spent the early years of his life in that country, and left it for the United States while still young and single, and landed in the City of New York. He came to this country without capital and without a knowledge of any trade, and went to work in the woods of Ottertail County, Minnesota, cutting cord wood. From a common laborer he went to a homestead there, but continued his practice of working out, and occupied himself as a wage earner when he had little to occupy him at home. The sale of his farm brought him a little capital, but it was necessary for him to still economize when he established himself in North Dakota. However, the dry years which followed in that locality forced him to leave there, and he returned to Minnesota, not much improved in finances. He spent the last two years of his residence in Minnesota as a renter, and he arrived in Montana without capital. During the first five years here Mr. Rasmussen was section foreman for the Great Northern Railroad Company, and the section boarding house was one of the chief sources of the family income during that time, and from the two sources he accumulated sufficient capital to buy two carloads of Minnesota cattle, which he brought to Montana and ranged over the hills and valleys around Harlem. He and his wife each took a desert claim, which served as the beginning of a ranch, and they are still in the family. Mr. Rasmussen became a rancher and farmer six miles west of Harlem, and the entire tract is under a system of private irrigation from a coulee, which has proven advantageous over the dry-land method of farming.

After achieving a liberal amount of success on the ranch near Harlem, Soren C. Rasmussen disposed of his stock and engaged in the hotel business in Denbigh, North Dakota, which he conducted for four years with good results and then returned to Montana, established his home in Harlem and continued as a retail liquor dealer until the national prohibition amendment went into effect. During those years he was one of the organizers of the mill and elevator and the electric plant at Harlem, was also a merchant in association with his son-in-law, G. Mac Wedge, and still continues as a stockholder in the electric light plant and the mill and elevator, and his ranch has been increased to 720 acres. In 1919 he removed to Long Beach, California, where he is a property holder and engaged in the real estate business.

Soren C. Rasmussen has always affiliated with the republican party, and he is a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity. He was married to Katie Moore, who was born in Brooklyn, New York, a month after the landing of her parents from County Cork, Ireland. Her father was James Moore and her mother was an Englishwoman by birth but of Irish parentage. Mrs. Rasmussen was born in February, 1855, and was married before she was fifteen years old. They became the parents of the following children: James A., the Chinook banker; John D., a successful rancher at Harlem, Montana; Ida, the wife of G. M. Wedge, of Long Beach, California; and Oscar, who is also at Long Beach.

James A. Rasmussen attended both the public schools of Burlington, North Dakota, and in Minnesota, was later for three years a student in the Glasgow, Montana, schools, and completed his school work with a course in telegraphy in the Great Falls Commercial College. After spending a summer at home on the ranch he began his railroad work at Kulm, North Dakota, where he finished his telegraphy training and learned station work under his uncle. He then became station agent at Ransom, North Dakota, worked at many points on the Soo System between Minneapolis and Portal, also during that period served the Great Northern as station agent, and in the spring of 1907 took charge of a lodging house and also served the station there as agent. He went next to the Fort Belknap Reservation and took charge of the Fort Belknap Trading Company's store for a year, returned then to railroad work at Harlem, and was agent there until July 16, 1911, when he went into the First National Bank at Harlem as assistant cashier, and on the 15th of January, 1919, came to the First National Bank of Chinook as cashier.

During his residence in Harlem Mr. Rasmussen served as a member of its Board of Aldermen, and also served as trustee of his school district. He joined the Masonic order in November, 1909, and has taken the junior degrees of that order.

He was married at Minot, North Dakota, September 28, 1903, to Miss Helen Warchow, of Stanley, North Dakota, where Mr. Rasmussen was then serving as station agent. She was born near Britt, Iowa, July 11, 1882, and was given a public school education. She is one of a family of five sons and five daughters, and her mother was Mrs. Julia Warchow. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Rasmussen, Alvin, Vera, Kenneth and Viva.

John F. Butler. On the 9th of May, 1881, there arrived in Montana a young man seeking employment. He had been born and reared upon a Minnesota farm, and although his training from early youth had been received in a rural community he had been given a somewhat liberal education, mastering the common branches of learning and then receiving instruction in a business college. The youth who thus made such an unostentatious advent into Glendive has since developed into one of the community's most progressive citizens, substantial business men and civic upbuilders, John F. Butler, the postmaster of Glendive.

Mr. Butler arrived in Montana without anything definite in view in the way of employment, but looking about he found work with a relative, N. W. Comfort, who was supplying the Northern Pacific Construction Company with beef. It was the duty of the young employe to butcher and deliver the beef, and to collect and account for the money. This work continued during the summer and fall, after which he began hauling buffalo hides from the range for any hunters who had them to sell, and while thus employed he had the good fortune to meet and become acquainted with some of the well known buffalo hunters of the early days, including Oscar Brackett, Doc Zahl, Vic Smith and Charley Rock. Mr. Butler picked up the hides where the hunters' camps were established, brought them to Glendive and delivered them to Comfort & Kinzie, who were shippers at this point.

In February, 1882, Mr. Butler withdrew from that work, sold his teams and built an ice house at Glendive, being the pioneer in the business of storing commercial ice here, but in the following April he also disposed of that industry and turned his attention to the dairy business, but after a few months he disposed of that interest to engage in ranching five miles west of Glendive. All a stockman had to do in that early day of Montana's history to engage in the cattle business was to settle upon a tract of land which he deemed favorable for his undertaking, erect such meager improvements as were required for personal shelter and stock protection, and select a mark or brand for his cattle. Mr. Butler selected as his brand "44," and he spent about fifteen years in the cattle business. His stock were the common range cattle of that period. His experience as a cattleman carried him through the disastrous winter of 1886-7, for he had some feed in reserve and came out with a trifling loss whereas other cattlemen lost almost their entire herds.

Mr. Butler gave up ranching in 1897 and moved into Glendive, where for a year or so he engaged in teaming. He then started a water wagon in the town and subsequently established a dairy, the two industries absorbing his time for several years, he having continued the water business for seven years and his dairy for nine, and he left the latter industry to become a member of the police force of Glendive, being one of a trio of peace officers of the town. This official service of perhaps seven years covered an area of peace and order save for the minor holdups and other small disturbances which occurred as a result of the shifting element which flowed into this town following the building of the Sidney branch of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Butler retired from the police department to assume his duties as the postmaster of Glendive. He has always taken an active interest in local politics, upholding democratic principles, and has performed service as a delegate to county conventions and as a committeeman in his county. He was selected from three competitors for the office of postmaster. His commission for the office was dated February 16, 1916, and he assumed charge of the office on the 16th of March following, following his successor, J. C. Sorensen. During his tenure of office the receipts have increased 100 per cent, and notwithstanding this immense increase and the consequent additional work Mr. Butler and his one assistant performed most of the work attendant upon the office during the country's participation in the World war, other efficient help not being available. At the present time the office force, now comprising six clerks, is 50 per cent larger than when he assumed the duties of the office, representing an increase of one city carrier and one additional star route. It has also been made a central accounting place, sixty-five district offices reporting their accounts to the Glendive postoffice.

Mr. Butler has given the best years of his life to Montana and her interests, but he is a native son of Minnesota, where he was born in Rice County September 23, 1859, and his early boyhood days were spent in both Rice and Steele counties of that state. His father, James Butler, had come from the State of New York, near Ithaca, but he was born in County Roscommon, Ireland, and was a young man when he came to the United States. In this country he was married to Miss Kate McDonald, who was born in the City of New York, and while they spent the most active years of their lives in Minnesota, they came in 1883 to Montana and lived out the remainder of their lives in Glendive.

James Butler was always a farmer, and on account of a crippled limb he was unable to serve his adopted country in the Civil war. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Butler comprised the following: Mrs. Mary McBratney, of Mandan, North Dakota; Elizabeth, who married N. W. Comfort, and both died at White Earth, North Dakota; John F., the Glendive postmaster; Addie, who married John O'Brien, of Savage; Edward, of Burns, Montana; Charles, who died in Alberta, Canada; Thomas, whose address is unknown; Mrs. Clara Frizzle, of Glendive; James, a resident of Sidney, Montana; and Kate, who is the wife of John Denney, of Dawson County, Montana.

John F. Butler married in Pittsville, Wisconsin, November 30, 1884, Miss Theresa Kehoe, a daughter of Gerald and Mary (Kelley) Kehoe. The father was born in Ireland and came to the United States some time during the '40s, and his vocation was that of a farmer. Late in life he moved to Missouri, and his death occurred in Knox County of that state, and Mrs. Kehoe died in Wisconsin. Their family of children numbered three sons and seven daughters, and the entire family have passed away, the death of Mrs. Butler occurring on the 12th of March, 1912. She had become the mother of a large family of children, as follows: Marcella, who has charge of a hospital in Portland, Oregon; Theresa, widow of Eb Powers and a resident of Glendive; Albert, of Bismarck, North Dakota, married Bertha Todd and has two children: William, whose home is in Glendive; and Arthur, of Tacoma, Washington. Arthur Butler volunteered for service in the World war in 1917, was sent overseas, and performed military duty in England, Ireland and France, and also in Germany, where he was with the Army of Occupation. He went into the army as a private, but left the ranks at the close of the war as second lieutenant of his company, receiving his discharge in September, 1919.

In Glendive, Montana, in July, 1916, John F. Butler married Mrs. Elizabeth Ford, who came from her native State of Minnesota to Montana in 1912. Mr. Butler also performed his full share of war work during the recent conflict, not only personally but he also added his office force to the war drives for Red Cross, Young Men's Christian Association and other auxiliary work, and entered actively into the field work outside of Glendive. He was a member of the Council of National Defense, and helped create the marked enthusiasm for war benefits in this locality. He has also performed his full share in the work incident to the growth and upbuilding of Glendive, and has added two residences to its number of dwelling places.

FRANK G. ARNETTE will soon be able to measure his residence in Montana by four decades. He came into the old territory as a range and ranch worker. As an employe and partner he was associated with some of the prominent livestock outfits of the state. He is a pioneer of the Culbertson locality, has operated in that section of Eastern Montana for twenty years or more, and has performed a notable part in developing the agricultural resources and showing the possibilities of crop growing in this region.

Mr. Arnette, who is also president of the Citizens State Bank of Culbertson, was born in Henry County, Illinois, August 8, 1865. His people in the earlier generations came from Alsace, France. His grandfather Arnette was a typical Frenchman, small of stature, wiry, and was a pioneer farmer of central Illinois. George Arnette, father of the Culbertson banker, was born in Warren County, Pennsylvania, on June 6, 1833. He came to manhood in Illinois, had only the advantages of a pioneer school, and as a young man he helped haul his father's wheat over 169 miles of rough road from the farm to Chicago. He spent his active life as a farmer and died February 22, 1913. He married Margaret Sieben, a native of Loraine, France, who survived him four years. Their children were: Harriet, who married William Hudnal and died at Helena, Montana; Julia, who died at Laverne, Minnesota, wife of W. A. Rowe; Frank G.; Mrs. P. W. Kempster, of Prophetstown, Illinois; Perry, of Luverne, Minnesota; and Dr. F. H. Arnette, of Whittier, California.

Frank G. Arnette spent his early life in a country district of Illinois, acquired his education in a district school around Sharon and was only a boy when he came to the Northwest and took a man's part in the cattle country.

He was not yet sixteen when he arrived at Fort Benton, May 18, 1881. He had come out to the country alone and joined his uncle, Henry Sieben, one of the prominent Montana ranchers. He went to work on the Sieben ranch at Ulydia, now Cascade, and the following year accompanied some of the Sieben cattle to the Flat Willow country. That fall he returned home to Illinois, attended school during the next winter, and then in the spring was back in Montana and resumed his employment with his uncle at Flat Willow. He had charge of the Sieben outfit there until the fall of 1888.

At that time Mr. Arnette decided to make some independent ventures. He did some speculation in livestock, shipping in horses and selling them. He had some other enterprises, including mining, but that proved disastrous to his financial resources. After six years, having lost his capital, in the spring of 1894 he went to Malta and entered the employ of Conrad Kohrs and associates, who were then removing their cattle to the Sweet Grass hills. He had charge of their outfit until the spring of 1897, when he was made the Oregon and Idaho buyer for the company. That year and the following he bought and shipped cattle into Montana.

In the meantime he had bought some cattle of his own and sent them into the Culbertson locality to run with the stock of Henry Sieben and P. O. Brewster. That was his first business connection with Eastern Montana. Leaving the Kohrs outfit in 1898, Mr. Arnette came to Culbertson to take charge of the Sieben and Brewster outfit, and continued with them as foreman until Mr. Brewster retired from business in Montana. A copartnership was then formed of Beach, Sieben and Arnette, and they were the founders of the noted Diamond Ranch. The firm owned some 1,600 acres of deeded land along the north bank of the Missouri and also had ten sections of state land under lease. The Diamond Ranch was a cattle proposition, its chief brand being the "bar diamond" on the left ribs. The Diamond Ranch was one of the larger enterprises in the cattle country until the settlers began crowding the stockmen from the range. For a number of years cattle from the Diamond Ranch were shipped to the Chicago market, and Mr. Arnette has some interesting memories of prices. At one time he says the firm shipped 750 head of four-year-old black Poll Angus steers, averaging 1,399 pounds, without a blemish or mark, and the best price at the top of the market was only $3.75 a hundred. Considering the war prices for beef, such a sale seems almost beyond belief.

Even before he abandoned his prominent connections with the livestock industry Mr. Arnette had made some serious efforts toward farming. While the cattle were still grazing on the ranch he broke up some of the sod, sowing grain for hay as winter feed. His first experiences proved a grateful surprise. His oats crop could not be harvested green enough for hay because of wet weather, and the grain had matured before it was cut. As there was too much waste in feeding from the stack, it was decided to thresh the grain, and the yield was approximately seventy-five bushels to the acre. With that evidence before their eyes the owners concluded that the country was much better adapted for farming than they had supposed, and this remarkable oat yield was one of the reasons that turned Mr. Arnette to agriculture.

Since becoming a farmer Mr. Arnette has had seven crop years, and has had some harvest every season, though hail has been very destructive. No complete failure has been experienced, and even in 1919 his poorest wheat yielded five bushels and his best seven and a half. In 1919 this region proved fine for corn, and the Arnette crop, though small in area, matured and yielded almost as in a genuine corn country. The Arnette farming operations comprise about 1,000 acres. Mr. Arnette was the pioneer in this end of the state in sowing alfalfa, and in spite of the phenomenal drought in 1919 he secured three cuttings from his crop.

Mr. Arnette saw the Village of Culbertson when all its houses except one store were of logs, and has had some influential part in the developments that have occurred since. He was one of the organizers of the Brooks Mercantile Company. When he sold out his interests there he joined other men of Culbertson and bought the Citizens State Bank, of which he has since been president. He also established a 1,200-acre ranch in Richland County tributary to Culbertson, and is using that as a mixed stock ranch and farm. On this he has constructed a system of irrigation which waters about 500 acres.

Mr. Arnette cast his first vote in Montana as a republican. He was elected from Valley County and served as a member of the Eleventh General Assembly in the democratic house under Speaker McDowell. He was a member of the livestock, state lands and agricultural committees, and tried to get through some legislation providing for seed liens and threshermen liens. Since then he has had the satisfaction of seeing such bills become laws.

During the war he served as a member of the Sheridan County Council of Defense, was county committeeman on several of the bond drives, was chairman of Sheridan County in the Salvation Army fund drive. It should also be noted that the Citizens State Bank took more Government securities during the war than any other bank in that section of Montana.

Mr. Arnette is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, being affiliated with Helena Consistory No. 3 and Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of Trowel Lodge No. 67 at Culbertson.

The Arnette home is one of the fine bungalows of Culbertson and was built by Mr. Arnette in 1908. He married in the State of Washington, June 6, 1900, Miss Elma J. Brockman. Mrs. Arnette was born in Kansas and her father was a native of Missouri. Her mother's maiden name was Mary Ruhl and she was a native of Ohio. Mrs. Arnette was reared in Washington, is a graduate of the Western Dental College of Kansas City, Missouri, in the class of 1899, carrying off the honors for operative dentistry. She practiced her profession in Spokane and met her husband while on a professional trip as the pioneer dentist at Culbertson. Doctor Arnette was the first resident dentist in eastern Valley County, and one of the class that attended the first meeting of the Montana State Dental Examiners. She has been prominent in social life in Culbertson and is a past matron of Wild Rose Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star. During the war she served as recruiting agent for army nurses, was a member of the committees on the Red Cross, Bond, and Salvation Army drives, and later served as county chairman of the Home Nursing Activities of the American Red Cross.

Mr. and Mrs. Arnette believe in the slogan "See America First," having traveled extensively in thirty-three states and in Canada and Mexico. They have two daughters, Rowene and Wilma, born August 8, 1907, and April 13, 1910, respectively.

George K. Dick, who came to Montana in 1889, just before the territory merged into the state, has had a business experience of wide variety, in earlier years was a cowboy, is a former railroad man, and also served some of the large mining corporations around Anaconda. In later years his chief business has been banking, and he is now cashier of the State Bank of Culbertson.

Mr. Dick was born in Cambria County, Pennsylvania, February 5, 1872. His grandfather was a native of Ireland and came to the United States in 1797, establishing himself in Pennsylvania, where he built up a splendid industry as a tanner, the business being started by his father. He was also a farmer. His last years were spent in Indiana County, Pennsylvania. He married Miss Brandon. Two of their sons served in the Union army, Stewart Dick, who died in Indiana County, Pennsylvania, and Thomas W. Dick.

Thomas W. Dick, father of the Montana banker, was born in Indiana County, Pennsylvania, and enlisted in 1862 as a private in Company H of the Twelfth Pennsylvania Reserves. He was promoted to a sergeancy before the end of the war. In the Army of the Potomac he was a participant in numerous engagements, including the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg and the Wilderness, and during all his service was only once wounded, a slight injury to the shoulder. He has always cherished in his memory the fact that he was present on the Gettysburg battlefield when President Lincoln made his famous speech.

Thomas W. Dick prepared himself for the law, and has spent a long and honorable career in the profession. He is now past eighty-six years of age, but still attends his office regularly and takes a great deal of pride in being on duty. He has always given his political influence to the republican party and had personal friendships among many of the noted leaders in the Keystone State, including Matthew S. Quay. For many years he served as an elder in the Presbyterian Church.

Thomas W. Dick married Lucy E. Kern, a daughter of George W. Kern. Her maternal grandfather was a soldier under General Washington and was one of those who suffered the horrors of winter in Valley Forge. Thomas W. Dick and wife had the following children: John B., who died as a result of an accident in 1908 in Cambria County; George Kern, of Culbertson; Madge, wife of John I. Bowman, of Indiana County, Pennsylvania; James S., of Ebensburg, Pennsylvania; Carl W., who died at Ebensburg in 1918; and Bessie, who died at Ebensburg in 1901.

George Kern Dick spent the first fourteen years of his life in Cambria County, and while there attended grammar and high schools. He then tried the fortunes of the world on his own account, and journeying out to Nebraska alone, he spent about a year and a half as a cowboy on the range in the summer and hotel boy in winter at Kearney and Ogalalla. He then returned home and spent a winter before coming to Montana in 1889, at which time he was seventeen years of age.

Arriving here he found himself among strangers, though he had a recommendation to a party at Glendive. Through this party he located his first work in the state. He was at that time without much business experience and found employment as clerk in the Northern Pacific freight office at Glendive. That was only temporary, and his next employment was on the cattle ranch of the H. S. Cattle Company of Red Water. Following that he alternated, riding the range and punching cows in summer and fall, and working for the Northern Pacific at Glendive. He so continued until January, 1891, when he became a clerk in the railway mail service from Miles City to Helena. In December, 1893, he went further west to Anaconda, became a concentrator man with the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, and then was employed in the office of the corporation. After two years he went into the freight office of the Butte, Anaconda & Pacific Railway Company at Anaconda, and for five years he was in the service of that company, being chief clerk of the freight office when he retired. Rejoining the Northern Pacific, he became rate clerk in the freight office at Missoula, and several months later returned to the Anaconda Copper Mining Company in the purchasing department, and after three years was transferred to its lumber department, with headquarters at Hamilton.

A. W. Rue

That post he left in September, 1906, and since then his business has chiefly been in banking lines. He became assistant cashier of the Ravalli County Bank, and for nine years was with that institution, leaving it as cashier. In November, 1915, Mr. Dick came into Eastern Montana and accepted the post of cashier of the State Bank of Culbertson.

The State Bank of Culbertson was founded in 1911 as a private bank by the Slette interests, later was the First National Bank, and finally rechartered as the State Bank. It has $25,000 capital, surplus and undivided profits of about $9,000 at the close of 1919, and average deposits of $200,000. Mr. Dick served as local chairman for the Fourth and Fifth Liberty Loan drives at Culbertson, and for the work he did at that time was presented with a medal by the Government. He was one of the men most actively concerned in the promotion of the new Evans Hotel, the leading hotel of Culbertson and the pride of the town and region. He is vice president and a director of the hotel company.

Mr. Dick is also the present mayor of Culbertson. Politically he has always contributed his influence to the success of the republican party, casting his first presidential vote for Major McKinley. He is chairman of the Roosevelt County Republican Central Committee and has attended a number of county conventions as a delegate. He is affiliated with the Masonic Lodge at Culbertson.

At Helena, Montana, April 5, 1893, Mr. Dick married Miss Celia McHugh, daughter of Cornelius and Sophie (Hayes) McHugh. Her father, a native of Ireland, was one of the early gold seekers to California, and came into Montana in 1863, when the chief industry of the territory was mining. He was associated with the early fortunes of Alder Gulch, and was still interested in mining when he died at Helena. Mrs. Dick is the oldest of four children. To Mr. and Mrs. Dick were born two children: Madge C. and Robert H. Madge is a graduate of the Hamilton High School, finished her education in the University of Pennsylvania, and is now assistant cashier of the State Bank of Culbertson. Robert graduated from the Culbertson High School in 1919, and is now pursuing his higher education in the University of Montana.

Alfred Welch Rue is a ranchman in the vicinity of Broadus on the Little Powder River, and has been identified with this region since his advent into Montana on April 4, 1900. He was born November 23, 1882, in Fort Pierce, South Dakota, a son of Lewis and Elizabeth (Huntington) Rue. Lewis Rue was born in Minnesota, but went to Greene County, Iowa, after he had served his country as a soldier during the war between the states, as a member of Company C, Third Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. This company had the misfortune to be captured by the enemy, was paroled and sent home, but was later sent by the Government to quell the Sioux uprising. A millwright by trade, Lewis Rue set up the first wagon ever built in Iowa and continued to work at his trade when he moved to South Dakota. He lived at Vermilion, Fort Pierre and Spearfish in the above mentioned state, dying at Spearfish in 1898 when only fifty-six years old. His widow survives him. She was born in Canada in 1843, a daughter of Zebulon Huntington and great-granddaughter of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Zebulon Huntington was born in New England, but spent some time in Canada, where he was engaged in the cattle business, before he located permanently in Iowa, and there he met his death in a tornado. His son James Huntington was one of the soldiers to enlist from Iowa for service in the war between the states. Lewis Rue and his wife had the following children: Lillie, who is Mrs. D. P. Green, of Greenleaf, Idaho; Jasper S., who is a ranchman on the Little Powder River; Fred W., who is also a ranchman of the same region; George H., who owns a ranch near that of his brother Jasper S.; Alfred, whose name heads this review; Walter J., who is an automobile dealer of Seattle, Washington; and Birdie, who is the wife of Frank Stratton, of Caldwell, Idaho.

Alfred W. Rue was seventeen years old when he came to Montana from Spearfish, South Dakota, and his educational training was limited to the advantages offered up to the eighth grade of the common schools, which he did not complete. His first work in the state was secured as a sheepherder for Myrt Edwards on the Little Powder River, for which he was paid $35 per month, and as he had never had that much money before he was entirely satisfied with the compensation. Six months later he engaged with Link Wilson for the same kind of work, and he was also employed by James Daly, in the meanwhile assisting his brother Fred Rue in developing a ranch on the Little Powder.

Finally he and his brother Fred went into partnership, holding sheep as well as cattle, and remained together until 1907, when they separated, and Alfred W. Rue moved to his present location, buying the improvements of John Anson on the "Roan Mule" Ranch, subsequently called "Alfalfa Meadows." The name "Roan Mule" was rather a misnomer, for the place resembled little more than the roached mane of that animal when Mr. Rue took charge of it. His first shelter was a three-room log house, which he later enlarged by the addition of several rooms, and this made the family a comfortable home for seven years, when Mr. Rue erected his present modern nine-room bungalow, one of the few along the Little Powder River. It is of stucco, after Mr. Rue's own design, and is furnished with Delco lights, artesian water supply and an electric motor for performing all heavy domestic labor. There are not many rural homes in the state which are so complete in every respect, and the Rue residence serves as a model.

Mr. Rue brought both cattle and sheep to his ranch, but has specialized on the latter. During the early part of his experience he sold wool as low as 15 cents per pound, but in 1918 was rewarded by receiving 63 cents for his clip. Owing to his care of his sheep he has had remarkable results. While the ordinary production is from six to eight pounds per sheep, he averages ten pounds per fleece from his ewes and thirteen pounds from his yearling lambs, and as high as nineteen pounds from his bucks. During 1919 general farmers suffered from the great drouth, but sheep growers like Mr. Rue profited, as their wool production was not affected by the lack of rain.

Mr. Rue's ranch comprises 800 acres of land, all fenced, through which Little Powder River winds its way. An artesian well with a flow of thirty gallons a minute was sunk five years ago, and this combined with a reservoir fed by a dam across a canyon, furnishes ample irrigation for all purposes and gives plenty of water for the house and stock.

On February 28, 1907, Alfred W. Rue was married at Terry, South Dakota, to Miss Helen Estes, a daughter of Charles and Susie (Dunlap) Estes. Charles Estes was born at Carroll, Arkansas, and became one of the pioneers of the Black Hills region, where he was engaged in mining during the greater part of his active life, but his last years were spent at Goldfield, Nevada, National, Nevada, and Montana, he dying at the home of Mrs. Rue on July 28, 1915, at the age of fifty-seven years. During the time he spent in Nevada he was a high grade miner. His father, Isaac Estes, was a soldier in the Union Army during the war of the sixties, enlisting from Arkansas, and was killed by bushwhackers while home on a furlough. Isaac Estes married Tempa Hulsey, and their children were as follows: Mrs. Emily J. Lee; Charles, who was the father of Mrs. Rue; Mrs. Mary D. Chambers, of Reading, California, widow of Robert A. Chambers, a Montana pioneer, who during his career as a scout for the United States Government gained the nickname of "Kid" Chambers; and Isaac J., who was the youngest born. Charles Estes and his wife had the following children: Mrs. John H. Vincent, of Pittsburg, Kansas; Mrs. Rue, who was born July 4, 1883; and Roy C., who lives at Broadus, Montana. Mrs. Estes was the widow of William Boyd when she married Mr. Estes, and had borne her first husband three children, namely: Mrs. Alice Johnson, who is now deceased, Rose and William.

Mr. and Mrs. Rue have the following children: June Iola, Illene Elizabeth, Alfred Estes, Roland Reginald and LeMoyne Charla. The second child, Keith Royal, was drowned in childhood. In their family is Robert Raymond Rue, an adopted son of Mrs. Elizabeth Rue. Mr. Rue cast his first presidential vote for Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, but now both he and Mrs. Rue vote the democratic ticket on national issues. They are people of more than ordinary ability, and owing to their progressiveness are looked upon as leaders in their neighborhood.

Herbert David Edmonds first became acquainted with the Culbertson locality of Eastern Montana more than twenty years ago, when Culbertson was only a trading post for the immense cattle range. He has been permanently identified with the town since 1907 as a merchant, and has been one of the stanch friends of every enterprise launched for the improvement and upbuilding of the community.

Mr. Edmonds was born at LeMars, Iowa, January 18, 1875. He is of Welsh ancestry, and the name in Wales was spelled Edmund. David R. Edmonds, his father, was left an orphan at an early age. He was born at Marietta, Ohio, in 1850. Being too young to get accepted into the army during the Civil war at home, he slipped across the Ohio River and joined Company A of the Thirty-fifth Kentucky Regiment as a drummer boy. When his first term expired he re-enlisted in the Fifty-sixth Ohio Infantry, and was only fifteen years of age when the war closed. He was under General Grant in the early campaigns around Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, also at Shiloh and in the Vicksburg campaign. He was shot in the leg at Shiloh and was also run over by an ammunition wagon. At the close of the war he went to Cincinnati and served a four-year apprenticeship as a tinsmith. When that was completed he moved out to Sioux City, Iowa, and went to work for Groniger Brothers, hardware merchants, but a few months later saw an opening for himself at LeMars, and was steadily engaged in a growing and prosperous hardware business there, from 1869 until he retired at the age of sixty-five. He has done his part as a citizen in keeping with his patriotic record in the Civil war, is a democratic voter, a Methodist, and is affiliated with the Masonic Order. At LeMars David R. Edmonds married Miss Emma Louisa Herman, a native of Detroit, Michigan, and daughter of the Reverend and Frederica Herman. Her father, a native of Germany, was a German Methodist preacher at Detroit when the Civil war broke out, went south as chaplain in the Union army and died during the service. The children of David R. Edmonds and wife are: Herbert D.; Charles W., a physician and surgeon at Omaha, Nebraska; Jennie, wife of Oscar J. Theilen, of Los Angeles; Raymond C., assistant postmaster of LeMars; Mrs. Clair Ewers, of Halbrite, Saskatchewan; Mrs. Roy Cooper, of LeMars; Richard S., of Needles, California; David H., of San Francisco; Esther and Elsie, of LeMars.

Herbert D. Edmonds acquired his education in the public schools of LeMars, taking a commercial course and in 1898, at the age of twenty-three, he came to the Northwest, to Williston, North Dakota. He became a clerk for the pioneer merchants of that locality and the post traders at Fort Buford and other frontier points, Hedrick Brothers and Company, but originally the firm was Leighton, Jordan and Hedrick. As clerk and confidential man of the firm Mr. Edmonds was sent to different points where the firm had business houses, and in these outlying posts he frequently performed the burden of clerical work. At different times beginning with 1899 he visited Culbertson. Mr. Edmonds is able to draw from memory a quite accurate and interesting picture of Culbertson as it was twenty years ago and when its only importance was as a trading post. There were two firms then selling goods, the Hedrick Company and the Bruegger Mercantile Company. Old "Tom" Evans-Winfield Scott Evans—had just moved one of the officers' quarters from Fort Buford to the locality, had remodeled it and converted it into a hotel. The hotel was subsequently destroyed by fire. Liquor dispensaries were in evidence as in all frontier localities. The railway station on the Great Northern was a box car, and William Shoemaker of Glasgow was probably agent at that time. All the country was devoted to stock growing, with numerous bands of horses, cattle and sheep. Culbertson served as a place to get supplies for all the region to the Canadian line and east to Fort Buford. Farming enjoyed no prestige with the stock men, and it was only about 1906 when Bill Jackson brought the first binder into the country to harvest his crop of oats that the success of his efforts attracted others to agriculture and proved the grain growing possibilities of the district.

During his early years in this frontier country Mr. Edmonds cherished an ambition to become a physician. With money he had earned as a clerk in Montana he went East and entered St. Louis University, performed the duties and carried on the studies of the medical curriculum for four years, and received his M. D. degree in 1904. As further preparation he took a post-graduate course in 1905 at Rush Medical College and the Chicago Lying-in Hospital. He was thoroughly qualified by training for the profession, but had hardly begun it when he abandoned it and in 1907 returned to Culbertson and took up merchandising. The house in which he first worked as a clerk at Culbertson is the one now occupied by the Farmers Mercantile Company. The store in which he established his own stock of goods in 1907 was located next door to Tanner and Bests on Main Street. During the winter of 1907-08 the block of wooden buildings across the street burned, and was rebuilt with a brick block and he became one of the first tenants and has been at that location ever since. Mr. Edmonds began business here with a stock of clothing, shoes and men's furnishings, and has continued his service as a merchant along the same lines.

He not only became a local merchant but has shown at all times and seasons his thorough devotion to the town and has lent his helping hand to whatever appealed to the public for encouragement and support. He is a stockholder in the company that built the New Evans Hotel, is a director in that company, and is a "director emeritus" in practically every other community affair. He is a former mayor of Culbertson, was active as a leader in two of the bond drives and the Young Men's Christian Association drive during the war, was a member of the Sheridan County Council of Defense, one of the Four-Minute men, and chairman of the Home Service Department of the Lower Missouri River Chapter of the Red Cross. He is a trustee of the Culbertson Presbyterian Church. Recently he has built a comfortable home of five rooms as an addition to the town's housing facilities.

At Fergus Falls, Minnesota, in June, 1907, Mr. Edmonds married Miss Lillie McFadden. She was born at St. Peter, Minnesota, July 4, 1876, daughter of William and Annie McFadden. Her parents were married in St. Paul. Her father was of Irish birth and an Ulster Presbyterian, and spent his active life in charge of Minnesota state farms and hospital work, and is now a resident of Mercer, North Dakota. Mrs. Edmonds, one of a family of three sons and four daughters, finished her education in the high school at Fergus Falls, took a course in stenography, and was employed as a stenographer in Minneapolis before her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Evans have two children, Dorothy L. and Harold K.

James L. Atkinson, M. D. The experiences of Doctor Atkinson of Poplar, one of the early Fort Peck Indian Reservation physicians, might well furnish material for a long chapter illuminating many of the conditions involved in the process of civilizing the Indians of Eastern Montana.

Doctor Atkinson, who for thirty-one years was government physician at Fort Peck Reservation, was born in Southern Illinois September 17, 1856. His grandfather, James Atkinson, was a slave-holding planter in Tennessee, but left that state and became a pioneer of Illinois, abandoning his slaves when he moved to a free state. He spent many years near Mount Vernon, Illinois, where he died about 1870, at the age of seventy. He married Winnie Bonner. Their sons were Calvin, Russell, Ezekiel, Millard, Elihu, Willis, Grundy and James, and the daughters were Mrs. Tennie Mofield, Mrs. Jennie Casey, Mrs. Venie Fulton, Mrs. Amanda Richards and Mrs. Tennessee Martin. Most of the sons were farmers, though Russell was a merchant at McLeansboro, Illinois.

Ezekiel Atkinson, father of Doctor Atkinson, spent his life as a plain farmer in Southern Illinois, and was a small boy when he accompanied his parents from Tennessee, where he was born, to Jefferson County, Illinois. He had little opportunity to acquire an education, voted as a democrat and was a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. He married Jane Richards, daughter of Henry Richards and a native of Tennessee. Ezekiel Atkinson died about 1897 and his wife in 1885. His children were: Alice, who became the wife of William Rogers and died in St. Louis in 1917; Dr. James L.; and Winnie F., wife of Louie Bozin, of Los Angeles.

Doctor Atkinson spent his boyhood on a farm, attended country schools, and secured his medical education in the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis, where he graduated in 1879. He was in private practice at Mount Vernon until he entered the government service as a physician in Montana.

Doctor Atkinson came to Montana and reached the Agency at Poplar November 1, 1887. At that time Col. Lloyd Wheaton was commander and the Indian agent was D. O. Cowan. Other successive agents were C. R. A. Scobey, Captain Sproule, Scobey again, C. B. Lowmiller, and then Agent Modsman, who is still on duty there.

When Doctor Atkinson came to Montana the Sioux Indians were concentrated on the reservation as a result of a treaty with the government, providing an annual payment for the tribe. However, practically nothing as yet had been done toward civilizing the red men. Not half a dozen wagons had reached the reservation and no progress had been made toward the establishment of homes, cultivation of farms and other permanent improvement such as the tribe now enjoys. Doctor Atkinson knew the Sioux when they were still possessed of their nomadic and restless habits, living in tepees in summer and log shacks in winter. They were rationed by the government and also killed some game now and then.

Doctor Atkinson's office was established at the agency in Poplar and he tells many amusing incidents of the early relations between the members of the tribe and the "pale face" doctor. He had little prestige among them at first, though in the course of fifteen or twenty years he was so busy that he required an assistant to meet all the demands made upon his professional services. In the early years the chief disease he had to combat was tubercular, and then the common ills of white men followed, and more and more the cases were referred to the government doctor. He voluntarily visited the various camps of the tribe, and wherever he found sickness he prescribed and left medicine. The Indians seldom administered this in the early years, though if they liked the taste of the compound they would consume it with little regard for quantity of dosage, while if it was disagreeable they threw it aside as of no value. Doctor Atkinson gained his real influence with the Indians by successfully treating some cases of chiefs or leaders, and in time there was a rush to the "pale face" doctor rather than the old medicine man.

Doctor Atkinson retired from the government service in 1918, but still has a large private practice in the community of Poplar.

At Mount Vernon, Illinois, in June, 1885, about two years before he came to Montana, he married Miss Nellie Bawden, oldest of the children of William and Hannah Louise Bawden. Her father was a native of Cornwall, England, and her mother of the Isle of Man. Mrs. Atkinson was born in 1858 and had a public school education. Doctor and Mrs. Atkinson have an interesting family. Their first child, Dale Earl, was the first white child born on the Fort Peck Reservation and was drowned at the age of eight years. Audrew L. is the wife of Edgar Manley, of Poplar. Iva V. was married to David Willoughby and died at Poplar in November, 1918. Vivian L., the youngest of the family, is a student in the Ward-Belmont College at Nashville, Tennessee.

Doctor Atkinson is a member of the Medical Reserve Corps, belongs to the Eastern Montana Medical Association, and is affiliated with the Masons and Woodmen of the World. The Atkinson home at Poplar erected by Doctor Atkinson in 1917 is a modern bungalow, with basement, hot water heat, and its fourteen rooms comprise a generous home for a hospitable family.

Charles B. Lohmiller, an ex-service man who was with the regulars in some historic Indian campaigns in the Northwest, for many years an Indian agent, and both he and his son were with the colors during the World war, resigned as superintendent of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation about three years ago and is still busily concerned with a number of private business interests at Poplar, a town with which he has been actively identified for over a quarter of a century.

Mr. Lohmiller was born at Davenport, Iowa, July 17, 1866. His father, John C. Lohmiller, was born in the Province of Wuertemberg, Germany, and came to the United States in 1861. He died in 1912, having been a resident of Davenport, Iowa, for half a century. He was a carpenter in that city. He married Miss Catherine Aberlie at Davenport, though she was reared in the same community in Germany as her husband. She survived him two years. Their children were Anthony, Charles, John C. and Lena, all living at Davenport except Charles.

Charles B. Lohmiller acquired his early education in the schools of Davenport, though his best education came from his experience as an army man and Government employe. At the age of sixteen he enlisted in the regular army at Davenport. One of his first posts of duty was Fort Sam Houston in Texas. He was with the regulars during the Geronimo campaign of 1885-86 in Arizona, and assisted in the capture of the old warrior. In 1888 he was sent to Fort Buford with his command, was also on duty at Fort Keogh at Miles City and later at Fort Meade in the Black Hills. While at Fort Keogh in 1890 he had an experience in the Sioux outbreak known as the Ghost Dancers outbreak, and was one of the regulars engaged in the battle of Wounded Knee in South Dakota. While he was at Fort Buford there occurred a rising of the northern Cheyennes, who attempted to leave their reservation, but were checked before they had gone far by the troops of which Mr. Lohmiller was a part. In June, 1889, he also helped restrain Chief Black Moon and his band, who had gone on the war path in protest against the execution of the treaty with the Sioux, throwing open the Black Hills land to settlement. Chief Black Moon was held in check at the mouth of the Little Missouri River.

Mr. Lohmiller was in the regular army almost eleven years and was then transferred from the war department to the interior department and given duties at Fort Meade, South Dakota. While in the regular forces his command was the Eighth United States Cavalry.

Mr. Lohmiller came to what is now Poplar, Montana, September 6, 1893, being sent from Fort Meade as chief clerk of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation. He continued to discharge his duties as chief clerk until February 1, 1905, when he was made superintendent of the agency. He was superintendent until February 28, 1917, a month more than twelve years, the longest incumbency of any superintendent at Fort Peck. His superintendency makes a notable chapter in the history of the reservation. During that time the tribal relations were dissolved, the lands were allotted to individual Indians, an irrigation system established and partly developed, the schools were made instruments for the practical education of Indians in technical and industrial lines, and every encouragement was afforded to the Indians to farm their allotments. Also during his superintendency ten townsites were opened on the reservation and the remainder of the lands thrown open to white settlement and citizenship was granted to a number of the more competent red men.

In the meantime Major Lohmiller had also identified himself with various enterprises in the Town of Poplar and when he retired from the Government service he found these interests to include banking, drugs and the land business. He is a director of the Traders State Bank, was the first president of the First National Bank of Brockton, and for a number of years was active in the cattle business. He was organizer of the company which constructed the Gateway Hotel of Poplar, and is still the company's president. As an old army man he heeded the patriotic call at the time of the World war, and on September 14, 1918, was commissioned a first lieutenant in the Quartermaster's Corps. He was promoted to captain of the Corps and discharged at Camp Stewart, Virginia, May 21, 1919. Mr. Lohmiller is a democrat and his important connections with various affairs have made him one of the widely known citizens of the state.

Major Lohmiller married at Sidney, Montana, December 12, 1895, Miss Mary K. Obergfell. She is a daughter of Matthew Obergfell, and a sister of the several Obergfell brothers of the Sidney locality who are mentioned elsewhere in this publication. Mr. and Mrs. Lohmiller have one son, Matthew, associated with his father in the drug business. Matthew Lohmiller volunteered in May, 1917, joining B Troop of the Three Hundred and Twelfth Cavalry at Fort D. A. Russell in Wyoming. He was sent to the officers training camp at Camp Pike, Arkansas, and three months later was commissioned a second lieutenant. He received his honorable discharge at Camp Custer, Michigan, in June, 1919, and at once returned to Poplar and began his business career with his father.

Harry T. Martin, of Poplar, is one of the leading ranchers and farmers on the Fort Peck Reservation. He is a member of the firm Martin and Beiseker, who, during the past three or four years have operated on a large scale, cultivating hundreds of acres, and producing some of the bonanza yields of grain and flax in this country.

Mr. Martin was born at Carthage, Missouri, February 24, 1878. His father, Thomas Martin, was born and reared on the Isle of Man, and was the only member of his family to come to this country. He became a farmer in the rich Illinois corn belt around Champaign, where he was married, and later moved to Missouri, to Jasper County, and concluded his active career as a farmer near Carthage. He spent his last days at Bainville, Montana, where he died in November, 1911, at the age of eighty-nine. His wife was Catherine Trumen, born at Champaign, Illinois, and the daughter of a farmer. She died in November, 1901. Their children were: Lucy, who died unmarried at Carthage; Horace, a farmer of Sedan, Kansas; Maude, who died as Mrs. S. P. Mitchell at Culbertson, Montana; Arthur, of Great Falls, Montana; Percy T., of Bainville; Blanche, who died at Bainville, the wife of George M. Stephenson; and Harry T.

Harry T. Martin spent his early years on a farm near Carthage, Missouri, had a country school education, and left home about the time he attained his majority and came to Montana.

His first location in the state was at Great Falls. He was then unmarried, had no capital except his hands and his intelligence, and secured work as a ranch hand with H. H. Nelson. He remained in the Nelson service for six years, and then went to Miles City and for four years was foreman of the Hogg and Miller ranch on Tongue River. Leaving that locality he came to Bainville and was associated with his brother Percy T. Martin in farming operations until 1916, when he moved to Poplar and joined C. J. Beiseker.

The Martin-Beiseker firm are doing agriculture in a scientific way. Their chief crop has been flax. Of three plantings there have been three harvests, and in the banner year of 1918 they threshed 30,000 bushels of wheat 12,000 bushels of flax, giving an acre yield of wheat of 10 bushels and of flax 9 bushels. Another feature of their industry is wool growing, and this has also proved profitable.

Mr. Martin was growing to manhood when the People's party flourished in Missouri and Kansas. His father left the republican party to become a populist and later gravitated into the democratic fold. Harry T. Martin cast his first presidential vote for William J. Bryan in 1900, and has since supported the national candidates of the party. He is affiliated with the lodge of the Knights of Pythias at Glasgow, Montana.

The Martin home is one of the splendid modern bungalows of Poplar, comprises eight rooms, was built in 1917, and stands on the hill west of the little city. Mr. Martin married at Bainville July 10, 1917, Miss Margaret Mitchell. Her father was the late Sterling P. Mitchell, a Montana pioneer, who came from Licking, Missouri, in 1878, when a boy of seventeen. He was born in Licking in 1861, son of Spencer Mitchell, a Missouri farmer and a Confederate soldier of the Civil war. Sterling P. Mitchell's first experiences in Montana were around old Fort Buford. At Culbertson he married for his first wife Mamie Hurley, a native of Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, who had come to Montana in 1891. She died in January, 1900, her children being Mrs. Martin, who was born near Bainville June 17, 1894; Spencer Hurley, of Bainville; and William J., of Bainville. Sterling P. Mitchell married for his second wife Maude Martin, mentioned above, and by that marriage there is a son, Harry Mitchell, of Poplar. Sterling Mitchell died at Culbertson in 1912. Mr. and Mrs. Martin have a daughter, Maxine, born May 26, 1918.

William L. Young has given Wolf Point one of the best equipped and most progressive retail meat and cold storage houses in Northeastern Montana. He has been in this line of business for many years, though he only came to Montana on March 1, 1918.

Mr. Young was born at Berlin, Wisconsin, March 25, 1877. His grandfather, Alexander Young, was a native of Scotland and in 1850 established his family at Muskego Center, Wisconsin, taking up a homestead. He spent the rest of his active life as a farmer and died at Berlin. He married Agnes Lyall, a distant relative of Edna Lyall, the noted Scotch writer. Their four children were: William L., James E., of Deadwood, South Dakota, George E., of Berlin, Wisconsin, Mrs. John Ferguson, of Berlin, Mrs. Agnes Crawford, of Berlin, and Mrs. Mary Peck, of Rhinelander, Wisconsin.

William L. Young, Sr., father of the Montana merchant, was born in Edinburg, Scotland, April 30, 1842, and was eight years of age when brought to the United States. He grew up and received his education in the country near Waukesha, Wisconsin, and in the first year of the Civil war enlisted in Company G of the Twenty-eighth Wisconsin Infantry. He was under the command of General Grant, at first in the Arkansas campaign, then in the siege of Vicksburg, and after the fall of that city went East and finished his service in Virginia. He was in the Grand Review at the end of the war, and was discharged as a non-commissioned officer. Though in the army for three years and nine months and without once being off duty, he was never wounded. He spent a number of years as a farmer and then engaged in the real estate business, but is now living retired at Waukesha. He has always been a consistent republican and has had great faith in that organization. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and a Methodist.

William L. Young, Sr., married Libbie McKowen. Her father, John McKowen, came from the North of Ireland and first established himself in Erie, Pennsylvania, where his daughter Libbie was born. In the fall of 1845, a few months after her birth, he moved to Wisconsin, operated a sawmill on the Janesville and Milwaukee road, and during the Civil war left his home one night to go a few blocks and was never seen nor heard of again. The children of John McKowen and wife were: William, who served in the same company and regiment as William L. Young and returned after the war; Libbie; Ellen, who became the wife of John Thompson, of Milwaukee; Mrs. Bert McGowan, of Lake Mills, Wisconsin; Joseph and John McKowen, the former of Milwaukee and the latter a farmer near Waukesha. William L. Young and wife had the following children: Ernest A., who was born August 30, 1872, and is with the Metropolitan Construction Company of Milwaukee; Lydia E., wife of Francis Cannon, of Madison, Wisconsin; William L., of Wolf Point; and James E., of Chicago.

William L. Young grew up at Milwaukee, acquired a grammar and high school education there and also took a business college course. At the age of twenty he went to work as a stenographer with the Cross Eclectic Medical College at Milwaukee, but 1½ years later moved to Soldiers Grove, Wisconsin, where he engaged in the meat and grocery business. He laid the foundation of his success during the fifteen years he spent there, and in the meantime established another store at Gays Mills. Hard work and close attention to business told on his health and he started westward to recuperate, again engaging in the meat business at Granville, North Dakota, where he renewed his health, and then came to Montana.

Mr. Young's business in Wolf Point is on Assiniboine Avenue. He erected a cold storage house with a capacity of ninety tons of ice and space for forty carcasses of beef. Tracks support a carriage for taking the heavy loads of freight into the basement of the building, facilitating the ready transfer of the beeves to the cutting block and for mounting upon the strings of hooks. In the basement is the sausage and rendering room, and also facilities for smoking and seasoning of cured meat. A scientific testing station is a department of the plant for the proper handling and grading of cream. His retail department is arranged conveniently in the center of his store, with his meats exposed behind glass cases, and customers pass around his counters as they order their good without interfering with the clerks or with each other. The whole plan and arrangement of the Young Market and Storage Plant is ingenious and serves to mark the progress made over the meat market and grocery of the olden times.

Mr. Young has also gained other interests in Montana, being one of the directors of the Security State Bank, for a brief time was proprietor of the Arcade Restaurant, and in every way is strictly business. No official service has been thrust upon him. He is a charter member of the Commercial Club and became one of its directors in 1920.

Mr. Young became affiliated with the Masonic Order at Granville, North Dakota, and is a member of Loyalty Lodge No. 121 at Wolf Point. In 1919 he also took his consistory work and became a member of Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Helena. He was reared a republican, cast his first presidential vote for McKinley in 1900 at Soldiers Grove, and has voted at every national election since.

He supported Colonel Roosevelt in 1904 and as a progressive in 1912.

At Soldiers Grove, Wisconsin, April 23, 1901, he married Miss Jennie T. Smith, who was born in that town March 15, 1882, and was educated there. After completing her education she was associated with her father in the drug business. Her grandfather, George A. Smith, was one of the first settlers of Wisconsin at a time when Indians were still numerous, and he had to travel forty miles to reach the most important market town, Prairie du Chien. The Town of Soldiers Grove obtained its name from the fact that it is the site of the last battle with the Kickapoo Indians. Ross L. Smith, father of Mrs. Young, married Isabel Dinsdale, and their three children were: Mrs. Young, Loraine, of Marmouth, North Dakota, and Bertha May, a teacher at Alpena, South Dakota. Three children have been born to the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Young: Marlyn Russell, a junior in the Wolf Point High School; Isabel, also in high school; and Marshall, born in 1915.

Charles W. Waite represents a family of settlers of Powder River County who came into Montana in 1902 and located along the Little Powder River. The family comprised Charles W. Waite, his brother William T. and their father, Charles B. Waite. The latter was born at Kalamazoo, Michigan, on October 4, 1841, but in young manhood migrated to St. Joseph, Missouri, and was there engaged in outfitting the plainsmen or freighters crossing the plains. Subsequently he went by steamer to Council Bluffs, Iowa, and there offered his services to the Union during the war between the states, but was rejected. He then established himself in a wagon and implement business and continued to conduct his store, the first of its kind in the city, until he left Iowa for Wyoming. In his political convictions he was a republican, served as commissioner of Pottawatomie County, Iowa, and on the school board of Council Bluffs for a number of years. His purse strings were always loosened in behalf of church work and the spreading of church influence, and he attended the services of the Congregational Church, of which his wife was a member. On November 22, 1869, Charles B. Waite was married at Council Bluffs, Iowa, to Miss Emma Wilbur, a daughter of Albert E. and Sarah E. (Thurston) Wilbur. The Wilburs were married on September 18, 1844, and Mrs. Waite was born in the State of New York on November 29, 1845. Charles B. Waite and his wife became the parents of the following children: Charles W.; William T.; and Emma May, who is Mrs. L. H. Cutler, of Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Charles W. Waite was born at Council Bluffs, Iowa, June 21, 1873, and his brother was born in the same city. After his graduation from the Council Bluffs High School Mr. Waite entered a wholesale jobbing house as clerk, remaining with it until in 1900 he, his brother and father went to Wyoming and for two years were engaged in prospecting and handling horses and cattle. They had expected to locate in Wyoming, but did not find conditions to suit them, so came on into Montana. At that time the land was public domain and unsurveyed, with here and there a squatter, one of them being the old pioneer John Stringfellow, from whom Charles W. Waite bought his squatter right, and when the Government survey was completed entered the land upon which Mr. Stringfellow's log shack stood. He and his brother continued to live in this pioneer home, their parents being with them, for several years, all being willing to endure privations in order to get well established. They had brought a small bunch of cattle with them from Wyoming and turned them loose on the range under the brand "MB." More cattle were brought in later and added to the herd, and for fifteen years all three men were associated together in the ownership of the cattle run under this brand, but in 1917 Charles B. Waite withdrew, moved to Long Beach, and there he and his wife are now residing.

Charles W. Waite now owns the old homestead, his brother dropping down the river four miles and buying a ranch at the mouth of East Fork. The primitive log shack which served the family at first was later replaced by a more commodious building, erected by Charles B. Waite. He also built the barn of galvanized iron in 1914. It is 40 by 40 feet, and is one of the conspicuous improvements of the valley. The development of shade was a matter which claimed the attention of the Waites early in their period of residence, and when they secured flowing wells they were able to carry out their ideas with reference to beautifying their premises. Now a forest of shade surrounds the homestead, and is a refreshing and comfortable spot on his 2,446-acre ranch and for the surrounding country, few of the settlers being so forehanded. The lowlands on the ranch have been mainly devoted to grain growing until recently, when Mr. Waite has put in alfalfa with gratifying results. Hay is grown on 210 acres, all of it and the other feed produced being consumed by the large number of cattle with which the ranch is stocked.

On November 20, 1911, Charles W. Waite was married at Belle Fourche, South Dakota, to Miss Minnie Henderson, born in Texas, January 4, 1892. She is a daughter of Charles E. Henderson, a farmer of Perkins, Oklahoma, who became the father of six sons and five daughters, of whom Mrs. Waite and Mrs. Lat Osgood, of Powder River County, live in Montana. Mr. and Mrs. Waite have two daughters and a son, namely: Helen Louise and Winnie May, and Charles, Jr. Mr. Waite was very active in war work during the great war, and was one of the most liberal subscribers to the Liberty Loan issues of his district. A man of intense Americanism, he proved his patriotism then, as he has always done in his every day method of living, and is rightly numbered among the desirable citizens and typical ranchmen of Montana.

Albert John Isachsen. The fourth business enterprise started in the new Town of Wolf Point was the firm of Johnson and Isachsen, general merchants, and the members of this firm, Ole C. Johnson and Albert John Isachsen, have been continuously associated in business here for eight years, and came here after several years of partnership in North Dakota.

Mr. Isachsen, who as an early settler has played a spirited part in the development of Wolf Point, was born at Furra, District of Ofoten, in Northern Norway, June 14, 1877. His father was Isaac Anderson and his mother, Sophie Peterson, a daughter of Carl Peterson, a Norwegian farmer. Isaac Anderson spent his life as a farmer and fisherman in Furra. He was the father of six children: Conrad, in Norway; Nellie, wife of Jens Andreson, in Norway; Engstrom, a farmer near McVelle, North Dakota; Albert J.; and Amandus, of Boulder, Colorado.

Albert John Isachsen lived in Norway until he was about twenty-seven years of age. He secured a common school education, took a business course at Bode, was employed as clerk in a store for a time, and for three years was in the Government postoffice at Norway.

C. W. Waite & Wife.

September 14, 1904, Mr. Isachsen sailed from Trondhjem on the Parisian bound for Quebec, reaching that city October 9th, came into the United States at Detroit, and continued his journey to Lakota, North Dakota, where he joined an uncle. He remained in the country there for about seven months and earned his first dollar as workman with a threshing outfit the day after he arrived at Lakota. He continued threshing for two months, and the following winter picked up a knowledge of English while attending a term of country school. When he left school he went to work in Lakota as clerk for A. J. Gronna, now prominent as a national legislator and congressman from North Dakota. He was with the Gronna business as a clerk for 3½ years, and then moved to Ray, North Dakota, where he was a clerk for Linville Nason for about four years.

In 1912 they shipped their stock of goods to Wolf Point and established one of the pioneer enterprises of the town. About a year ago the firm sold their general stock, and has since been partners in the exclusive men's clothing and furnishing store known as "The Fad." Mr. Isachsen was also one of the founders of the Citizens National Bank of Wolf Point, subsequently merged with the First National Bank, and is a stockholder in the latter. He is a stockholder in the Wolf Point Electric Light and Power Company, the Wolf Point Herald Company, the Equity Elevator Company, and the Sherman Hotel Company. Some of his capital went into the construction of the Johnson and Isachsen store, and besides his own bungalow home of five rooms he erected another residence of five rooms.

Besides the benefits of his private enterprise he has been an active worker with his fellow citizens in the Commercial Club, of which he is a charter member. Through the miscarriage of some of his early efforts in that direction, largely due to residence in different localities, Mr. Isachsen did not complete his American naturalization until recently, and he cast his first presidential vote in 1920. He and his wife were both reared in the Lutheran faith, and are members of that church.

At Glasgow, Montana, Mr. Isachsen married on May 30, 1916, Miss Josephine Hanson. She was born in Grand Forks County, North Dakota, April 25, 1885, a daughter of Jacob and Jacobine (Anderson) Hanson. Her parents came from Ibestad in Northern Norway, lived in Michigan and Wisconsin, and later became farmers in North Dakota. They are now living at Stanwood, Washington. Mrs. Isachsen is a sister of Charles M. Hanson, the Wolf Point postmaster. Mr. and Mrs. Isachsen have two children, Harold Irvin and Alvin Marselius.

Ole Erickson. The first real hotel at Wolf Point was the Wolf Point Hotel, opened by Ole Erickson. Mr. Erickson is a veteran in hotel management, and has not only given his house at Wolf Point a well justified popularity but has shown a high degree of public spirit in every phase of the town's development.

Mr. Erickson was born at Honnefas, about sixty miles west of Christiania, Norway, December 25, 1867. His parents were Eric and Maren (Helgeson) Erickson. His father owned a small grain farm in Southern Norway, cultivating it in summer, while winters he spent in logging camps of the North. On one of these trips in charge of a logging outfit he died in Russian Finland. His widow followed her son Ole to the United States, coming over about 1889, and kept her six children together and brought them up on a farm in Ashby, Minnesota. She came to Montana with her son Ole in 1912, and is still living in his home at the age of seventy-six. Her children are: Elias, a farmer near Fergus Falls, Minnesota; Lizzie, wife of John Cannon, of Tacoma, Washington; Annie, who was married to Frank Barney, of Minneapolis; Tille, wife of William Harms, of Seattle, Washington; and Olive, who died in Norway as Mrs. Nels Wickhammer.

Ole Erickson acquired his early education and some knowledge of farming in Norway. He left his native country at the age of eighteen, sailing on the Hecla from Christiania, and came to the new world alone. He passed through Castle Garden bound for Ashby, Minnesota, where his oldest sister lived. Mr. Erickson earned his first American dollar by pitching hay for his uncle at $15 a month. After a few months as a farm hand he found employment in the flouring mill at Ashby, spending two years there. For three months he worked only for his board in order to learn the English language. His wages in the mills were the same as on the farm, and his next business experience was learning the butcher's trade at Ashby. Though wages were low he economized severely and saved enough to send for his mother and younger sisters.

For eleven years Mr. Erickson lived at Mayville, North Dakota, where he worked in a meat market at wages of between $20 and $25 a month. Capital was saved slowly, but in time he had something to entice him into business on his own account. At Minneapolis he bought an interest in a market on Crystal Lake Avenue, and after 1½ years has expended his capital. Returning to North Dakota, he again began at the foot of the ladder and for three years lived on a homestead near Norwich. While proving up he kept bachelor's hall in a little shack 10 by 12 ft. After acquiring title to his land he sold it, and that was the capital with which he engaged in the restaurant and hotel business at Velva, North Dakota. He remained there for seven years, and at that point really laid the foundation of his business career. Coming from North Dakota to Montana, he opened the Wolf Point Hotel, and all the early commercial men and other travelers have interesting and grateful memories of Mr. Erickson as a landlord. His hotel was the fourth business place in Wolf Point.

Mr. Erickson is one of the charter members of the Wolf Point Commercial Club. That club was founded in his hotel by half a dozen local business men who started the movement. Mr. Erickson is one of the stockholders and directors of the First National Bank of Wolf Point, and is affiliated with the Odd Fellows Lodge, holding his membership at Velva, North Dakota. He took out his first American citizenship papers at Elbow Lake, Minnesota, and his final papers at Hillsboro, North Dakota. His first presidential vote went to Major McKinley in 1896, and he has been a stanch republican ever since. He was one of the first aldermen of Wolf Point, and gave his influence and advice in the organization of the municipal government.

July 1, 1903, Mr. Erickson married at Velva, North Dakota, Mary Skarison. She was born at Calmar, Iowa, August 25, 1875, daughter of Mathias and Thora (Christopherson) Skarison. Her father was born in the ancient Norwegian Town of Tonsberg, and her mother at Odallen in the same country. Her parents were married at Calmar, Iowa, where her father was a painter, and the family afterward lived at Mayville, North Dakota. Mathias Skarison served in the Forty-fourth Missouri Infantry during the Civil war, and was in General Thomas' Corps and General Smith's Brigade. Though he was a faithful soldier for 3½ years he escaped wounds. After the war he was affiliated with the Grand Army of the Republic. The children of Mathias Skarison and wife were: Albert, of Mayville; Mrs. Erickson; Louise, wife of Pete Krislock, of Velva, North Dakota; Clara, wife of William Selk, of Velva; Lottie, who married Fred Neuhalfen, of Velva; George, a Velva merchant; and Aleda, wife of Ed Wisland, of Velva. Mr. and Mrs. Erickson have three children: Marguerite T., Edwin O. and Harold L.

Fred E. Rathert, whose active business service in Montana has been as a banker at Wolf Point and who during the past five years has been closely allied with the progressive citizens of the community, is a native of Iowa, but gained his banking experience in South Dakota prior to coming to Montana.

He was born at Cresco, Iowa, September 7, 1886. His father, William Rathert, born in Indiana in 1856, went to Iowa as a boy and is one of the old residents of Cresco, where he is still active in the fuel business. He married at Cresco Miss Sarah Price, a native of Wisconsin. Their children are: Clara, wife of Asa Farnsworth, and Maude, wife of J. J. Clemmer, both of Cresco; Fred E.; Don and Raymond, still at Cresco.

Fred E. Rathert after finishing a high school education at Cresco went out to North Dakota and at Fessenden was employed for three years in abstract work by M. E. Wilson and Company. That company gave him also his early training as a banker, sending him to Chance, South Dakota, with the Perkins County State Bank, owned by the Wilson and Company. Mr. Rathert was with that institution almost six years, and finally resigned as cashier to come to Montana.

In March, 1915, he located at Wolf Point to assume the duties of cashier of the First State Bank, succeeding Charles E. Roblin. He has since been the active manager of the institution and one of its directors.

The First State Bank of Wolf Point was founded and opened for business in May, 1913, with a capital of $20,000. The first officers were S. T. Cogswell, president; H. T. Smith, vice president; and Mr. Roblin, cashier. These officers remained the same today except Mr. Roblin as cashier and G. H. Flint as another vice president. The capital stock is now $30,000, surplus and undivided profits $12,000, and average deposits through the year are $475,000.

Mr. Rathert is an able young banker, and his vigor and enterprise have extended to other movements in the history of Wolf Point. He is a stockholder in the Sherman Hotel Company and the Herald Publishing Company, has served on the school board of the town, and was one of the first aldermen. He is a republican in national politics and is a Scottish Rite Mason, being affiliated with the Consistory and the Shriners Temple at Helena, and is a member of Loyalty Lodge No. 121, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Wolf Point. During the war he was chairman of the local committees raising funds for the prosecution of the American cause, and was treasurer of the local Red Cross Chapter.

In 1916 Mr. Rathert built one of the modern homes of Wolf Point, a seven room cottage. He married at Fessenden, North Dakota, March 12, 1908, Miss Mary Scharf. She was born at Spencer, Iowa, July 1, 1889, daughter of Charles W. and Annie (Jepson) Scharf. She finished her education in the high schol at Spencer and was married soon afterward. Mr. and Mrs. Rathert have two sons, Charles W. and George Kenneth.

Frank J. Tyner. A resident of Montana seven years, Frank J. Tyner of Oswego is a grain man of much experience and training, and is one of the firm of the Smith-Tyner Company, operating an elevator and doing business as a grain merchant in this part of the Missouri Valley.

Mr. Tyner was born on a farm, but since early manhood his work has been in commercial lines. He was born at Canton, New York, August 2, 1866, son of Richard and Louisa (Van Waltenburg) Tyner. His parents were natives of New York and farming people of that state. Richard Tyner, who died about 1870, when forty-five years of age, was the son of a New York State farmer who came from Ireland. The sons and daughters of grandfather Tyner were James, Robert and Richard, Sarah, Mary and Betsey. Richard Tyner's wife died when about sixty-two years of age. Their two sons and two daughters are all living in the far West: John, of Randolph, Minnesota; Mrs. R. L. Perry, of Valley City, North Dakota; Frank J.; and Mrs. Major Hunt, of Valley City, Oregon.

Frank J. Tyner graduated from the Canton High School at the age of nineteen, and the following year completed a course in the Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie. After a year of business experience in his native city he came West to Minnesota and acquired his early training in the grain business in the southern part of that state. For four years he was a resident of Northfield, connected with the Northfield National Bank. From there he removed to Minneapolis and was in the great flour city for ten years, most of the time being in the grain business with the McCall-Dinsmore Company.

On leaving Minneapolis Mr. Tyner came to Oswego, Montana, in the fall of 1913, and had charge of the building of the elevator, which has a capacity of 25,000 bushels. Practically all his time has been required by the local grain business, but he is also interested in the Smith-Tyner Company as stockholder and vice president, operating a flour milling business at Scobey, and also in the Smith-Tyner Company at Frazer.

Mr. Tyner began voting as a republican, supporting Benjamin Harrison for President in 1888 while at Canton. While at Northfield, Minnesota, he became affiliated with the Masonic Order. Mr. Tyner served as chairman of three of the Liberty Loan campaigns at Oswego. During the war Mrs. Tyner was chairman of the local chapter of the Red Cross.

At Northfield, Minnesota, June 12, 1905, Mr. Tyner married Miss Lucy Ella Smith, who was born in that city March 2, 1876, oldest of the three children of Reuben and Charlotte (Ames) Smith. Her parents were natives of the State of Maine. Mrs. Tyner's brother and sister are Jesse D., in charge of the Smith-Tyner Company at Scobey, and Mrs. Earl Boley, of McCone County, Montana. Mrs. Tyner was educated in the Northfield High School, also attended Carleton College of that city, and was a successful school teacher before her marriage.

Charles F. Huckins. Properly placed among the pioneer settlers along Powder River, and accepted as a representative of the best type of cattlemen of Montana, Charles F. Huckins belongs in a work of this high class. He was born in Kankakee County, Illinois, March 26, 1857, a son of Samuel and Louesa (Redford) Huckins, natives of Ontario, Canada, and Michigan. Samuel Huckins came to the United States when fourteen years of age, accompanying his parents, Joseph and Malinda (Sawyer) Huckins, who located at Momence, Illi-

MR. AND MRS. C. F. HUCKINS

nois, and there spent the remainder of their lives. They had three sons and four daughters, and all of their sons served in the Union Army during the war between the states. Samuel Huckins enlisted in Company G, Sixteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, serving in General George H. Thomas' corps, and participating in the battles of Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain, and the campaign in Georgia with General Sherman, completing his military experience at Goldsboro, North Carolina. His period of service extended over nearly three years and he escaped being wounded, as did his two brothers, but his wife's four brothers were all killed in service. Samuel Huckins and his wife had the following children: Andrew, who lives at Vancouver, Washington; Lucius, who is also a resident of Vancouver; Charles F., whose name heads this review; and Mrs. Clara Ryan, who lives at Vancouver.

When still a child Charles F. Huckins was taken to Iowa and lived near Cresco, Howard County, for six years, or until his parents moved on to Sioux Falls, South Dakota, and there he remained until he was seventeen years of age, completing his educational training in the public schools of that locality. When he was seventeen years old he began to be self-supporting, leaving home and joining the Red Cloud Agency of Nebraska to "whack bulls" for Pratt & Ferris. He hauled freight from the Rosebud landing on the Missouri River to the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies in Nebraska, and was so occupied until two years later, when he became infected with the mining fever, stampeding with the rest and going into the Black Hills expecting to find gold lying in the creek beds by the shovelful. Of course he was bitterly disappointed and used up his grub and money trying to locate "color." Disillusioned, he sought another job "bullwhacking," and found it with Hornick & Evans, plying from Sidney to the Black Hills. Later he met Perry Wisdom, and the two resolved to break away from their old associates and old habits and engage in another line of work. They took up trapping, and while engaged in that industry they came into Montana in September, 1879, with a span of little ponies and a "trap wagon." Being so equipped they were recognized as trappers. They had netted all the fur-bearing animals of the region, including the wolf, bear, beaver and bob-cat, but as a money-getting venture it was not a success, and once more they were "looking for a job." Realizing that there was much more demand for beef than for furs, they became cowpunchers, but indulged in hunting as a recreation and killed a number of buffalo, elk, deer and other animals. Until 1885 Mr. Huckins continued his partnership with Mr. Wisdom, but they then separated, the latter going into Wyoming, since which time Mr. Huckins has had no definite information relative to his movements.

Mr. Huckins then went to work for the "Fifty-four" outfit on Pumpkin Creek, on the present site of the ranch of Dan Gaskill, operated by C. B. Strauss, a native of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and rode the range for him for two years, when he changed to the "C Dot" horse outfit, also called the "969" cow outfit, located on the same creek. The place is now occupied by the ranch of J. D. Viall. After three years of active service Mr. Huckins left this outfit and forming a partnership with Nate Williams, who later founded Terry, Montana, returned to his occupation of buffalo hunting. Messrs. Huckins and Williams joined other outfits hunting the bison, and they made "buffalo circle" their camping place. As a result of the prowess of these mighty hunters they chased the last band of buffalo to the Porcupine and other points north of the Yellowstone River, and then lay in wait for the animals to pass them so that they could slay them by the hundreds and then skin them, as the profit to the hunters was from the sale of the hides. Mr. Huckins took a hunting horse with him, but he used him only to find the herd and get within walking distance of them. He would then leave his horse and crawl upon them and do his execution from the ground. In this hunting he used a 45-90 Sharps rifle, and his kill from a herd ranged from one to twenty-one animals. This gun is still in the community in which he lives and is an object of interest. For three years he followed up the hunt and of course became an expert rifle shot. The last stand made for the buffalo was on the Big Dry, where Jordan now stands, and it was while waiting for the animals to drift back to them that the hunters found that the buffalo had fled the locality and was rapidly leaving the state. Hunters had been too numerous and skillful, and the buffalo sensing the danger abandoned the old grazing grounds, crossed the Missouri River, which they swam, at the mouth of the Big Dry, and followed up the Milk River to its crossing the Canadian border, and there the pursuit of the last band of buffalo in Montana was abandoned and the end of buffalo hunting came in September, 1882.

Turning then to another line of activity, Mr. Huckins decided to engage in railroad construction work on the Montana Central Railroad, which was being built between Great Falls and Butte. He bought some teams and took a contract for the grading of some of the line at Alhambra Springs, securing twenty-three sections of the road, completing his work according to contract, but because he refused to build bridge abutments higher than specified the general contractor and engineer refused to pay for his work, and he never recovered on it. Mr. Huckins then took his teams to Basin, Montana, and put in a cordwood camp and furnished wood to the Boston and Montana Consolidated Copper Mining Company's smelter for two years, and although he made money he contracted rheumatism and had to leave that region and come to the ranch he had located on Pumpkin Creek. For a time he ranched in the summer, shearing sheep, putting up hay and bought some stock, and made enough improvements upon his property to command a price that netted him considerable profit when he found a buyer at his figure.

Mr. Huckins then came to Powder River, bringing with him a bunch of mares of Percheron strain which he had picked up while with the "Three Dot" outfit. For several years after coming to the Powder River district he bred Percheron horses, and no others of like quality went out of the state. He shipped them far and wide and they always attracted attention and everywhere advertised the Huckins ranch from which they came. At the first horse sales established in Miles City he "topped" the market with his stock. In time, however, he found that his sheep and cattle were crowding his horses off the range and gradually went out of the horse business.

As a cattle man Mr. Huckins adopted the brand "YD," but subsequently sold it and then recorded the "R-Bar block" which he also sold, since then running under the brand "LS." He was in the sheep business for a dozen years, but his profits from it did not justify his continuing in it, and he gave up sheep for cattle. Mr. Huckins homesteaded on Powder River, where his improvements now stand, and he has developed a ranch of 1,100 acres, of which 200 acres are in alfalfa. He has always given reasonable attention to farming, but has never raised but one crop in all of his farming, and that was of oats. Notwithstanding his preference for cattle raising he has made a record of 75 bushels of wheat and 125 bushels of oats per acre. He declares that if anyone will give him as many bushels of seed as he has planted to various crops he will donate as many bushels of grain as he has ever harvested from his land.

Charles F. Huckins was married in Custer County, Montana, to Miss Leonora Henning on July 13, 1893. She is a daughter of Frederick Henning, a pioneer on Tongue River, who came to Montana in 1880 and entering land was among the very first to try to farm in the vicinity of Miles City. Mr. Henning was a native of Hamburg, Germany, a soldier during the Franco-German war, and immigrated to the United States soon after the close of that conflict, locating in Minnesota, where he was married. While living there he assisted in putting down an Indian uprising which had resulted in a massacre. In 1869 Mr. Henning made his first trip to Montana, prospecting in the region around Helena and located the "Drum Lomand," a quartz mine, but never followed its development. After two years spent in the territory he returned to Minnesota, but came back to Montana in 1880 to make it his permanent home. During the last years of his life he was engaged in the wool industry on Lilscomb Creek, where he died in 1892, aged sixty-four years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Dorothy Mensing, was also a native of Germany, her birthplace being Hanover. She died in Minnesota. Their children were as follows: Mrs. Regina Suepke, of Stacy, Montana; Julius, who lives at Minneapolis, Minnesota; Frederick, who died on Powder River in 1916; Emil, who is a farmer near Stacy, Montana; Emma, who lives at Miles City, Montana, is now Mrs. Chauncey Weaver; Mrs. Huckins, who was born June 8, 1876; Mrs. Fannie Tyler, who is the wife of Riley Tyler, of Stacy, Montana; and Mrs. Minnie Tetters, of Custer County, Montana.

Mr. and Mrs. Huckins became the parents of the following children: Gladys, who is the wife of Roy Geer, of Powder River County, Montana; Carrie, who is the wife of James Geer, a farmer on Butte Creek, Powder River County, has a daughter, Edith; McKinley; Charles A.; Clifford I., who holds diplomas in electrical work for the Sweeney Automobile School of Kansas City, Missouri, as well as a diploma as a graduate in auto work from the same school; Lloyd A.; and Forra F.

Although so busy a man Mr. Huckins has never neglected his duty to his county and country. His first presidential vote after the admission of Montana as a state in 1892 was for Benjamin Harrison, and he has continued in the ranks of the republican party. In 1909 Mr. Huckins was elected county commissioner of Custer County on the issue of good roads. He made the plea that the buffalo trails the people of Powder River were using were entitled to the distinction of being made public highways and that if he were elected to the county board he would accomplish that for his county. Taken at his word, he was placed in office by a large majority, and he immediately began working to make good on his promise. Although it was two years before he could get favorable action, he made up for the delay during the remaining two years by building excellent roads in his district. His associates on the board were Commissioners Stith and Bateman. The value of his services in this connection received tangible recognition by his being sent as a delegate to the first Good Roads Convention of Montana, held at Billings, and there he gave expression to his views as to the benefits accruing from good roads.

Mr. Huckins' activities have been many, and in addition to those already mentioned he has served his district as school trustee, and he is a director of the Powder River Telephone Company and also its president. While on the county board he made a fight for the establishment by the county of a county hospital, and won it against a bitter opposition led by Miles City. The result of his efforts in this connection is the fine modern hospital of Custer County, which gives indigent people first-class treatment without expense to them. Social by nature, Mr. Huckins finds congenial connections in his membership with Miles City Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. There are few men more representative of Montana's best element than Mr. Huckins. During the formative period of this great commonwealth he engaged in almost every industry specially typical of it, gradually developing into a large landowner and man of affairs. His early experiences have made him big of brains and warm of heart. He can never forget his struggles against adversity, nor close his door upon those in need. Having been one of the pioneers of this region and participating in its development he takes a natural and healthy pride in further improvements and is willing to make almost any sacrifice to bring them about, both as a private individual and public official. As before stated, his work with reference to the Good Roads movement is exceedingly valuable and his name will always be associated with it in this section, although he is not yet through with it, having many plans for an extension of the improvements, devoting much time to working out his ideas and securing the co-operation of other men of influence.

Mathieson Murray. In the career of Mathieson Murray, vice president of the Farmers and Stockgrowers Bank of Glasgow, is shown what can be accomplished by a man provided he knows how to make use of his talents and is willing to work with a definite object in view. He was born at Woodstock, Ontario, Canada, March 27, 1876, a son of Robert Murray.

Robert Murray was born in Sutherlandshire, Scotland, and was brought by his parents to Canada when he was eight years of age. He was reared in the vicinity of Woodstock, Ontario, Canada, and developed into a farmer and sheep raiser on a small scale, being known as a "crofter." His death occurred about 1886, when he was seventy-four years old, and from the time he was eight he lived in and about Woodstock. Robert Murray was married to Annie Mathieson, a daughter of George Mathieson, and she, too, was born in Sutherlandshire, Scotland. Her death occurred several years before that of her husband. They had the following children: John, who is a resident of Stratford, Ontario, Canada; Jean, who is the wife of Columbus Ross, of Embro, Ontario, Canada; George, who is a resident of Drayton, North Dakota; Doctor Gilbert, who is practicing medicine at Scranton, Pennsylvania; Margaret, who married Daniel Murray, of Woodstock, Ontario, Canada; Jessie, who married Crandall Monroe, of Embro, Ontario, Canada; and Mathieson, who is the youngest.

Mathieson Murray had but few educational advantages, but he was given a practical training by his careful father, and has since found these lessons of value to him. When he was seventeen years old he left home and came to the United States, and for a year was employed at driving sheep from the docks at Buffalo, New York, to the Stock Yards at Chicago, Illinois, for Swift & Company, and then was transferred to Chicago by that same company, and finally became one of the buyers of sheep, and when he left the employ of Swift & Company it was to come to Montana and go into the sheep business for himself.

In order to gain a practical knowledge of conditions in this region Mr. Murray engaged for a time with J. B. Long of the Judith Basin, one of the best known sheepmen of Montana, and was with him from 1899 until 1914, rising from the position of herder to that of partner. Leaving Mr. Long in 1914 Mr. Murray formed business connections with Gordon Jamieson, under the name of Jamieson & Murray, and they became one of the most important firms of sheepgrowers in the county, running when in their prime as many as 35,000 head, but with the closing of the range they have been forced to curtail their production and now have only about 7,000 head under their brand.

In the winter of 1917 Mr. Murray joined his partner in organizing the Farmers and Stockgrowers Bank at Glasgow, capitalized at $35,000, and officered by J. R. Jamieson as president, Mathieson Murray as vice president, and E. D. Button as cashier. Other members of the board of directors aside from these officials are: W. W. Hurd, Henry Shipstead, W. A. White and Roy Billingsly. The capital of the bank is now $40,000, and the average deposits are $270,000.

Mr. Murray took out his citizen papers at Great Falls, Montana, in time to cast his first presidential vote for William McKinley in 1900, and he has continued to vote the republican ticket in national affairs. He served as a member of the City Council for one year before he was elected Mayor of the City of Glasgow in 1917, and he was re-elected to that office in the spring of 1919. During his occupancy of the office as a successor of P. E. Kent and himself he has achieved remarkable results in the development of a system of sidewalks, the extension of sewers and water lines and other improvements, which were made possible by the issuance of special improvement bonds for the districts affected.

Glasgow Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, made Mr. Murray a Mason, and he maintains membership with it, and also with the Consistory and Mystic Shrine of Helena, Montana.

On February 22, 1907, Mr. Murray was married at Helena, Montana, to Miss Alice McKay, a daughter of Alexander McKay and his wife, Maria (Smith) McKay, farming people, who resided on a farm adjoining that of the Murrays, and on it Mrs. Murray was born. She is the eldest of six children born to her parents, and the only one of the family living in the United States. Mr. and Mrs. Murray have the following children: Julia Ann, Margaret Ross, Mathieson and Donald Graham. The Murray residence at Glasgow was erected in 1913, and is a ten-room, story-and-a-half bungalow, with full basement, the latter being equipped with a laundry. The house is thoroughly modern in every respect, and is in Murray's Addition to Glasgow, the addition platted by Mr. Murray in 1913.

During the Great war Mr. Murray was very active in the work of the Red Cross, the Young Men's Christian Association, was one of the Four Minute speakers, and a member of the Glasgow Home Guards, in every way endeavoring to assist the administration in carrying out its policies. He has always had the good of the community at heart, and has found in it his inspiration, and has been able to give to it the full force of his unusual abilities. A man of broad vision, technical experience and business ability, he has exerted his will and brought into play his resourcefulness in the administration of the duties of his high office, and has handled with tact and success a number of difficult problems.

Charles C. Sargent. There are few men still actively engaged in the affairs of his community and state who can trace their connection with the history of Montana as far back as can Charles C. Sargent of Nashua, an early merchant of this place and the original homesteader of the present site of the village. He came into the Treasure State soon after it was made a territory, as a soldier in Company C, Thirty-first United States Infantry, and as such assisted in the building of Fort Buford. The American Fur Company Post was then at Fort Union, on the Montana-Dakota line, and the company of soldiers to which he belonged came up the Missouri River on the boat Mary McDonald and landed from it at the fort June 12, 1866. Mr. Sargent helped to cut the first timber used in the construction of the new fort. He also helped to dig the first grave there for a victim of Indian atrocity. During the three years of his service Company C fought the Indians, who became so savage in their attacks that the soldiers were forced to abandon their practice of going to the river for water, and dug a well inside of the fort to supply their needs during mid-winter.

After his discharge from the army Mr. Sargent became a civilian scout, and served the Government as such for five years. In this service his duties were to detect smugglers and illicit traders and prevent them from supplying the Indians with whisky and ammunition. This was before the tide of immigration began to flow into the state. The only immigrant train that came through while he was connected with the fort that could be regarded as belonging to this class was that which brought in the Fisk brothers, who were subsequently engaged in the newspaper business at Helena, Montana, for years.

Mr. Sargent was scout for the party that went up the Yellowstone River on the steamboat Far West to Terry's Landing with a boatload of supplies under Col. O. H. Moore, and from that place he was detailed to go in search of General Custer's command coming out from Bismarck. He met the command near the present site of Medora, Montana, where it joined Terrv's command, and the force, with him as scout, moved on to the mouth of Powder River. At that point General Custer left General Terry and took his command up Powder River to the country in which his army was soon to be annihilated, while General Terry took his command, under the guidance of Mr. Sargent, to the mouth of the Rosebud. There Mr. Sargent left the command and returned to Fort Buford with dispatches for the commanding officer. He was not sent back to General Terry's command until after the Custer massacre, and subsequently he was transferred to Fort Buford, where he belonged.

During the winter of 1876-7 Mr. Sargent left the Government service as a scout and took up civil pursuits under Joe Leighton, Indian trader, and was sent to Wolf Point to build a store for him and for eighteen months after the store was completed and opened was in charge of it, and subsequently he assisted in building the first store erected at Poplar which latter store was owned by John Thompson and Company. It was about this time that Mr. Sargent became agency interpreter at

Wolf Point and later at Poplar. In his communications with the several tribes of Sioux Indians he became acquainted and somewhat intimate with Chief Sitting Bull, Chief Gall anl Chief Red Stone, the latter head chief of the Assiniboines at Wolf Point. Medicine Bear was the big chief at Poplar, but Thundering Bear and Many Horns, Long Fox, Crazy Walker, Black Catfish and numerous others of the lesser chiefs were to be seen daily at that point, all of whom have passed to the "happy hunting ground." Mr. Sargent relieved old Major Culbertson when he was appointed interpreter at that point, the latter retiring and returning to his home in Illinois, where he soon afterward died.

Following the completion of his work as interpreter Mr. Sargent engaged in hunting and trapping along the Missouri River, and also carried on a good business selling wood to the steamboats. A green buffalo hide was worth then $2; a beaver pelt brought from $5 to $10, and a coyote skin brought from $1.50 to $2. After trapping for a time he went back to Wolf Point and entered the store of W. B. Shaw, where he spent two years, and then once more became a Government employe as farm instructor to the Indians at Boxelder, a sub-agency of Poplar.

During 1886 Mr. Sargent realized that with the construction of the railroad through this region settlers would begin to come in and that if he desired to have his choice of a homestead it was advisable to make an early selection, and so he took as his claim, as before stated, the present site of Nashua. He built his first house on the bank of the Porcupine, which continued to be the site of his residence until the erection of the new Sargent home in 1920. For a number of years he was engaged in ranching, although in 1888 he put in a stock of goods in the same log house he was using for postal purposes, as he had been appointed postmaster the preceding fall, and either he or a member of his family has held the office ever since, save for two years when the appointment was refused, and he is the present postmaster of Nashua. The name of Sargent has been connected with the mercantile trade of the place since the initial opening of his store.

Mr. Sargent played an important part in the incorporation of Nashua, and secured for it a separate school district from that of Glasgow, and he served it for twenty years as a member of the school board. He was one of the prime movers in the creation of Valley County, which was formed from old Dawson County, and was a member of the first jury impaneled in Valley County. He also assisted in surveying the first road in the new county.

Charles C. Sargent was born January 21, 1846, in either Louisiana or Texas, although he prefers to claim the Lone Star State as his birthplace, a son of William and Phebe (Lee) Sargent, natives of Alabama and Mississippi, respectively. The parents had two children, the elder being Catherine, who married H. T. Dauley and spent her life in Texas. His parents migrated to Texas, about the time their son was born, and located at Galveston, but not long afterward the father made a trip to Hot Springs, Arkansas, and there died. His widow owned a number of slaves and a large plantation, but lost practically everything during the war between the states. In spite of being born in the South, the sympathies of Charles C. Sargent were with the Union, and he left home when only fifteen years old and enlisted in the Fourth Arkansas Mounted Infantry at Batesville, Arkansas, and when his first period of service had expired he reenlisted at Cape Girardeau, Missouri, in the Second Missouri Light Artillery, Battery G, and served with General Steele's army, and also with that of General Curtis west of the Mississippi River. Later he was under General Washburn east of the Mississippi River in Tennessee, and participated in the battles of Pea Ridge, Batesville and Waugh's Farm, and then for a year was stationed with his regiment at Memphis, Tennessee, protecting that city. He received his honorable discharge at Saint Louis, Missouri, in July, 1865, without having been wounded, but with a six weeks' experience as a prisoner of war. He was captured while on a march through Arkansas, being absent from the main body "rustling dinner" for himself and four of his companions, but he was exchanged at Little Rock, Arkansas, from which point he made his way to his command as best he could.

Still only a lad in years, Mr. Sargent's adventurous spirit could not be satisfied with ordinary happenings, as he found during a few months he spent with his sister in Union County, Illinois, and in January, 1866, he enlisted once more, with the exciting and praiseworthy service above noted. He was sent into Montana from Jefferson Barracks, Saint Louis, but he re-entered the service at Memphis, Tennessee.

Long before he had attained to legal age Mr. Sargent, while in the uniform of a Union soldier, in 1864, cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln for the presidency, and has continued to give his support to the candidates of the republican party, and feels that now, more than ever, his party is the one which gives this country the best government for all classes.

Charles C. Sargent married his present wife at Chicago, Illinois, she being Miss Rose Ann Carey, a daughter of Bryan Carey, and a native of that city. His children, born of a former marriage, are as follows: Mrs. Ralph Berger and Mrs. Rose Brocksmith, both of whom are residents of Nashua.

Mr. Sargent is the owner of the town site of Nashua, and was one of the organizers and is president of the First National Bank here. He has borne his part in much of the needed county improvements, including the building of churches, schools, bridges and roads, and has always felt that in doing so he was but rendering a service that was to be expected of any man who laid claims to being a good citizen, for without them no community is in the progressive class.

William M. Leonard, a dairy farmer near Glasgow, has been a resident of Montana since 1907. He came to this state from Park River, North Dakota, but is a native son of Wisconsin, born in Green Lake County of that commonwealth March 25, 1862. During his infancy the family moved to Minnesota and settled in Goodhue County, where the son was reared as a farmer lad.

Ebenezer Leonard, his father, was born in the State of New York February 28, 1818. He went out to Wisconsin in his young manhood and was married in Green Lake County to Miss Mavilla Leonard, of the same family name but not related. She was born in the State of New York in October, 1823. After locating in Minnesota, Mr. Leonard bought land near Zumbroda, and in that locality he made their home for many years, finally removing to Red Wood County, where Mrs. Leonard died at Springfield in 1898. Ebenezer Leonard devoted his life to mixed farming and stock raising, remained in moderate circumstances, reared and educated a numerous family of children and always proved a worthy citizen. He was a republican in his political affiliations, but belonged to no fraternal order or church. Mrs. Leonard was a daughter of a trader who lived in Northern New York, along the Canadian line. The following children were born to Ebenezer and Mavilla Leonard: Emma, who died unmarried; Ernest, of Tacoma, Washington; Joel, who is farming near Minneapolis; Mary, the wife of Isaac Fletcher, of Los Angeles, California; Cynthia, who married Charles Gillette, of Colrain, Minnesota; William M., of Glasgow, Montana; and Mabel, wife of Ed Peters, of Addie, Washington.

William M. Leonard gained a limited school training at Zumbroda, Minnesota, in his youth, and after he established a home of his own his parents lived with him throughout the remainder of their lives. He became a farmer at Red Wood Falls when he reached the age of maturity, was married there, and spent twelve years in that county, during a part of the time serving as a road supervisor. After again selling his interests there he located at Hutchinson, Minnesota, where he resumed farming, but after four years disposed of his interests and moved to Park River, North Dakota. During eight years of his residence there he was engaged in the implement business, later was engaged in the livery business and was a dealer in horses, and when he disposed of his interests in North Dakota he came out to Montana and having friends at Glasgow, settled in that vicinity.

Purchasing land four miles east of the county seat, Mr. Leonard again became a farmer. In time he discovered that a mixed enterprise of farming and dairying was better adapted to this region, and he proved so successful in the business that he was chosen as one of the six experimental farmers of the state, and his farm was chosen as the scene of his operations. He held that distinctive place for four years, and during that time tested out sugar mangles as a food for hogs, determining it to have a good food value, and also tried out sorghum as a stock food proposition and found it to be profitable and reliable to grow. Flax was one of the important crops experimented with, and one year he had seven different varieties on his farm, but only a few of the varieties measured up to the requirements. Four different kinds of flint corn and three other varieties of Dent corn grew side by side in rivalry for the verdict as a reliable corn producer.

Mr. Leonard also carried on dairying with his farming operations, having brought some splendid Shorthorn milch cows with him from North Dakota. He has sold cream ever since he has lived in the state, and has gained the reputation of being the head of this enterprise in this region. In his judgment a farmer without a monthly milk check is taking too long a chance in this country. Hogs have been grown on his farm at a profit. His ranch comprises 360 acres, improved with modern dairy barns, kept as clean as possible, a hog shelter and other necessary farm improvements. The Leonard residence is a two-story, seven-room house, and the water supply on the farm is ideal. His was the first well dug on the "bench," and he found an abundance of soft water at a depth of fifty-six feet.

Mr. Leonard encouraged the movement for a county farm bureau, and his advice has been sought in the carrying on of the work and in the selection of its managers. In reviewing the thirteen years which he has spent in Montana he regards them as a period well and profitably spent.

Mr. Leonard grew to mature years in a republican community, and he cast his first national ballot in the support of those principles, his first vote going to James G. Blaine, and he has the distinction of having voted at each succeeding national election since, always supporting the republican nominee. He is a Master Mason, belongs to Park River Blue Lodge of North Dakota, and is also a member of the fraternal order of Modern Woodmen. The family are members of the Congregational Church.

On the 25th of September, 1887, Mr. Leonard was married to Mrs. Emily Baker, a daughter of Olan B. and Harriet (Hubbard) Leatherman. Mrs. Leonard was born near the birthplace of her husband in Wisconsin, September 20, 1857, was liberally educated, being a high school graduate, and during several years taught school in Red Wood County, Minnesota. Her father, who had migrated from Wisconsin to Minnesota, was a retired farmer during the latter part of his life. Mrs. Leonard, who was the youngest of his four children, passed away in July, 1919, the mother of a large family of children. The oldest, Ethel, is the wife of Paul Grasscup, and they are living on the Leonard farm. Ione married Bertrum P. Langen, of Glasgow, and has two children, Leonard and Robert. Martin, who is a farmer in Webster, Wisconsin, married Mamie Johnson and has a son, Lloyd. Cecil, a resident of San Francisco, California, is head of the reconciliation department of the Bank of Italy, and during the World war served in the Aviation Corps as a second lieutenant, trained in different camps in the United States, spent about a year overseas, and took part in the flying on the German border just before the war ended. Emily, the youngest of the children, is with her brother in San Francisco, and is a stenographer with the Federal Construction Company, and in training as a vocalist. Harriet, Mrs. Leonard's daughter by her first husband, is the wife of James Hemphill, of Rensselaer, Indiana, and has issue Sanford De Leo. Frank Leonard is an adopted son of Mr. Leonard and is a machinery expert at Park River, North Dakota. He married Kate O'Harra and his children are: Harold, Robert and Margaret.

Richard W. Garland, of Malta, is one of the early settlers of what is now Phillips County, and his Montana citizenship is as old as the state itself, since he came here in 1889. He was formerly in the railroad service as a station agent, and went from that into merchandising, an interest which he still continues, though his chief efforts for many years have been devoted to an extensive farm and ranch.

Mr. Garland was born at Cargill, Ontario, Canada, February 7, 1860, son of Patrick and Eliza (Whitney) Garland, both of Irish ancestry. His father was born at Carlton Place, County Lanark, Ontario, spent all his life in that locality as an industrious carpenter and farmer, and died at the age of sixty-nine. His wife was born at Perth in County Lanark, a daughter of Richard Whitney, and she died at the age of seventy-four. Her children were: Richard W., of Malta; Ann Jane, who married V. J. Johnson and died in Ontario; William H., a ranchman in Phillips County, Montana; May, wife of C. S. Johnson, a resident of Cantaur, Saskatchewan, Canada; Eliza, wife of H. G. Robinson, of Malta, Montana; and Belle, wife of C. W. Hunter, of Cantaur, Saskatchewan.

Richard W. Garland spent most of his youthful years on his father's farm, attended local and grade schools, and just before entering high school decided that his education was sufficient and from that time until his majority lived on a farm. He then began learning telegraphy in the office of the agent of the Grand Trunk Railway at Cargill, and from operator he qualified himself for the performance of duties as a station agent. In 1889 he came to Montana as an employe of the Great Northern Railway Company, his first position being as cashier and operator at Fort Benton. Later he was assigned the duty of opening the Sand Coulee station, and subsequently was agent at Dodson until 1891. In that year he left railroading to become a merchant at Malta, and his eight years' training as a railroad man proved invaluable as a business experience. He had established a small store at Dodson, and on moving to Malta he became a partner with R. M. Trafton, the firm of Trafton and Company continuing for five years, when Mr. Garland sold out to his partner and then bought an interest in a similar business with W. Tucker. Tucker and Garland remained as a firm at Malta four years, at the end of which time Mr. Garland sold to his partner his interest in the groceries and hardware and after that conducted an exclusive dry goods store on his own account for several years. Selling out, three years later he and F. W. St. Hill bought the old business, and the new firm of Garland and St. Hill existed for three years. Selling out again to his partner, Mr. Garland concentrated his energies next upon his growing ranching interests. He had already entered the horse business and in 1900 he abandoned this and bought a band of sheep, which he ran on his ranch twenty-four miles north of Malta on Little Cottonwood Creek. That has been the scene of his ranching efforts ever since. He continued as a sheep man until 1917, and since then has emphasized the horse industry with some cattle. He began ranching on a tract of 1,000 acres, but gradually extended his operations over a much larger domain by the use of leased lands; 670 acres of his land are under the Milk River Irrigation Project, and about 400 acres under cultivation for the growing of native hay and alfalfa. His operations rank him as one of the extensive farmers of the state. Though he left merchandising at Malta many years ago, he is still interested as a merchant, with a business at Freewater in Phillips County.

He has had a rare experience in the postal service. He was postmaster at Dodson after Mr. Cleveland's second election, later for many years was postmaster at Malta, and is now postmaster at Freewater. He has filled the office under every president since Grover Cleveland's second election. In politics he is a republican, but has been retained in postal service and has given it his most efficient energies under the various administrations. He cast his first presidential vote in 1892 for Benjamin Harrison after taking out citizenship papers at Glasgow.

Mr. Garland was one of the first Board of Commissioners of old Valley County, serving five years, his associates on the board being C. S. Stafford of Culbertson and C. W. Hunter of Saco. That board built nearly all the first bridges of the region then embraced in Valley County, and established on a permanent basis the affairs of the county after the work of the temporary board.

At Cargill, Canada, Mr. Garland married for his first wife Miss Esther Ellen Keyes, a daughter of George Keyes. She died at Great Falls eleven years after their marriage, leaving no children. September 29, 1897, Mr. Garland married Miss Sarah Ann Routledge, who was born near Cargill, Ontario, July 6, 1873, daughter of George Routledge, who was of English ancestry and a farmer. Mrs. Garland was the fifth in a family of nine children. To Mr. and Mrs. Garland were born four children: Richard Edwin, now associated with the management of his father's store at Freewater; John Arthur, attending high school at Malta; and George William and Earl Whitney.

Lazare Ereaux. One of the most interesting pioneer characters of the Milk River country is Lazare, universally known as "Curley," Ereaux. Everyone belonging to this region north of the Missouri River knows him, and few can tell his real name. He is known everywhere as "Curley," and seems to have always borne the name. He was born in the Province of Quebec, Canada, on Wolf River, July 8, 1841, a son of Michael Ereaux.

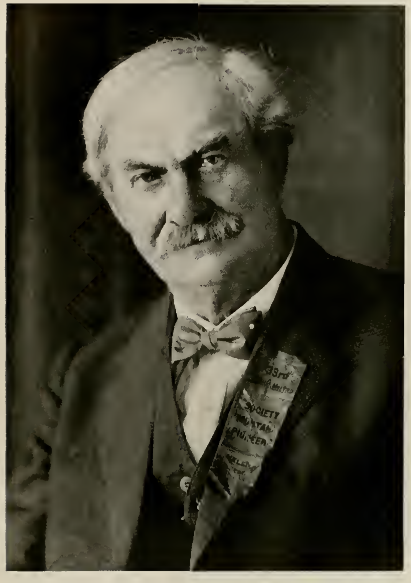
Michael Ereaux was also a Canadian by birth, but, as the name indicates, came of French ancestry. His first wife bore the maiden name of Mary La Verne, and they became the parents of the following children: Judy, who spent his life in Canada; Mitchell, who came to the United States in young manhood and passed the remainder of his life in Morrison County, Minnesota; Lazare, whose name heads this review; Joseph, who died in Minnesota and left a family; Dametra, who married and died in Minnesota; Mary, who married a Mr. Valle and died in Minnesota; Arguette, who married a Mr. Vartineau, died in Minnesota; and Julia, who is Mrs. Jo Ducette.

Lazare Ereaux learned to operate a farm while he lived at home, but was given no educational advantages whatever. When he was only eleven years of age he came to the United States with his parents, who located near Little Falls, Minnesota. Later Michael Ereaux, having lost his wife, returned to Canada, was again married, and lived to be over ninety years of age.

Lazare Ereaux was engaged in farming in the vicinity of Little Falls, Minnesota, when he heard of the expedition Captain Fees was organizing to take emigrants from that section into the Treasure State of Montana, then still a territory. The idea pleased him and he joined the expedition, which left Saint Cloud, Minnesota, fifty-three men strong, and after three months reached Fort Benton. There were no happenings calculated to disturb the party, and the Indians gave them no trouble, nor did they even threaten them until after they reached Montana. At Devil's Lake the party found General Sibley's army 1,500 strong, there to make peace with the Sioux, and when Devil's Lake had been passed they saw their first buffalo. From then on buffalo meat was included with their rations.

Reaching Bannock in the fall of 1863 the party dissolved, and the members began to carry out plans for acquiring great riches through the shoveling of a little dirt. They had come to the region imbued with the idea that gold was lying about only waiting for them to pick it up, and bitter was their disappointment at finding that then, just as always, wealth can only be acquired through intelligently laid plans and hard work. The winter was unusually severe, and as was but natural in a newly opened district there was little employment to be secured after the emigrants had realized that the "treasure" of the great territory was securely guarded by the forces of nature.

It was at Bannock that Lazare was given his nickname of "Curley" by the lady with whom he secured board, and it has stuck to him, and he uses it almost entirely, except when signing his name to documents. When he arrived at Bannock he had but $5, and did not retain it long, as a friend of his, who thought he was a faro adept, induced him to loan the bill for another "try" at the game, with the result that both were "broke" in about thirty minutes. However, an energetic young man



Lazare Ereaux, & wife

like Mr. Ereaux who had been self-supporting from the age of eleven years was not much disturbed by the fact that his pockets were empty, and he immediately secured employment with a logger and was sent into the timber. Owing to the intense cold he and his companions nearly froze to death, and received no money for a month's work. Board was then $3 a day, and some idea of his personality can be gained from the fact that he managed to secure accommodations and get his employer to stand behind him for the debt he was forced to incur.

With the coming of spring, work was abundant and "Curley" Ereaux had plenty of it at $6 a day, although he tried to obtain $7. As soon as he had accumulated a little money he and two others undertook to build a bridge over the Big Hole River on the main road to Virginia City, and began the job all right, but numerous obstacles arose and it was not completed until after a disagreement among the partners, which resulted in Mr. Ereaux selling his interest in the project for $1,000, and with this money bought a freighting outfit and entered into a period of prosperity.

He was engaged in freighting between Fort Benton and Virginia City, hauling goods and passengers at fabulous prices, the rate for the latter being $200 each. From this it will be easily seen that Mr. Ereaux was the owner of a "bonanza" business, and in a position, had he saved his money, to become a plutocrat in a hurry, but like so many young men of that period, and of today for that matter, he was a reckless spender. His stream of gold seemed to ooze with opportunities for spendthrift habits, and when he left this business three years after he had entered it he was not burdened with his surplus.

Once more he was induced to undertake a bridge venture, with two partners, one of them proving to be the late "John Barleycorn," who kept himself in the background until actual construction of the bridge commenced over the Sun River, and then showed himself master of the man with whom Mr. Ereaux had formed his association. Disgusted and disheartened by his realization of the unreliability of his drunken partner Mr. Ereaux simply walked away from the job and never received any compensation for his share of the work.

He spent the winter of 1869 at Fort Brown, and in the spring of 1870 located on the Salt Fork of Sun River, and was the first white settler of that locality. Here he engaged in farming, raising oats and other grain for fifteen years and selling his produce to the government post at Fort Shaw. While living there he accumulated a bunch of cattle, and when he moved to the Fort Belknap Reservation in 1885 he took his cattle along. Once more he met with reverses, for he was charged nearly $400 for the privilege of grazing his cattle on the reservation by a dishonest Indian agent. This led him to take up ranching at Bear Paw, but he finally settled at the mouth of Peoples Creek, where he improved his final ranch home and completed his career as a stockman upon an extensive scale. He was the first white man to locate on that creek, and was the pioneer in the building of an irrigation project. His experiences taught him that moisture at the proper time was just as necessary in Montana as in any other agricultural country, and he decided to provide through artificial means what was lacking. Long before the Milk River project was shaped up he had a successful system of his own in operation on his ranch.

"Curley" Ereaux married his first wife while he was living on Sun River, and she was a full-blood Grosventre. By this union he had six chidlren, three of whom survive, namely: Mrs. Julia Schultz, of Phillips County; Mrs. Rosa Stevens, of Dodson, Montana; and Frank Ereaux, a ranchman of Peoples Creek, who married Mary Adams, and has the following children: Lazare, who is named after his grandfather; Frances; Veronica; Mary Cecelia and Grace.

On September 1, 1917, Mr. Ereaux was married secondly to Mrs. Mary J. Maxwell in North Dakota. She is a daughter of Benjamin and Rachel (Shannon) Johnson. Mrs. Ereaux was born at Cleveland, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, April 11, 1857, but she was reared in Harrison County, Ohio, and educated in the public schools of the latter locality. Her parents were both natives of Ohio, and were farming people. Mrs. Johnson died in Harrison County, Ohio, and Mr. Johnson, surviving her, went to Eldorado County, California, where he died. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson had the following children: Alcy, who married Beatty Caruthers of Harrison County, Ohio; Uriah John, who died in Arizona; Newton, who is a resident of Harrison County, Ohio; Abbie C. is the widow of B. K. Stevens, of Holmes County, Ohio; William L., who lives at Killbuck, Ohio; Denton, who died in Ohio; Mrs. Ereaux, who was next in order of birth; James, who died in California; and John, who lives in Cuyahoga County, Ohio. Mr. Johnson and Congressman Tom L. Johnson, the eminent attorney and efficient mayor of Cleveland, Ohio, were relatives, the former being the uncle of the latter, so that Congressman Johnson is a first cousin of Mrs. Ereaux. By her first marriage Mrs. Ereaux had the following children: Lucretia, who died at Cleveland, Ohio, was Mrs. Ernest Thompson; Milford G., who is a resident of Cleveland, Ohio; and Herbert C., who is a resident of Akron, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. Ereaux spent the years 1917, 1918 and 1919 in Zelzah, Los Angeles, California, having gone there for a winter. For a time they were so pleased with the climate that they preferred to remain in that locality, but finally found themselves longing for the clear skies and higher altitude of Montana, and they returned to Dodson in March, 1920. They have a pleasant home in this town, which is near the scene of the Ereaux ranch. In young manhood Mr. Ereaux began voting the democratic ticket, and has continued to give his support to it through life.

Mr. Ereaux is a man of striking personality, and is very typical of the great state he has helped to develop. He has friends everywhere he has ever traveled, and not only is held in affectionate regard by these friends, but his achievements command respect, and his knowledge of affairs and agricultural matters win approval. His recollections of the days now forever passed are intensely interesting and are related with a native humor not easily surpassed. In all of his experiences he was upheld by his cheery acceptance of what each day brought him, his willingness to work, and his really unusual ability to overcome obstacles, of which he has had his full share.

David A. Ring, a business man of Harlem, was born in London, England, at Spittlefields, March 12, 1868. His father, William Ring, spent the last years of his life at Own Sound, Ontario, and passed away there at the age of seventy-six years. He was born in London, was a laborer, was married there, and was the father of three sons, Jacob, now of Toronto, Canada, William, who was drowned in the Missouri River at Great Falls in 1911, unmarried, and David A.

When David A. Ring was but a child his parents immigrated to America and located at Owen Sound on a farm, where he was reared. At the age of fifteen he left home and began sailing the Great Lakes on a tramp steamer, but in a short time was placed on a regular Canadian Pacific liner running from Owen Sound to Port Arthur, and he filled the positions of greaser, lookout and finally third engineer of the boat. He finally abandoned the life of a sailor at Sault Sainte Marie, Michigan, with sufficient capital to bring him to Montana.

It was in the year 1888 that Mr. Ring arrived in Montana, and at the Huntley and Clark ranch at Toston he joined his brother. But after a short time he left that ranch and going on to Helena secured work with the Helena Steam Heat and Supply Company in the plumbing department, for Mr. Ring was a gas fitter by trade. Later he was in company with his brother, and after a couple of months with the supply company the two went on to Great Falls, where David Ring found employment with McClay and Company in the pipe fitting business, but a short time afterward journeyed on to Fort Benton and secured work at pipe fitting there.

About this time he learned of the Harlem region being open for homesteaders, and he and his brother came into the Milk River Valley at this point, and both secured claims. They located six miles east of Harlem, did some work on their claims during the spring of 1889, but when the Belknap agency was moved from Chinook to Harlem the brothers began work for the Government. David as time keeper for the contractor and his brother as a teamster. During the following winter the brothers lived in their cabin and trapped beaver and muskrat, making a good living at this work, and in the spring David went to the Blackfoot agency and resumed his old position with the contractor building the Government Indian schools. After spending the summer there he returned to Harlem for the winter and engaged in the retail liquor business, but sold out the business with the coming of spring and entered the service of L. Minugh as a clerk in his Indian trading store. He spent six years with Mr. Minugh, also remained with his successor, C. A. Smith, for a year, and then left that service to resume work for the Government as an engineer operating its steam pumping plant at the Belknap agency. After a time Mr. Ring assumed the office of assistant farmer for the reservation, and spent six years teaching Indians how to farm. When he left the Government service he again returned to Harlem and entered upon a clerkship with the Harlem Mercantile Company, and on leaving that firm established a plumbing business in Harlem, the first of its kind in the town, and while thus engaged he superintended the construction of the Harlem Water Works. But after a time Mr. Ring gave up the plumbing business to become an undertaker, a business in which he is still engaged. He is also the agent of the Continental Oil Company at Harlem, and has represented it six years as a distributor of its petroleum products.

Mr. Ring has served Harlem three terms as an alderman, and during his tenure of office many sidewalks have been laid and the electric light plant was installed. He is also serving his third term as a school trustee, having as a member of the school board had a voice in the erection of the new school house. He upholds the principles of the republican party, and he cast his first presidential vote for Colonel Roosevelt in 1904.

Mr. Ring was married at the Fort Belknap Indian agency October 7, 1904, to Miss Vista Boyd, who was born at Poplar, Montana, a daughter of George Boyd, an old Government scout who came from Wisconsin to Montana in an early day, and who died at Fort Assiniboine, Montana. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Ring, but only three are now living. James, a graduate of the Harlem schools, entered the University of Montana, where he became a member of the Students Training Corps, and after his discharge matriculated in the Great Falls Commercial College. After leaving that institution he became connected with the First National Bank of Great Falls, but recently resigned his position there. The second son, David A., Jr., graduated from the Harlem High School, and is a student in the University of Montana at Missoula. The third son, Preston, is a pupil in the graded school of Harlem.

Mr. and Mrs. Ring took an active part in all the Red Cross drives during the World war, contributing both of their time and means in maintaining the soldiers at the front. Mr. Ring is a Master Mason and treasurer of Harlem Lodge No. 108, is a member of the Odd Fellows and a district deputy grand master, is a past worthy president of the Eagles fraternity, and a member of the Knights of Pythias Order at Havre and the Modern Woodmen at Harlem. For ten years he served as clerk of the Harlem Camp of the latter order. Mrs. Ring is a member of the Eastern Star.

Joseph Austin Hatch, the cashier of the First National Bank of Harlem, has been a prominent part of the community citizenship of Harlem since 1900 and a resident of the State of Montana since 1898.

He was born in Bremer County, Iowa, July 12, 1867, and his boyhood surroundings was a farm, and his education was completed in the Sumner High School. His father, Joseph H. Hatch, went with his parents from his native State of Vermont to Ogdensburg, New York, where he grew to mature years and spent his life as a farmer. He was trained for a soldier during the war between the North and South, but never saw active service. He came to Iowa in 1863 and located in Bremer County, where he died in 1869, when but forty-eight years of age. In New York he had married Eliza Joyce, a daughter of Jesse Joyce, who came to the United States from Ireland. Mrs. Hatch was born in St. Lawrence County, New York, and passed away in Bremer County, Iowa, in 1912, at the age of seventy-eight. Their children were: Mary, Eva, Mrs. Rathbone and Mrs. Asenith Burrow, all of whom reside in Bremer County, Iowa; Wallace J., whose home is in Sioux Falls, South Dakota; Mrs. Ada Weatherall, of Missoula, Montana; and Joseph Austin, the youngest of the children. Hiram F. Hatch, a son of Joseph H. Hatch by his first wife, died in Cleveland, Ohio, leaving a daughter.

Joseph A. Hatch continued a factor in the parental home until fifteen years of age, and at that time began assisting in the support of his widowed mother. When he finished school he was eighteen years of age, and during the following four years was variously employed at physical labor. At the age of twenty-two he took up telegraphy and began work as an operator on the Great Western or Maple Leaf Railroad, continuing as an operator, station agent or train dispatcher until 1898 for the Great Western, but in that year left the Great Western and went to the Great Northern at Chester, Montana, continuing with the latter company until 1905, when he left the service as station agent at Harlem. His connection with railroad work covered a period of fifteen years and gave him a business experience sufficient to equip him for almost any field as an accountant.

At this time Mr. Hatch purchased the Sands ranch, which had been proved up by Mrs. Sands, and also secured the Wall ranch, which had been proved up by Mrs. Jane M. Smith. It was a hay ranch, and Mr. Hatch at once began preparing it for irrigation as a farm. He erected a comfortable home and other buildings necessary for carrying on the work, and also joined a co-operative company for the construction of an irrigation project which built ditches and latterals sufficient to water his 320 acres. He engaged in the raising of hay and grain, and also entered the stock business as a cattle and horse raiser, devoting his time exclusively to his farm until he was elected the cashier of the First National Bank in 1907, afterward dividing his time between the ranch and the bank. In 1917 he disposed of his ranch, and is exclusively now a banker.

The First National was organized in 1905 by Thomas M. Everett, W. E. French, J. A. Hatch, C. H. Owens and Alonzo Ellis. Mr. Everett was chosen the president, W. E. French, vice president and C. H. Owens, the cashier, Mr. Hatch subsequently succeeding him in that office. The bank was organized with a capital of $25,000. Its surplus and profits in May, 1920, were $27,500 and the average deposits reach about $400,000. When Mr. French moved from Harlem his place on the board of directors was filled by W. S. Cowan, who is also the vice president. The bank has maintained itself as a useful institution in the development of this region, and only a single incident in its life threatened a serious mishap of its capital. This was when a raid was made on it in August, 1911, by a trio of bandits. In this holdup Mr. Hatch and the others in the building were forced to hold up their hands until the city marshal of Harlem disposed of the bandit, who had taken all the cash in the vault. But just as he emerged with the funds he was shot and killed by the marshal, and the guarding bandits fled.

In the general development of the town and the country surrounding Harlem Mr. Hatch has had a substantial part. He favored and encouraged the move for the incorporation of the town, was one of the organizers of the stock company that started the first newspaper in Harlem, and was one of the original incorporators of the Harlem Gas and Oil Company. He has always been a republican voter, casting his first presidential ballot for Benjamin Harrison, and continued on with the old-line party until he supported the progressive republican candidate in 1912.

Mr. Hatch married at Independence, Iowa, March 9, 1896, Miss Janet P. Fiester, a native of Blackhawk County, Iowa, and a daughter of Roland B. and Nettie (Lohmiller) Fiester. Mrs. Hatch was the first born of their five sons and two daughters, and those living to mature years are: Charles, of Independence, Iowa; Sidney, of Muskegon, Illinois; William A., of Brandon, Iowa; Archie, who died before marriage; and Lena and Clarence, both of whom are residents of Independence, Iowa. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hatch, namely: Asenath, who is a bookkeeper in the First National Bank of Harlem; Charles, a student in the Montana University; Ronald and Esther, both of whom are high school students in Harlem; and Joseph A., the youngest, who is still in the grades.

During the World war Mr. Hatch was vice chairman of all the loan drives of the eastern half of Blaine County, and saw his field go "over the top" at each demand for war funds. In the fourth drive of the Liberty Loan this was the first county in the Ninth Federal Reserve District to over subscribe. He had charge of the sale on July 4, 1917, for the war chest fund, when sufficient money was raised to carry on all the war charities of the district during the remainder of the war and leave a substantial fund in the treasury. Mr. Hatch was made treasurer of that entire fund, as well as of the Red Cross of the Harlem branch. A knitting campaign was carried on in the Hatch home, and Mrs. Hatch also gave her warmest sympathy to the cause of the chapter.

FRANK H. LIVINGSTON. At a critical time in the educational affairs of the nation it is especially appropriate to point out and commend such work as has been done by Frank H. Livingston during the seven years he has been connected with the schools of Montana.

Mr. Livingston, who is superintendent of the Wolf Point schools, comes of a family of teachers and farmers and was born at Livingston, Wisconsin, December 12, 1889. His family were also Wisconsin pioneers. His grandfather, David Livingston, came from the Protestant section of Ireland and entered land direct from the Government near what became Livingston, Wisconsin. He spent the rest of his life as a farmer there. He married after coming to Wisconsin Miss Grace Mates, also of an Irish Protestant family. They were the parents of the following children, William, Richard, David, John, Robert, Elizabeth and Mary, twins, Grace and Jennie.

The old farm near Livingston is now occupied by John and Laura (Skaife) Livingston. The latter was a teacher for several years before her marriage. John and Laura Livingston have the following children: Edna, wife of Herbert Eggleston, of Elgin, Nebraska; Alice, Mrs. Walter Hogan, of Dougherty, Iowa; Frank H.; and Miss Mabel, of Livingston, Wisconsin.

Frank H. Livingston attended the Livingston High School, but before graduating entered the Platteville Normal School under his cousin, President John Livingston, another member of the family whose work as an educator has brought him distinction. Frank H. Livingston finished the English and scientific course at Platteville in 1910. He also represented the Platteville School in the debate against the Minnesota State Normal School of Winona on the subject "Resolved that the labor unions are detrimental to the workmen of the United States." Platteville handled the affirmative side and lost the decision.

After completing his education Mr. Livingston became principal of a ward school in Eau Claire, Wisconsin, and for two years was at Elk Mound in that state. In 1913 he came out to Montana, and took charge of the schools at Medicine Lake. The five years he spent there marked a high tide in the constructive administration of the local school system. Among other improvements a two-room graded school was improved and expanded, giving eight grades and a high school with a three year curriculum. Mr. Livingston remained there almost to witness the completion to graduation of the first high school class. Besides giving Medicine Lake a high school and securing its standing in the state educational system he also built up a commercial department and strengthened and improved the work of the grades throughout. Mr. Livingston is an educator of high ideals and versatile gifts, and his experience and abilities are just the factors needed to broaden the work of public schools in response to the modern demand. While at Medicine Lake he was influential in the holding of declamatory contests between all the schools of old Sheridan County, and also in the introduction of athletics and the participation of pupils in county field meets, these efforts receiving a great deal of co-operation among the patrons of the schools throughout that big county.

In the fall of 1918 Mr. Livingston came to Wolf Point, and has now completed two years with the local schools. When he came eight teachers were handling the work of a three year course in the high school. His predecessor was superintendent Frank Kenney. While he has had difficulties and obstacles to overcome, Mr. Livingston has much to show for the two years he has spent at Wolf Point. Departments and courses in domestic science, agriculture, a chemistry and physical laboratory, physical training and athletics of all kinds, and a high school band of twenty-five pieces and an orchestra of twenty pieces have been introduced to give local school work broader and more efficient character. In 1919 the first class graduated from high school, seven in number, their names being Isabelle Montgomery, Erma Small, Rainer Lenz, Elizabeth Randall, Eva Listerud, Frank Kirkpatrick and Elsie McNeil. Mr. Livingston has also emphasized declamation and debating, and the Wolf Point schools were represented in one state debating contest, and a local representative of the domestic science class went to Helena in 1919 to take part in the sewing contest, with competitors from many of the counties of the state, and won prizes in some of the contests. The first Northern District High School Tournament in basket ball was held in Wolf Point in 1920. The first eighth grade graduation exercises of any county of this section of the state were held at Wolf Point in May, 1920. All of these things speak highly for Mr. Livingston and also for the spirit of co-operation and interest which he has encouraged among the people. Mr. Livingston is a member of the Montana State Teachers Association, and has been a member of the County Board of Examiners since he came to the state.

At Elk Mound, Wisconsin, August 20, 1914, he married Miss Laura A. Jessel, a native of that community. She is a graduate of the Oshkosh Normal School, following which for eight years she was a successful teacher. She is the third of the five children of Henry and Ernestina (Hintzman) Jessel, retired farmers of Elk Mound. Her maternal grandfather Hintzman was a native of Germany, a Wisconsin farmer, served as a Union soldier with a Wisconsin regiment and did not long survive the war. Henry Jessel was born in Germany, and at the age of four years was brought to the United States by his parents and located near Whitewater, Wisconsin, and subsequently at Camp Douglas in that state, where Henry was reared and educated. The children of the Jessel family were: Elnora, wife of Edward Ausman, of Elk Mound; Minnie, who died at Elk Mound as the wife of Emil Gregerson; Miss Emma, of Wolf Point, Montana; Mrs. Livingston; Louis and Irvin, of Elk Mound. One son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Livingston, John Henry, born September 21, 1917.

Arthur J. Cowan is one of the prominent stock men of the vicinity of Harlem, and his name has been prominently associated with the development of this region since 1893, one of four brothers who have aided materially in the advancement of Blaine County.

Mr. Cowan was born in Schoharie County, New York, near the Village of Jefferson, January 29, 1864, a son of William and Mary (Brooks) Cowan. He was reared amid the environments of a farm, received a rural school training, and began working out as a farm hand when thirteen years of age. Although he received but $7 a month, he performed a man's work and which at the present would receive $75 a month.

Mr. Cowan came from his native State of New York to Montana in 1893, and for a number of years he and his brother were sheep ranchers on Woody Island Creek, where he still maintains ranching and farming interests. After reaching Montana he entered a homestead on Woody Island Creek, and there performed his first permanent work in the state. It was in the early part of May, 1893, that he and his family moved into a little log shack on this claim, a dwelling 12 by 14 feet in dimensions, and his first farming efforts were directed toward sheep and hay raising. He at once became associated with his brothers George W. and Winfield S., and for four years they carried on their wool industry, running at the height of the industry between 4,000 and 5,000 sheep. Arthur J. Cowan continued on in the business, completing his association with his brother Winfield S. after a partnership of twenty-five years, and during that period there was a wide range in the price of both sheep and wool. Lambs during that time sold as low as $1 a head and yearlings for $2 a head, while wool sold as low as 6 cents a pound, but even at those low prices the brothers considered they made some profit. The highest price of wool during that period was perhaps 24 cents a pound, and when Arthur J. Cowan disposed of his band in 1917 the sale price of the sheep was $10 a head. With the passing years he has also developed a farm of 300 acres under the plow, and the log house which succeeded the little pioneer cabin is still sheltering the tenant on the ranch.

Mr. Cowan removed to the Town of Harlem in 1903. He has contributed to the material growth of the town with his twelve-room modern home and two small cottages. For some time he was engaged in the butchering business in association with his brother. He also became interested in the First National Bank early in its history, and is now a member of the board of directors of the institution. He was a subscriber to the stock of the first newspaper published in Harlem, and also contributed to the site for the stockyards of the town. Mr. Cowan also helped build the first church in Harlem, and Mrs. Cowan taught the first school in the Town of Malta, and also organized the first Sunday school there. The Cowan home was maintained in that town for several years.

Mr. Cowan was married in Schoharie County, New York, December 24, 1891, to Mrs. Mary Brockway, a daughter of John Payne and a sister of Mrs. Winfield S. Cowan of Harlem. Mrs. Cowan by her first marriage became the mother of three children: Mabel, the wife of Verd Johnson, a ranchman on Woody Island Creek; Sidney, engaged in the garage business in Harlem, married Bertha Gardner and has a son, Ashley; and Fred is associated with Mr. Cowan in stock raising on Woody Island Creek. He married Edna Wood, and they have two children, Eloise and Stanley.

Mr. Cowan began voting as a young man in New York, casting his first presidential ballot for Grover Cleveland in 1884. Since that time he has supported the protective policy of the country and votes for the republican presidential nominees. He is a charter member of the Harlem Lodge of Odd Fellows and is a past grand of the order. The family are identified with the Presbyterian Church, and Mrs. Cowan for several years continued her ac-

Clarence E. Broadbrooks

tivity in the work of that organization and was the church treasurer.

Clarence E. Broadbrooks. Numbered among the old settlers of Saco who have made their names well-known and honored in this region is Clarence E. Broadbrooks, one of the extensive ranch operators of Phillips County. He was born in Decatur County, Iowa, April 24, 1867, a son of John M. Broadbrooks, and a grandson of Henry Broadbrooks, the latter a millwright and one of the men connected with the erection of early mills in both Missouri and Iowa.

John M. Broadbrooks was born in New York State, but was taken during his infancy to Ohio by his parents, and the family residence was maintained in the latter state for ten years, when once more it was changed and settlement was made in Missouri, on the line between that state and Iowa. When still a child under ten years of age John M. Broadbrooks made himself useful, being a driver of mules on the towpath of the Cuyahoga Canal in Ohio, but after he was taken to Missouri he acquired a fairly good education, and taught school in both Missouri and Iowa. He also worked with his father as a millwright, and their mill is believed to be the first put up in all of that region.

During the war between the states John M. Broadbrooks served with the Thirty-fourth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, leaving the schoolroom to enlist, and saw service along the border of Missouri, Kansas, Indian Territory, Arkansas and Texas as a member of the Western Army. He was in the service for four years, under General Grant, and took part in the campaign against Vicksburg and its surrender, as well as in the other engagements of his regiment. When he was mustered out at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Missouri, it was with an excellent record, and he was fortunate enough to get through without being wounded or captured, although he had more than one very narrow escape from both. Several times bullets passed through his cap and other articles of wearing apparel.

John M. Broadbrooks was married in Decatur County, Iowa, to Margaret J. Kerr, a daughter of Edward Kerr. The Kerr family lived at different times in Ohio, Iowa and Western Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Broadbooks spent twelve years in Kansas and then moved to Cass County, Missouri, dying at East Lynn, Missouri, he in 1908, and his widow, in January, 1919. The children born to them were as follows: Clarence E., whose name heads this review; Harriet, who is the wife of Fred Barker, of Peculiar, Missouri; Della, who is unmarried, is a resident of Kansas City, Missouri; Arthur H., who lives at Peculiar, Missouri; Lillie, who died in 1919, was unmarried; and Bertha, who married Ollie Stone at East Lynn, Missouri, is now a resident of Los Angeles, California.

Clarence E. Broadbrooks was only an infant when his parents moved to Mercer County, Missouri, and, in 1877, when he was not much over ten years old, the family moved to Ford County, Kansas, near Dodge City, and on the family farm thirty miles from that city, on Pawnee Creek, he was reared to manhood. He attended the local schools, which were rural ones. Pawnee Creek was the center of the cattle industry of that part of the state, and there he learned the business, and when he left Kansas it was to accompany a "cow outfit" bound for Texas.

For the subsequent year he was in the employ of the Home Land and Cattle Company of Panhandle City, Texas, from whence he went to the vicinity of Las Animas, Colorado, where he rode the range for the Prairie Cattle Company, making the trip of several hundred miles on horseback over the regular cattle trail from Texas to Montana, passing through Eastern Wyoming and entering Montana above the head of the Little Missouri, following Little Powder River almost to its junction with the Big Powder. He then crossed over into what is now the Powder River County on to Mizpah Creek and Stacy at the head of Pumpkin Creek. From there he followed that Creek down to Miles City, where he crossed the Yellowstone River and turned loose the herd he and the rest of the outfit were driving on Big Dry, south of the Missouri River. There were 2,600 cows in the herd, and a crew of eleven men were in the outfit, bossed by Bob Kennedy, foreman.

When Mr. Broadbrooks left the Home Land and Cattle Company he engaged with the Circle Diamond Company, and brought a bunch of cattle for them from Colorado to Montana. This outfit, owned by the Bloom Cattle Company, had headquarters near Malta on Milk River, and he remained with the company for a year, leaving it to engage in the cattle business for himself. He established his modest outfit on Milk River, just north of Saco, it then comprising 80 head of horses and 200 head of cattle. As a partner in the horse business he had Elmer Cain, now engaged in ranching just north of Tampico, Montana. In 1897 their ranch was moved to Larb Creek, and remained there three years, when Mr. Broadbrooks sold his interest to Dan C. Kyle.

Mr. Broadbrooks then crossed into Canada and bought the "Old Stonepile" place from the Dominion Government and established a cattle ranch there, starting in with 250 head. After he had been there a year his stock was bought by the Circle Diamond people. By this time he had become dissatisfied with conditions in Canada, and he came back to the United States, locating once more in the Saco neighborhood. He homesteaded his present ranch, adjacent to the townsite of the little city, and here he has continued to live. Stockraising became an important factor in his business operations, and he branched out considerably, but with the coming of settlers he was forced to change his plans, just as he had been compelled to do at the beginning of his career, when their invasion of Kansas forced him out of that state, and he turned more of his attention to hay raising, although he still raises cattle upon a much smaller scale. The Broadbrooks' lands are under the Milk River project for irrigation, and a half section of his valley lands has been brought under the ditch.

Clarence E. Broadbrooks was reared in a home dominated by democratic principles in politics, and when he cast his first presidential vote it went to Grover Cleveland. He has voted for William Jennings Bryan three times, and if that celebrated statesman is again a nominee for the presidency he will no doubt receive Mr. Broadbrooks' support, for he is a great admirer of him and his sincerity. No public office has burdened him, and he has rendered no official service save that of school trustee.

On September 27, 1894, Mr. Broadbrooks was married at Saco to Miss Dora Kennedy, a daughter of David and Isabella (Bell) Kennedy. Mrs. Broadbrooks was born in County Essex, Ontario, Canada, March 21, 1875, and two years thereafter the Kennedy family moved to the vicinity of Grand Forks, North Dakota, where for five years they were engaged in farming. Once more a change of location was made, Towner, North Dakota, being selected for the new home, and there the Kennedys were engaged in stock raising for seven years, and then left there for Montana, arriving in this state in 1889. All of these changes from Canada to Montana were made with a wagon and team. Mr. Kennedy took up a homestead in North Dakota, but Mrs. Kennedy entered a desert claim near Saco, Montana, proved it up and still owns it. Mr. Kennedy died in 1911, when sixty-seven years old. He was born in Lower Canada. His widow was born in County Donegal, Ireland, June 3, 1853. She is a sister of John K. Bell of Saco. Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy had the following children: Lewis, who is a ranchman of Phillips County, Montana; Mrs. Broadbrooks, who was educated in the public schools of North Dakota and Montana; and Alvina, who married Ernest Pierson, of Beaverton, Montana. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Broadbrooks are as follows: John D., who was born March 7, 1900; and Louis A., who was born April 9, 1903.

Mr. Broadbrooks has had a varied and interesting career and has participated in the many changes of this region. Coming here when the range was free to all, he developed into one of the heavy cattlemen, and then, when changing conditions necessitated a change in methods, he was farsighted enough to provide for them. A man of the highest character, his judgment is relied upon, especially in matters pertaining to the cattle industry and ranching, and his advice is sought by those who have come here at a later date and are not acquainted, as he is, with the history of the region. He has been enthusiastically active in the promotion of the Milk River irrigation project, and feels that through its proper development the lands in this section will become very productive and greatly enhanced in value.

J. Bertram Switzer. This is the name of one of the prominent bankers of Eastern Montana, officially identified with several institutions in that section of the state. His home has been at Wolf Point since 1917, and he is vice president of the Security State Bank of that town.

Mr. Switzer has spent an active career in business since early manhood and was born in Grant County, Wisconsin, December 6, 1879. His people were pioneers in Wisconsin and remotely were of German ancestry, the name being established in Pennsylvania in colonial times by Peter Switzer. The men of the succeeding generations have been in the main farmers, and representatives of the family are scattered widely over the country. The grandfather of the Montana banker was John Switzer, a native of Indiana who became identified with the pioneer life of Wisconsin, locating at Fennimore during the territorial days of the Badger State. Isaac W. Switzer, father of J. Bertram, was born at Fennimore, Wisconsin, in 1847, grew up in a country district and had a common school education. He has been a man of achievement as a farmer and stockman, and still owns extensive land holdings in the Dakotas. His home has been in the Twin Cities at Minneapolis since 1903. He moved there in order that his younger children might have superior educational advantages, and his daughters all went through the State University. Isaac Switzer married Pora Dinsdale, who was born at Fennimore, Wisconsin, while her father, John Dinsdale, came to Wisconsin from England. The children of Isaac W. Switzer and wife are: Mrs. J. H. Marks, of Regent, North Dakota, who died in August, 1920; J. Bertram; Mrs. J. A. Ferguson, of Loveland, Colorado; Harriet, principal of the schools of Harlowton, Montana; Mrs. G. A. Davis, of Jackson, Minnesota; Mrs. Fred Williams, of Chicago; and Mrs. Earl Ellsworth, of Windom, Minnesota.

J. Bertram Switzer acquired a thorough education in Wisconsin, being a graduate of the Viroqua High School and the State Normal School at Stevens Point. For two years he was a teacher in the Viola High School and then went out to the Pacific Coast, for a time being connected with a dry goods house at Spokane and later with the Spokane and Eastern Trust Company. Returning East, he located in North Dakota, and since that time has been actively identified with banking. He founded a country bank at Sherwood and later at Loraine, and was cashier of these two institutions. Mr. Switzer left Loraine to come to Montana in 1917, and located at Wolf Point for the purpose of instituting a bank. The Security State Bank is the result of his efforts at organization, and it opened its doors for business in July, 1917, with Mr. Switzer as managing head. He subsequently sold his banking interests at Loraine, North Dakota.

His leading associations in the founding of the Security State Bank were C. B. Roberts and P. L. Howe, both men with large Montana interests. They and Mr. Switzer became the chief officers of the bank, which was capitalized at $25,000. Though its career has been through three years of adverse conditions, the bank now has deposits of $200,000 and surplus and undivided profits of $3,500. Mr. Howe is president of the bank, Mr. Switzer, vice president and active manager, and W. H. Belideau, cashier. These three men are directors with L. A. Kragrud and W. L. Young, both of Wolf Point.

Other banking interests in Montana acquired by Mr. Switzer are as vice president of the Bowdoin State Bank and director in the Security State Bank at White Fish and in the Lothair State Bank.

Mr. Switzer is unmarried. He was eligible for the selective draft and his name appears on the rolls of men registered at Wolf Point, though the armistice was signed before he was classified. He cast his first presidential vote for McKinley in 1900. His only official service was in minor offices in the Dakota towns where they lived. Mr. Switzer is a member of Loyalty Lodge of Masons at Wolf Point, and is a member of the Odd Fellows and Modern Woodmen of America at Loraine, North Dakota. He has passed the chairs of the Loraine Lodge of Odd Fellows.

Jerry Flynn. While a resident of Wolf Point only a few years, Jerry Flynn is widely known over Montana as a veteran railroad man, and has made his connection with Wolf Point distinctive through contributing the first two-story brick business house to that little metropolis.

Jerry Flynn has seen a great deal of the world in a lifetime of less than sixty years. He was born August 26, 1868, in County Kerry, Ireland. He was the youngest of six children and the only son of John and Hannah (Brosnahan) Flynn and the only member of the family to come to the United States. His parents were natives of County Kerry, and their lineage goes back to the remote history of Ireland. Jerry Flynn has made several trips back to his native country, and two of his five sisters are still living there, Mrs. Julia Foley and Hannah, of Tralee.

Jerry Flynn grew up in the home of a farmer, and his people were in comfortable circumstances. He attended the common schools of Ireland and at the age of seventeen left home and going to London secured a place as a station guard for the Midland Railway Company. That was the beginning of almost a life time of service in the transportation industry. After a year he started for the United States, sailing from Liverpool on the Servia and went through Castle Garden bound for Toledo. He reached Toledo with about $45 and within a week found some employment and worked at different things until he became a freight brakeman for the New York Central Railway Company at Toledo. After a few years of service there he went out to Minnesota in 1895, and at St. Cloud joined the Great Northern Company, and he has completed almost a quarter of a century of service with that railroad. For a time he was a yard man at West Superior, and also worked for the Great Northern at Melrose and St. Cloud.

In 1898 Mr. Flynn came into Montana and on the 5th of May of that year was assigned as a freight conductor running out of Glasgow. He lived in Glasgow, in Havre and Cutbank at times until he came to Wolf Point in April, 1917. He was in the train service for sixteen years, almost the entire time as a conductor. His record is marked by the lack of either a wreck or an accident. For a time he engaged in business at Cutbank, and again he recently resumed his work for the Great Northern in the yards at Wolf Point. Mr. Flynn can count up thirty-two years of his life spent in railroading.

He showed his faith in the future of Wolf Point by the erection in 1917 of one of the best business buildings. It is a two-story brick, with the second story for his home, while the lower story is occupied by the Fad Clothing Company. For a time he operated extensively in the buying and selling of real estate. He bought the corner on which the First National Bank stands for $4,500, and though in some quarters it was regarded as a foolhardy transaction, in less than thirty days he sold the ground at a profit of more than 40 per cent. This and his other local investments demonstrated his foresight and wisdom.

Mr. Flynn is an American by naturalization and by sincerity of convictions. While living in Toledo he cast his first ballot as a democrat, supporting Mr. Cleveland for President, and did not vote again until 1908, when he supported Mr. Bryan. He has always been faithful to the Catholic Church, in which he was reared. At St. Paul he married Miss Julia G. Bailey, youngest of the seven children of Patrick and Hannah (O'Connor) Bailey. Her father was a farmer and spent his last days at St. Paul, where he is buried.

Hon. Charles C. Hurley, judge of the Seventh Judicial District of Montana, is one of the most distinguished residents of Glendive and illustrious members of the bench. He has been identified with the state since 1899, when he came to Glendive and established himself in a general practice. Judge Hurley was born in Clinton County, Indiana, February 12, 1869, a son of James W. Hurley a native of Pennsylvania.

When he was fourteen years old Judge C. C. Hurley was brought west to Cameron, Hall County, Nebraska, by his parents, and was there reared. After he had completed his studies in the public schools of Hall County he went to the Fremont Normal School, and still later was a student of the Nebraska Normal School at Wayne, Nebraska. Subsequently he entered the law department of the Nebraska State University at Lincoln, Nebraska, and was graduated therefrom in 1898. In order to secure the money to pursue his studies Judge Hurley taught school, beginning with the little country school at the cross-road, Nantascot, Buffalo County, Nebraska, from which he rose to graded school work as principal at Newman Grove and Osmand, Nebraska, and then for a year he was principal at Elko, Nevada. Following his graduation in law Judge Hurley went to Glenns Ferry, Idaho, and then, in 1899, located at Glendive and in this city began his career as a professional man.

In November, 1902, Judge Hurley first came before the people for office, being the nominee of the democratic party for attorney of Dawson County to succeed Thomas C. Holmes. He received 340 votes and his opponent received 308 votes. At that time Dawson County was about three to one republican, so it is easy to see that his election came through his personal popularity and the realization on the part of the people of his fitness for office. In 1904 he was elected to succeed himself, and served in all two terms or four years.

When Judge Hurley assumed the duties of the judgeship his jurisdiction covered old Dawson and old Custer counties, out of which eight new counties have since been carved. He was elected to succeed himself in November, 1916, and his service on the bench has extended over a period active in the litigation of the eastern part of Montana.

In his politics Judge Hurley is a democrat, and cast his first presidential ballot for Grover Cleveland while he was still a resident of Nebraska, and has not swerved from his loyalty to the party since then.

On June 13, 1906, Judge Hurley was united in marriage with Miss Fannie Skiles at Wayne, Nebraska. She was a daughter of Robert Skiles, a farmer who moved to Nebraska from Wisconsin a number of years ago. Mrs. Hurley was born in Wisconsin, but was reared and educated in Nebraska, attending the State Normal School at Wayne. Following her graduation she was engaged in teaching school at Wayne and Norfolk, Nebraska, and Brainerd, Minnesota. She died at Glendive, January 3, 1919, leaving two children, Skiles and Charles.

Arthur White, one of the county commissioners of Richland County and a merchant at Burns, has been a resident and active business man of Montana for the past decade, and has spent most of his life in the Northwest. He is an honored veteran of the Philippine war and has been as prompt in his patriotism as in his local citizenship and business enterprise.

Mr. White was born in Marshall County, Indiana, January 27, 1875. His paternal ancestry goes back to old Virginia, where the first of the name settled around Jamestown on coming from the Isle of Wight in colonial days. His grandfather, Phineas A. White, was an early settler and farmer in Jennings County, Indiana, but prior to the Civil war moved to Marshall County. He enlisted and served as a private in the Union army, most of his time being spent around Washington in Virginia. He was a stanch and stirring citizen, possessed a natural gift of speech and was a contributor to the newspapers of his home locality. In politics he was a republican and was a member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. Phineas White married Deborah Robinson, and they reared seven sons and one daughter.

The oldest child was Edward Hicks White, who was born October 22, 1850, and was reared in Marshall County, Indiana. He acquired the education of the common schools and spent his active life as a farmer, sawmill man and operator of threshing machines. In the early nineties he moved out to South Dakota and lived there until his death in 1910. Edward H. White married Martha Jane Morris, who is still living at Huron, South Dakota. They were the parents of three children: Arthur;

Mrs. Emma Thompson, of Huron; and Chester N., who is a lieutenant junior grade in the United States Navy and now commanding officer of a seagoing tug.

Arthur White acquired his early education in the public schools of Marshall County, Indiana, and was seventeen years of age when his parents moved to Beadle County, South Dakota. He came to manhood in the vicinity of Huron, and his early experiences were those of a South Dakota farm section. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he was at Douglas, Wyoming, where he volunteered, enlisting in the First Battalion of Volunteer Infantry, under Captain J. D. O'Brien and Major Foote. The troop rendezvoused at Cheyenne, was sent to Camp Merrit, San Francisco, and crossed the Pacific on the transport Ohio, reaching Manila Bay by way of Honolulu July 31, 1898. Mr. White arrived about a month after the Battle of Manila Bay and aided in the capture of the City of Manila. After that he performed garrison duty until the outbreak of the Philippine insurrection on February 4, 1899. He was in two days' fighting at the beginning of the outbreak, and his troops were then transferred to that portion of the line protecting the waterworks and pipe line supply of the city. They were brigaded with General Hall's brigade during the Morong expedition. Later he was transferred to the south line on the Zapota River. Mr. White and his comrades were relieved from duty and ordered home about the middle of July, 1899, sailing from Manila on the transport Grant and returning to San Francisco by way of Japan. He landed on the United States shores about the 1st of September, was discharged the 23rd of the same month, and at once returned to his home at Huron, South Dakota. Mr. White joined the Spanish-American War Veterans Association at Fargo.

After more than eighteen months of experience as a soldier Mr. White taught a short term of school and spent a few months in a business college. With a native and acquired ability as a mechanic he was then employed as an expert by the Acme Harvesting Machine Company and after two or three years in the Northwest was sent to South America in the fall of 1903, and that winter worked as a machine expert around Buenos Aires. While in Argentina he became strongly impressed with its wonderful agricultural possibilties. Returning to this country in the spring of 1904, he was retained by the same company as a "block man" or salesman at Aberdeen, South Dakota, until 1907, when he was promoted to assistant general agent at Fargo. The following year he was made general agent of the company's business in North Dakota, and continued the supervision of the company's sales and other work over that state until he resigned to come to Montana in 1910.

The ten years of Mr. White's Montana experience has been divided between the practical work of homesteading and claim improvements and business and civic affairs. He entered his homestead west of Savage and hauled lumber from Glendive to put up a simple one-room shack. With the construction of the Northern Pacific line he improved his home to one of three rooms. He proved up in the usual time and had enough success as a farmer to give him a favorable impression of the country and is still owner of his claim.

Mr. White on leaving the farm tried to get into the service through the Students Army Training Corps, but was rejected on account of his age. However, he made himself useful in local war work, serving as a member of the County Fuel Committee and as president of the Red Cross auxiliary at Savage. During the war he located at Burns, where he manages the chief mercantile enterprise of the village, and has charge of the Burns Grain Company's business.

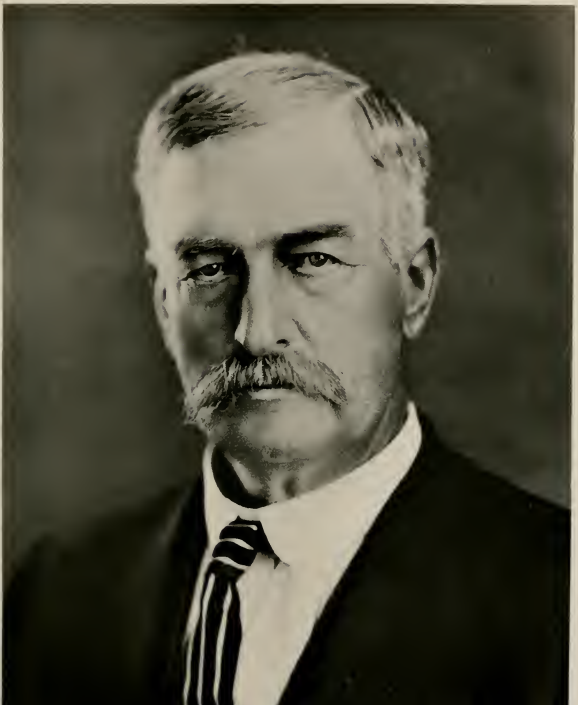
Mr. White was appointed county commissioner in April, 1918, as the successor of John Boardman. Though a republican he was appointed by a democratic judge. He is a member of the board with Commissioners Hardy and Miller. He has given much thought and study to the routine business of the county and actively supported the seed grain bond issue. Mr. White cast his first presidential vote for William McKinley. He is not a politician and has found other ways to make his usefulness apparent to the locality in which he has lived. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge.

At Huron, South Dakota, February 16, 1905, Mr. White married Alice C. Fuller, who was born at Morenci in southern Michigan, September 11, 1875, daughter of Morris and Mary (Page) Fuller. Her father was a native of New York and her mother of Michigan, and they spent their lives as farmers and in 1882, when Mrs. White was seven years of age, moved out to Dakota Territoy and homesteaded near Huron. Her father died there at the close of the year 1903, when seventy-one years of age, and her mother is still living at Huron. Mr. and Mrs. Fuller reared nine children, named James M., Edward H., Mrs. Fannie Koon, Mrs. Nell Dickey, Charles Clifford, Mary L., Mrs. White, Arthur D. and Ada M., wife of Rollin Holden.

Myron McDaniel. Not only a successful rancher, but also extensively interested in different enterprises of this section, Myron McDaniel has earned his right to be numbered among the representative business men of Cascade County. He was born in Madison County, New York, on the farm of his father, August 28, 1851, a son of William and Mary Jane (Mead) McDaniel.

William McDaniel was born in the North of Ireland of a Scotch father, and died at the age of fifty-seven years. His wife was born in New York State of an English father, and died when eighty-three years old. They had seven children, two of whom are now living, Myron McDaniel being the fourth in order of birth. When he was sixteen years old William McDaniel came to the United States on a sailing vessel, and landed in New York City, from whence he went to Troy, New York. For the next five years he worked at gardening, and then went to Madison County, New York, and for a time conducted a farm. Later he went into the business of manufacturing soap and candles, moving his plant to Utica, New York. While living in the latter city he was employed as superintendent of the laying out the grounds of the Utica Cemetery. His last years were spent at Utica, New York. A strong republican, he rendered his party and country valuable service in putting down the "Copperheads" in his neighborhood during the war between the North and the South, doing this at great personal danger, his life oftentimes being threatened.

Myron McDaniel attended the schools of Cazenovia, New York, and resided in New York State until the spring of 1880, when he came to Montana, making the trip by rail as far as Bismarck, North Dakota, and from there up the Missouri River on the steamer Far West to Belton, Montana. He then went with a mule team to Sun River, and from there traveled in company with James Austin in a wagon driven by horses to the Chestnut Valley. Here he pre-empted 160 acres of land and engaged in raising dairy cattle, sheep and horses,



Myron McDaniel

and also conducted a saw-mill for about six years. During that period his cattle ranged from 100 to 400 head, and his sheep about 1,000 head, but at present he has only about 350 head of sheep and the same number of cattle. His horses now number about 100 head. For about thirty years he has been a breeder of Hambletonian horses, and is now breeding the Percheron strain as well. He prefers raising beef cattle. He owns 5,120 acres of land, 640 acres in the home place and the remainder situated on Sheep Creek. Mr. McDaniel has never cared for politics, but reserves to himself an independence in voting, believing it to be his right to do so, as he is an American citizen of more than average intelligence. In addition to his agricultural interests he is a stockholder in the Rocky Mountain Fire Insurance Company, the Cascade Co-operative Association and in an oil concern at Cooper, Wyoming.

On August 3, 1873, Mr. McDaniel was married to Elizabeth J. Bond, born at Kingston, Canada, but at the time of her marriage a resident of Albany, New York. Mr. and Mrs. McDaniel became the parents of four children, as follows: Estella, who was the wife of J. H. Bradley, to whom she bore a daughter, and died July 4, 1899; Mary, who is the wife of John Lamb, has a daughter; Lillian, who married Thomas Gregory, has a son; and Rose, who married Harry Savidge.

During the many years he has resided in Chestnut Valley Mr. McDaniel has taken a deep interest in the development of this region and has more than borne his proportion of the work of bringing it into its present state of prosperity. He has not only achieved a material success, but something even more gratifying, a reputation for unflinching honesty and sterling uprightness which inspires the fullest confidence and commands universal respect.

JOSEPH R. MURPHY. It is a recognized fact that lumbering comes next to agriculture in importance among the basic industries, and among manufactures only meat packing and metal working surpass it. Since the beginning of its industrial history Montana has been one of the great sources of supply for the lumber markets of the country, and naturally men of initiative and broad vision have been attracted to the lumber business in its various branches. One of these men is Joseph R. Murphy of Nashua, secretary and treasurer of the Farmers Lumber Company, a concern which he founded, built up and is now conducting with notable efficiency.

Joseph R. Murphy was born in Peoria County, Illinois, January 13, 1878, a son of Thomas Murphy, who was born in Ireland. The latter came to the United States when a small child and spent his boyhood and youth in and about Trenton, New Jersey. For many years he was a florist. His wife was Elizabeth Drummond, born in New York City but of Irish parentage. They were married in New York City, and then migrated to Peoria County, Illinois, where he was engaged in farming until their son Joseph R. was a few weeks old, when they moved to Creston, Iowa, and there Thomas Murphy acquired another farm and continued to till the soil until he died, August 13, 1900. The trip from Illinois to Iowa was made according to regular pioneer custom, in a covered wagon, and the life of the family in the latter state for the first few years was one of hardship, for conditions were very primitive and even the necessities hard to obtain, but through industry, perseverance and good management success finally crowned their efforts. During the war between the two sections of the country Thomas Murphy proved his loyalty to the Union by enlisting, but peace was declared before his organization reached the front. Mrs. Thomas Murphy survived her husband until June, 1907, when she was taken away, being at that time sixty-seven years old, or three years older than he when he died. Their children were as follows: Mary, who lives at Creston, Iowa; Elizabeth, who is Mrs. A. J. Miller, of Prescott, Iowa; John, who lives at Des Moines, Iowa; Katherine, who died in young womanhood; Margaret, who married S. P. Treanor, of Creston, Iowa; William, who is manager for a lumber concern in northern Iowa; Thomas, who died at Euclid, Minnesota, leaving five children; Agnes, who married James Treanor, died at Spalding, Iowa; and Joseph R., who is the youngest of the family.

Growing up at Creston, Iowa, Joseph R. Murphy received his educational training there, and was reared on his father's farm, where he was residing when war was declared with Spain in 1898. He was one of the young men of the country who responded to President McKinley's call for volunteers, and enlisted in the Fifty-fifth Iowa Infantry, Captain Ickis and Colonel Loper, of Des Moines, Iowa, commanding. The regiment was mobilized at Des Moines, Iowa, and remained there in training for six weeks, when it was sent to the Presidio, San Francisco, California, where they were retained until November 23, 1898, when they were honorably discharged, and Mr. Murphy returned to Creston. Resuming his old place on the farm, he continued there for about four years. His health failing, he went South, working as a clerk at different points from Mena, Arkansas, to New Orleans, Louisiana. Finding that the climate of New Orleans was beneficial, he remained in that city for two years, and then, feeling improved in health, he returned to Creston, and after a brief visit went to Williams County, North Dakota, and for two years was engaged in clerking at DeLac. In 1907 he came to Montana, and since that date has confined his operations within the radius of this state.

In the fall of 1907 Mr. Murphy became a student railroad man, working between Glasgow and Havre, and then after a short time spent a few weeks in the railroad shops, but found that this kind of employment was not suited to him, and he became a clerk for the Colenan Hardware Company of Glasgow. Having filed a claim when he first reached the state, he went on it in the spring of 1908, and eventually proved it up. This property he still owns, and it is a valuable one, located about seven miles west of Nashua. He has broken out about sixty-five acres, which he has sown to alfalfa, and is planning to develop it as an alfalfa farm.

With the approach of the winter season of 1908 Mr. Murphy returned to Glasgow, and for two years was in the employ of the Yotter Hardware Company, and then went with the Imperial Lumber Company of Glasgow. In this line of business he found employment to his liking and made such rapid strides that his concern transferred him to its yards at Nashua, where he has continued to reside ever since. After four and one-half years with the above company as manager of its Nashua yards Mr. Murphy left it and bought the plant and good will of the old Farmers Lumber Company, forming a corporation under the same name, and associating with him in the enterprise of Lee Brothers of the same city. Since then the business has been so expanded as to include Frazer and Oswego, Montana, the Farmers Lumber Company purchasing the Olson and Nelson yards at these towns. Arthur Lee is president, Alfred Lee is vice president, and Mr. Murphy, secretary and treasurer, of the Farmers Lumber Company, and the corporation is recognized as one of the most dependable in this section of the state.

On January 21, 1918, Joseph R. Murphy was united in marriage at Havre, Montana, to Miss Maud McGovern, a daughter of E. H. McGovern, of Newburg, North Dakota. Mrs. Murphy was born at Devil's Lake, North Dakota, May 12, 1892, and was there reared and educated. Coming to Montana as a teacher, she had three years in the educational field prior to her marriage, two years of that time being an instructor of the Nashua High School and the other year she taught the district school which was adjacent to her claim at Tobison, Valley County. She is one of the four children born to her parents, who are now living in Montana. Mr. and Mrs. Murphy have two children: Paul Joseph and Eunice Ann. The Murphy home is a modern, two-story and full basement residence, lighted with electricity, and supplied with other conveniences, and is regarded as one of the nicest ones in the city.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Murphy were very active in war work, and Mr. Murphy was food administrator of the Nashua locality, and he also was instrumental in assisting to fill the quota in the various drives inaugurated to enable the administration to carry out its policies. Mr. Murphy's success has come to him along a legitmate channel and honorable, earned through his own efforts. Burdened for some years with ill health, he did not permit that disadvantage to handicap him, but did his duty as it came to him, won appreciation and encouragement because of his faithfulness, and during that period made the most of his opportunities for improvement, and when his opening came, he was ready to take it. Ever since coming to Nashua he has had the welfare of it at heart, and has given to its civic affairs the same conscientious consideration he accords to all problems set before him, with the result that his advice has been taken, and the city been benefited.

Otto Ramstad, who came alone to the United States at the age of twelve years with the address of his destination attached to the lapel of his coat, has realized to a remarkable degree the economic and civic opportunities of the great land of America. His has been a progressive career, and for the past five years he has been one of the active members of the community at Poplar, Montana, where he is cashier and manager of the First National Bank.

He was born at Skjaak, Gudbrandalen, Norway, December 6, 1881. His father, Sylfest P. Ramstad, spent all his life in the community of Norway where his son was born, was a farmer and horse dealer, an active factor in the affairs of the community and took the lead in many things affecting it. He married Marit Hoven, of a wealthy agricultural family. Their children were Peter, Olaf, Gudbrand, Sylfest, Anna, Mathias, Hans, Leo and Otto. All these became citizens of the United States except Sylfest and Hans, who are farmers in the old country, Sylfest being owner of the Ramstad estate, which has been in the family for six hundred years. The first of the children to break home ties and come to the United States was Olaf in 1882. He became a successful merchant and a banker. Peter was a prosperous farmer and died at Ada, Minnesota, in 1918. Gudbrand was one of the early settlers of Elkhorn, Montana, for a number of years was employed in a smelter near Butte, and after his health failed returned to Norway and died at the old home in 1895. Anna is the wife of E. J. Boyer, a civil engineer at Crookston, Minnesota. Mathias is identified with farming at Ada, Minnesota, and Leo is a farmer in Beltrami County, Minnesota.

Otto was next to the last to emigrate from the parental home, and never saw his parents after he left them in 1895. When he started from Norway his destination was Ada, Minnesota, where he joined some brothers and lived with them on a farm. He also attended public schools, acquired a knowledge of English, and made such use of his opportunities that he was qualified to teach in rural schools. By teaching he largely defrayed his expenses in the Minnesota State Normal School at Moorehead, graduating in 1909 and then entering the University of Minnesota, where he took the classical course and received the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1912. The following three years he was superintendent of schools at Clinton.

Mr. Ramstad gave up school work to come to Montana and engage in banking. He reached Poplar September 4, 1915, and at once took charge of what was then known as the Fort Peck State Bank. The next year, on August 11, 1916, the First National Bank was chartered. The men chiefly interested in the bank were Olaf Ramstad, president of the Citizens State Bank at Thief River Falls, Minnesota; T. L. Malgaard, cashier of the same bank; H. L. Malgaard, president of the Merchants and Farmers Bank at Argyle, Minnesota; and Otto Ramstad. The First National began with capital and surplus of $30,000. In the fall of 1915 the Fort Peck State Bank had total resources of $89,000. Four years later, in November, 1919, the total resources of the First National Bank were $419,000, constituting it the second largest bank in Roosevelt County. This bank bought $65,000 of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Government during the World war, and Mr. Ramstad was an active factor in helping float the loans in his locality, being local chairman of the various drives at Poplar.

Mr. Ramstad went through the process of naturalization as soon as he reached his majority, and was first identified with the old populist party. His first presidential vote was cast for Judge Parker in 1904, and as a democrat he also supported Bryan and Wilson. He is a member of the Poplar School Board, is president of the Commercial Club and of the Northeastern Montana Livestock Association.

At Minneapolis, April 15, 1916, he married Miss Otilia Ellertson. She was born at Mayville, North Dakota, December 25, 1889. Her father, E. E. Ellertson, a native of Minnesota and of Norwegian ancestry, is president of the Russell Grader Manufacturing Company of Minneapolis. Her mother was Julia Husebye, of Kindred, North Dakota, and Mrs. Ramstad is the second child and only daughter of five children. She graduated from the East High School of Minneapolis in 1909 and received her Bachelor of Arts degree at the University of Minnesota in 1913. For two years following her graduation and before her marriage she was in charge of the Domestic Science Department of the schools of Halstead, Minnesota. Mr. and Mrs. Ramstad have two children: Paul Ellertson, born January 30, 1918, and Ralph Lincoln, born September 15, 1919.

Harry B. Tyson, who has been identified with the Wolf Point locality of Roosevelt County since April, 1917, is a mining engineer by profession, a banker by experience, and is one of the active business men developing the resources of northern Montana.

He was born at Emmetsburg, Palo Alto County, Iowa, September 18, 1888. His grandfather, Joseph Tyson, was for many years a farmer in Iowa, and with his wife spent his last days at San Diego, California. His children were: Milton, who died at San Diego; James, who also died there; Ella, wife of Will Roper, of San Diego; and Wilmer Joseph. Wilmer Joseph Tyson, father of Harry B., was born at York, Ontario, in June, 1851, had a grammar school education, and came to the United States with his parents in about 1871. He became a farmer in Palo Alto County, Iowa, and later a commercial salesman. He is now living retired at Pasadena. He married Harriet Elvene Roper, daughter of Frank and Mary Roper. The Roper children were: Louise, wife of W. S. Wright, of Pasadena; Delphine, who died at Emmetsburg, Iowa, the wife of John R. Robbins; William, who died in Kansas City, Missouri; Harriet E., who was born at Juneau, Wisconsin, September 16, 1857; Josephine, who died at Emmetsburg, the wife of Alexander Peddie; Jessie, widow of L. E. Jones, of Iowa Falls, Iowa. Wilmer J. Tyson and wife had four children: Alice, who died in girlhood; Delphine, who died at Pasadena, wife of Paul J. Case; Louise, wife of L. M. Hoag, of Minneapolis; and Harry Beers.

Harry Beers Tyson spent most of his early life in Iowa, though for a brief period of his childhood he also lived at Roseburg, Oregon, Alma, Nebraska, and San Diego, California. He graduated from the Emmetsburg High School and took the mining engineering course at the Iowa State College at Ames, graduating in 1912. His first technical work in his profession was in California, where for six months he was chemist with the Southern California Beet Growers Association at Chino. At Metcalf, Arizona, he became assistant mining engineer for the Arizona Copper Company, remaining in its service a year, and for six months was employed on a ranch of his brother-in-law, Paul J. Case, at Deming, New Mexico. He was married while there, and soon afterward went to North Dakota and, leaving engineering, became cashier of the State Bank at Kintyre, North Dakota. He was with that institution for several years before coming to Wolf Point in April, 1917, where he organized the Citizens National Bank, which later consolidated with the First National Bank. Mr. Tyson is vice president of the First National Bank; is president of the Eastern Unit of the Northern Montana Development Association, president of the Powder River Trail Association from Moose Jaw, Canada, to Galveston, Texas, and is also president of the Wolf Point Commercial Club and represents the First Ward in the City Council.

He grew up in a republican home, cast his first presidential vote for Colonel Roosevelt, and in 1916 supported Mr. Hughes. Since locating at Wolf Point he has become affiliated with the Masonic Order, and he is also a member of the Iowa State Chapter of the Delta Upsilon Fraternity at Ames. He was a local leader in the Liberty Loan campaigns and savings drives, and also a solicitor for funds for the Red Cross. Mrs. Tyson is identified with the Civic League of Wolf Point in its work of making this a better place in which to live and to train good earnest citizens.

Mr. Tyson married Mrs. Anna Dermont Lang October 15, 1913. She was born at Evart, Michigan, February 19, 1883, a daughter of Charles and Nancy (Mary) Dermont. She finished high school at Lansing, Michigan, took a kindergarten training course and was a teacher in the grade schools of Lansing and at Grand Rapids. She was teaching at Metcalf, Arizona, when she met Mr. Tyson. Her father was born at Detroit and her mother was also a native of Michigan. Mrs. Tyson's younger sister, Emeline, is the wife of Daniel Grant, a mining man of Metcalf, Arizona. By her first husband Mrs. Tyson has one child, Willies Anna. Mr. and Mrs. Tyson have three sons, Harry Beers, Jr., Daniel Murray and Robert Dermont.

Gideon K. Spencer. All of the history of progress worth recording in Meagher County has been made within half a century. For half a century and more the Spencer family has been identified with that section of the state, and particularly at White Sulphur Springs has been prominent in connection with merchandising, ranching, banking and other affairs.

The pioneer of the family was the late Almon Spencer, who was born at Prescott, Ontario, Canada, February 9, 1838, son of George and Clarissa (Wright) Spencer. George Spencer was born in 1804 and his wife in 1806, George being a son of Peleg Spencer, a native of New England.

Almon Spencer spent his early life in Canada and in 1859 became a sailor upon the Great Lakes. He was in that line of work for about three years and in 1864 started for the Pacific Coast, a sailing ship taking him to California by the Panama route. Soon afterward he was in the Nevada gold mines, and from there went on to Idaho, prospecting for a few months in the vicinity of Idaho City, and in the fall of 1865 came to Montana. He was in Last Chance Gulch, the principal settlement at what is now the City of Helena, and built one of the early log cabins there. He was a participant in the Sun River stampede the next winter, and in 1866 came to Meagher County and continued prospecting and mining for several years.

In the fall of 1872 he returned to Canada, and on February 14, 1873, married Miss Margaret A. Stitt, daughter of William and Margaret Stitt, who came from the North of Ireland. Mr. Spencer took his bride back to Montana and located near Canyon Ferry in Meagher County. Here for several years he and his brother Harvey were engaged in merchandising, handling meats and provisions, and he also extended his enterprise to ranching. From Canyon City he moved to White Sulphur Springs, then known as Brewers Springs, and re-established himself in the general merchandise business, one of his partners being Thomas C. Power. In 1881 Almon Spencer bought out his partner's interests and continued as Spencer & Company for two years and then as Spencer, Mayne & Heitman. In later years other changes occurred in the partnership, but the business expanded beyond merchandising to the ownership of extensive lands and livestock, and became one of the largest firms doing business over the country tributary to White Sulphur Springs.

Almon Spencer was a democrat, but had little interest in public office. He served for many years on the school board and the town council, and never neglected an opportunity to work for the welfare of his home community. He was affiliated with Diamond City Lodge, No. 7, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. His wife was born in 1840 and died in 1915, and their children, three sons and one daughter, are all still living. They are: Gideon K.; Irene, who married Austin C. Gormley; Herman W.; and Almon Clark, who was the first white child born at White Sulphur Springs.

Gideon K. Spencer was born at Canyon Ferry in Montana Territory, October 21, 1873. He acquired his education in White Sulphur Springs, and practically grew up in his father's business. He was associated with the old firm of Spencer, Mayne & Heitman, which were succeeded by the Anderson-Spencer Company, E. J. Anderson becoming the active partner and associate of his father. Mr. Anderson was president of the company, Almon Spencer, vice president, and Gideon Spencer, secretary and treasurer. This business is still continued, and is one of the leading organizations of its kind in Meagher County.

In 1907 the members of this firm organized the banking house of Anderson & Spencer Company, of which Mr. Anderson was president, Almon Spencer, vice president, and Gideon Spencer, cashier. In 1911 this bank became the Central State Bank, the capital being increased at that time. C. W. Cook is president and Gideon Spencer is still active in its management as cashier.

Gideon Spencer is frequently referred to as a worthy successor of his father, and he accepts that as the highest possible compliment that could be paid to his business career. He is a democrat in politics and is one of the public spirited men of White Sulphur Springs.

October 16, 1902, he married Miss Matilda P. Hampton, who was born at Leighton, Alabama. They had two daughters, Louise, who died at the age of seven years, and Matilda.

William Henry Peays, a member of the Board of County Commissioners of Powder River County, and an early settler of the Powder River locality, came into Montana and stopped first at the old "O X" ranch, where the Spewlo Land and Cattle Company turned over a bunch of cattle to the "O X" people. Mr. Peays came to Montana from the Brazos River in the Panhandle of Texas, where he had spent seven years with the "Square Outfit," the same people with whom he drove through to Montana. He began work in the cattle business as a boy of fourteen years in the Lone Star State, ten miles west of Cleburne, January 2, 1860. His schooling was limited and he was reared twenty-eight miles south of Fort Worth, where he began to ride a pony as soon as he was large enough to crawl on one's back.

Benjamin Peays, the father of William Henry Peays, went to Texas before the war between the states and settled in Johnson County, where he passed the rest of his life. He was a Confederate soldier, and with the exception of his army experience lived quietly on his ranch, voted as a democrat, held no office, and died at the age of forty-five years, in 1881. He married Nancy Campbell, who, like himself, came from South Carolina, where, near Chester, they had been married. Mrs. Peays died during the childhood of her son William Henry, and was also the mother of another son, George, who is now in Coke County, Texas.

When he came to Montana William H. Peays was a hand following the trail and the cattle, and after leaving his outfit continued on to the Stacey community, where he secured employment with the "Cross-5" Ranch, then being operated and for many years later by L. W. Stacey. He punched cows for that ranch for four months and then went to work for the "N Bar," the Hastings ranch, and helped them to move their cattle on to Flat Willow, north of the Yellowstone, spending the next seven years in their employ. While so working he managed to get together some cattle of his own, running them under the "X-P" brand, and when he left that ranch went to the old "SL" Ranch owned by Loud & Hitchcock and later worked for the Northern Cattle Company, running their round-up wagon. He then abandoned the trail entirely and sought a new field of excitement and activity in the Northwest. He went to Alaska, and at Dawson City turned his hand toward everything that a man could do, chiefly prospecting, but after a year and one-half of disappointing experiences returned to Montana. He had gone into that frozen region over the bitter and dangerous Skagway Trail, but came out by the way of Nome and Seattle and reached Miles City in 1899.

Resuming his cowboy life, Mr. Peays returned to the Northern Cattle Company until the next year, when he decided to engage in ranching on his own account, and accordingly came to the Moorhead locality and entered a half section of land on Powder River. He started his ranch and improvements from the bottom. For his first permanent home he built a small cabin, used now for his ice house, and batched in this for six years, then taking his bride to it when he married. He owned at first a small bunch of "dogies" and began breeding and building up a herd under the same brand as mentioned above. He has added to his ranch until it comprises more than 1,000 acres, and this is a hay ranch, with thirty acres devoted to alfalfa and a like tract to grain raising. With the exception of the "hard winter" he has raised enough provender to sustain his ranch. Mr. Peays' stock is shipped to Omaha, and he recently disposed of his surplus cattle, although he still holds a bunch of sheep in the hills.

Mr. Peays has seldom manifested a strong interest in politics. He has always voted, rather as an independent, and was named in the bill creating Powder River County as one of its commissioners. He is serving with Charles Decker and John Morris, and it has fallen to them to organize and to start its affairs. The board provided temporary quarters for the county officers. Mr. Peays besides his ranch interests has stock in the Miles City Milling Company, the carbon producing plant at Baker and the bank at Broadus. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and has passed some of the chairs in the lodge at Miles City, in which he has numerous friends.

At Sheridan, Wyoming, April 18, 1903, Mr. Peays was united in marriage with Miss Clara Tredinick, who was born in Iowa County, Wisconsin, where her parents, John and Eliza Tredinick, had settled upon immigrating to the United States from their native England. Mrs. Peays came to Montana, and soon after meeting Mr. Peays became his wife. She has a brother, Will Tredinick, of Wisconsin, and a sister, Mrs. Baker, passed away near the Peays ranch and left three sons. Mr. and Mrs. Peays have no children.

Harry R. Cunningham, a prominent official of the Montana Life Insurance Company and a former state auditor, has recently rounded out thirty years of residence in Montana. He has long been prominent in business and public affairs.

Mr. Cunningham was born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 28, 1868. His ancestors came to America in colonial times from Scotland. His great-grandfather spent all his life in Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, as a farmer, and his wife was a native of the same county. The grandfather, Josiah Alexander Cunningham, was born in Huntingdon County in 1802, and died there in 1878. He owned large land interests and was also a successful merchant. He married Mary Ann Moore, a native of Huntingdon County. Oliver Cunningham, father of Harry R., was born in Huntingdon County in 1835, and died there in 1900. He spent most of his life in his native county and was a merchant at Huntingdon and also at Philadelphia. He was a republican and a member of the Methodist Church. His wife was Lalla Eustace, who was born at Fredericktown, Maryland, in 1845, and died in New York City in 1905. Harry R. is the oldest of three children: Alexander is a merchant at Altoona, Pennsylvania, and Guy, the youngest, was a traveling salesman and died at Philadelphia in 1912.

W. H. Sears

Mrs Clara Peays.

While reared and educated in the East, chiefly in the public schools of Huntingdon and Philadelphia, Harry R. Cunningham has spent all his active career with the exception of a few years in the great West. At the age of seventeen, after leaving school, he went to work in a wholesale dry goods store, but a year later went out to Western Kansas. At Garden City he was employed as a clerk in the United States Land Office one year, and was then appointed and served three years as chief clerk at Wakeeney, Kansas. From there he came to Butte in March, 1890, and his first experience in the state was in the insurance business. He represented for a brief time the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee. After that until 1894 he was employed by the Daily Intermountain Publishing Company, and then became assistant cashier of the Butte Light and Power Company. He left that service January 1, 1895, when he became a member of the Fourth Legislative Assembly, giving all his time to his legislative duties during the following session. Following that he was assistant business manager for the Intermountain Publishing Company until the spring of 1896. During the next five years Mr. Cunningham had a very interesting experience at Washington, coming in close touch with many prominent men and with the work of the national capital. He was file clerk and also acted as assistant journal clerk and assistant reading clerk in the United States Senate.

Mr. Cunningham returned to Butte in 1901, and afterward was employed alternately by the Butte Electric Company and the Intermountain Publishing Company until the fall of 1904. In that year he was elected state auditor, beginning his duties in the capitol at Helena in January, 1905. He was reelected in 1908, and served until December 15, 1911, when he resigned to take the vice presidency and general management of the Montana Life Insurance Company. In that official capacity he has had much to do with developing this into one of the very successful companies in the Northwest.

Mr. Cunningham is a republican in politics, a member of the Methodist Church, and is a prominent Mason, being affiliated with Butte Lodge, No. 2, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Deer Lodge Chapter, No. 3, Royal Arch Masons, Helena Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar, and Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine, which he served as potentate in 1912. About twenty-five years ago he was a charter member and one of the organizers of Butte Lodge, No. 240, of the Elks, and is now a member of Helena Lodge, No. 193. He is also a member of the Helena Commercial Club, the Rotary Club and the Montana Club at Helena.

Mr. Cunningham's offices are in the Conrad Bank Building, and he and his family enjoy the comforts of a modern home at 663 North Warren Street. At Butte in September, 1904, he married Miss Adelaide Mason. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Mason, are both deceased. Her father for many years was a master mechanic in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham: Adelaide, who died at the age of twelve years; Lalla, who died at the age of six years; Harriet, who died in infancy; Dorcas, who was born November 22, 1908, and Alexander, born May 13, 1910, both being educated in the Helena schools.

Napoleon B. Smith, first county attorney of Meagher County, is one of the oldest members of the bar in Southeastern Montana, and has practiced continuously at White Sulphur Springs more than thirty-five years. Mr. Smith has enjoyed prestige in his profession, success in business, and wide esteem as a citizen.

He was born in Appanoose County, Iowa, May 14, 1858, son of James P. and Abigail (Gast) Smith. His father was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, in August, 1828, and died in 1897, while his mother was born in Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania, in August, 1835, and died in January, 1916. Napoleon was the second in a family of four children, two of whom are still living. His sister Bell is the wife of Dr. C. Sloss. James P. Smith was a physician and surgeon, educated in the Cincinnati Medical College. For many years he practiced as a pioneer physician in Iowa, his first home in that state being at Milledgeville, later at Orleans and also at Moulton. He was an active member of the County Medical Society, was a democrat in politics and was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Napoleon B. Smith acquired a public school education, attended the Monticello Normal School at Monticello, Iowa, and took his law course at the Iowa State University. He graduated in 1880, was admitted to the Iowa bar the same year, and soon qualified for practice in the United States District Court. Mr. Smith came to Meagher County and White Sulphur Springs in August, 1882. He was admitted to the Montana bar and was soon in the full current of a busy professional career. As the first county attorney of Meagher County he filled the office eleven years consecutively, carrying on his general practice at the same time. Politically he is a democrat.

In later years Mr. Smith has given much time to his property interests, particularly ranching and farming. He owns a hay ranch of 3,000 acres on Willow Creek, and a fine farm of 360 acres on the South Fork. His irrigated lands have shown wonderful productiveness. One year he had a crop of 1,300 bushels of oats, the crop averaging 43 pounds to the bushel. During 1919 his irrigated meadows produced 500 tons of hay.

June 21, 1890, Mr. Smith married Miss Arcelia Collins, who was born near the City of Rochester, New York, daughter of George W. and Henrietta Collins. Her parents were New York State farmers until 1882, when they came to Montana, and her father for many years was engaged in the horse, cattle and dairy industry in Meagher County and White Sulphur Springs. Since 1911 he has lived retired and makes his home in California. Mrs. Smith's mother is deceased. She was the second in a family of four children.

Charles Henry Sherman, a prominent rancher at White Sulphur Springs, was born in Montana Territory over fifty years ago, and is a son of one of the few surviving pioneers of the decade of the '60s.

His parents were Byron Roger and Adeline (Chaffin) Sherman. The former, who was born in New York State in August, 1841, early responded to the call of the West, going first to Wisconsin, then to Utah and Idaho, and in the early '60s to Montana Territory. He was a stage driver in Idaho and also in Montana, but at a very early date ran a dairy ranch in the Bitter Root Valley. For several years he was also a merchant at Diamond City, selling his business in 1872 and locating in the Smith River Valley, where he was one of the first stockmen, and ran a large number of cattle over ranch and range until 1881. He then engaged in the livery and feed business, but in 1895 retired and is now living under the genial skies of California. He has always been a democrat in his political affiliations. His wife was born in Missouri in 1837 and died in 1881. They were married near Missoula. Their two sons are Charles Henry and Frederick.

Charles Henry Sherman was born on the Bitter Root River near Missoula December 11, 1868. He acquired a good education in the public schools of White Sulphur Springs and in the Wesleyan College at Helena. As a boy he had a thorough typical ranching experience, working with his father, and was also associated with his father in a number of business affairs. Later he acquired the livery and feed business, and in 1907 bought the other interests of his father, including the ranch and livestock. For a number of years Mr. Sherman conducted one of the large ranch and cattle outfits in the vicinity of White Sulphur Springs, and runs between 300 and 500 cattle on his pastures every year. He owns about 2,100 acres of land.

Mr. Sherman takes a keen interest in local affairs, but in politics votes usually for the best man, though nominally a democrat. He is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America. On February 28, 1894, he married Miss Sarah Collins, who was born in Ontario County New York, daughter of George Wilson and Henrietta (Tidd) Collins, Mrs. Sherman being the third in a family of four children. Her father was born in Fall River, Massachusetts, April 10, 1840, and her mother in New York State August 16, 1841. Her mother died in 1906. Her father was a farmer in New York until 1882, when he came to Montana and engaged in the horse business at White Sulphur Springs and later established a cattle and dairy ranch. Since 1911 he has been retired and is a resident of California.

Mark E. Lewis is one of the men of Meagher County whose name is associated with the sheep industry, he now having 2,700 head of sheep on his magnificent ranch of 3,600 acres of land southwest of White Sulphur Springs. He was born in Livingston County, Illinois, January 18, 1875, a son of Jacob and Alvara (Broughton) Lewis. Jacob Lewis was born in Wisconsin on September 30, 1850, and his wife was born in Ohio on September 29, 1850. They had four sons and four daughters born to them, of whom seven survive, Mark E. Lewis being the third child. After growing up on his father's farm in Wisconsin Jacob Lewis came to Livingston County, Illinois, and was there engaged in farming and stockraising until the spring of 1919, when he came West to Custer County, Montana, and embarked in the sheep business, maintaining his home at Miles City. For twelve years he served Livingston County as collector, being elected on the democratic ticket, and has always been a man of affairs.

Mark E. Lewis was given the educational advantages offered by the public schools of Livingston County, Illinois, and the Methodist Episcopal College at Clarence, Missouri, and then was engaged in farming in Shelby County, Missouri, until 1899, when he came to Montana and located in Meagher County, which has since continued to be his place of residence. His ranch, which is one of the largest in this region, is admirably suited for sheep raising, and he is a recognized leader in this region. In politics he is a democrat.

On October 3, 1894 Mr. Lewis was married to Ethel Ashford, born in Missouri, a daughter of Noah and Rachel Jane (Ward) Ashford. Noah Ashford was born in Virginia in 1839, and died in 1914, while his wife was born in Kentucky in 1840, and died in April, 1919. Seven daughters and five sons were born to Mr. and Mrs. Ashford, of whom six are living, Mrs. Lewis being the youngest of the family. Until he was sixteen years old Mr. Ashford remained in his native state. He then came to Missouri with his parents, and after reaching maturity engaged in farming and stockraising in Marion County, Missouri. From there he went to Shelby County in the same state in 1900 and continued his agricultural operations for a year. He then came to Montana and was in the sheep business for a time, but finally retired, and spent his last years at Bozeman, Montana, where he died. From the time he cast his first vote he gave his support to the democratic party. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis have two daughters, namely: Veria Mace, who married Frank S. Scofield, a cattleman of Montana; and Beulah Arrilla, who is attending school at White Sulphur Springs. Mrs. Lewis was appointed postmistress at Flint on their ranch by Postmaster General Hitchcock in 1907, and held the office until 1915, when she resigned. Both Mr. and Mrs. Lewis are very well known in Meagher County, and they hold the confidence and respect of their neighbors, by whom they are held in high regard.

Byrd H. Edwards. Among the settlers of Montana of the early eighties one of the men of the Powder River country who is still actively engaged in ranching and whose experiences have been numerous, interesting and varied is Byrd H. Edwards. He has been a resident of this locality since 1881, in which year his parents came into Montana, his father, John Edwards, stopping on Powder River. Byrd H. at this time was a lad of less than thirteen years, having been born December 5, 1868, in Christian County, Illinois.

The paternal grandfather of Mr. Edwards, Banager Edwards, was a blacksmith by trade and a native of Vermont, where he spent his entire life. He had three sons: Harvey, who died in Nebraska; Albert, who passed away in Vermont; and John. The youngest of his father's sons, John Edwards, was born at Guilford Center, Vermont, in 1837, and on reaching manhood left Vermont and went to the South, where he was engaged in stage driving and carrying the United States mail and officials of the Government from St. John to St. Augustine. During the Civil war, and possibly as a consequence of the outbreak thereof, he left the South and went to Illinois, where he was located in the locality of Assumption, Christian County, as a farmer. Leaving that region, he migrated to Washington Territory in December, 1880, and there bought his sheep and trailed them at once to Montana from Walla Walla. His route east was through Boise City, Idaho, and the family put in the summer of 1881 on the journey, reaching the locality of Powder River in the fall. Mr. Edwards had two bands of sheep, approximating 4,500 head of half-bloods. He closed out his flock in 1887 and went on east to Nebraska, where he became a farmer in Clay County, but subsequently returned to Powder River and started his sons Byrd H. and Merton M. in the sheep business and was identified with this region up to the time of his passing away in 1907. He lived a quiet life without participating in the political affairs of his locality, although he voted, and as a republican. Mr. Edwards married a Vermont lady, Harriet Franklin, a daughter of Jedediah Franklin, of one of the old families of New England. Mrs. Edwards still survives at the age of seventy-seven years. Their children were: Byrd H., of this notice; Merton, who is a sheepman of Carter County, Montana; and Al, a Powder River ranchman.

Byrd H. Edwards went to school everywhere that

BYRD H. EDWARDS AND WIFE

his parents lived as he grew to manhood, and Miles City, Montana, was the principal place, although he finished his education at Harvard, Nebraska. He stayed with his parents until attaining his majority and then removed from Nebraska to Wyoming, where he spent one year as a mill hand. From that state he came to Montana in the fall of 1893, and was a sheep shearer for a time. Mr. Edwards lived in the Pilgrim Creek locality for several years before the Government surveys were run, and filed upon his homestead at the mouth of Pilgrim Creek about 1907. Upon his claim he built a log house of two rooms and for a time "batched" and tended his flock of sheep. He began handling half-bloods, and before the range was closed to him was running three ewe bands in addition to his cattle, and his surplus stock was shipped to the popular market at Omaha, loading at times at Belle Fourche and again at Miles City. Mr. Edwards closed out his sheep eventually, but has continued his cattle, principally the Herefords, and his brand is "5W" on the right ribs.

Mr. Edwards has served publicly only as judge of elections. His friendship for the cause of education was exemplified when he conducted an independent school for three years before the county established one, and the little log cabin which he built is still utilized as a schoolhouse. His interest in politics has been limited and somewhat passive, although he votes the republican ticket nationally and is an approachable man and one who enjoys the companionship of his fellows.

At Harvard, Nebraska, in July, 1897, Mr. Edwards was united in marriage with Miss Myrtle Colburn, whose father was George Colburn. She was born in Wisconsin in 1877, and died July 7, 1915. There were six children in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, namely: Clay, Nellie, Johnnie, Ogden, Dale and Wade. All the children have been given good educational opportunities and the two eldest have attended school beyond the home district, Clay attending the high school at Des Moines, Iowa, and Nellie attending the Spearfish Normal School.

Robert Roy Black, a farmer and ranchman of Valley County, whose residence is adjacent to Hinsdale, is one of the old settlers of this part of the state, and a man who is held in the highest esteem by all who have the honor of his acquaintance. He was born in Jefferson County, Iowa, October 29, 1874, a son of William G. and Rachel (Stever) Black, natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania, respectively. William G. Black was a son of Moses Black, whose remote ancestors came to the United States from Scotland many generations ago. Members of the Black family served in the American Revolution, and William G. Black served for a short period in the Union army during the war between the states, enlisting from Iowa, to which state he had migrated some time previously. During the greater part of his active life he was engaged in operating sawmills and dealing in timber land. His death occurred when he was sixty-two years old, in 1892, his widow surviving him for about a year, when she, too, passed away, aged sixty-one years. In politics he was a stanch republican, but he never cared to participate in public life. He was the father of the following children: Moses F., who lives at Creston, Iowa; Alleta, who is the wife of William Laughlin, of Blackwell, Oklahoma; Bessie, who is the wife of Dr. R. W. Sanders, of Hale Center, Texas; John F., who is of Corpus Christi, Texas; Mrs. Floyd K. Laughlin, who died at Fairfield, Iowa; Guy, who lives at Roseburg, Oregon; and Robert Roy, who is the youngest born.

Robert Roy Black, generally known as Roy Black, grew to manhood in his native county, and received his educational training in its public schools and through a business course at Washington, Iowa. He remained at home, assisting his parents, and finally he and his brother John bought the homestead, but later sold it and brought their capital to Montana. His connection with this region began in 1899, when he came here to engage in the stock business, bringing with him some Shorthorn heifers, which he located on Willow Creek, twenty miles north of Hinsdale, and this bunch was the nucleus of his cattle business, in which he has since continued, changing to the White Face strain, which has proven to be the hardiest stock for this region. Mr. Black has confined himself to producing for the market, and his shipments cover many years to the Chicago market. He adopted the brand "J lazy R," which he places on the left ribs.

In addition to his cattle another feature of his stock business is his horse industry, many high-grade Percherons having been produced on his ranch, some of them reaching from 1,200 to 1,600 pounds. During the late war he furnished the French government with a number of these horses. Recently, the demand decreasing, he has not been so active in this industry. Since Mr. Black came into this region the range conditions have changed to a remarkable degree. Then there was hardly a fence to be seen or encountered in crossing the prairies, while now practically all of the country has been fenced off.

Mr. Black took his homestead where he "squatted" with his first bunch of cattle, and during the more than a score of years he has been in this region he has developed a ranch on Willow Creek of more than 10,000 acres. Eagle Creek and Rock Creek also pass through his ranch, and, although at one time there were 1,000 acres broken, it proved so unprofitable a farm that it has been permitted to revert to the range. The call for more wheat during the war caused Mr. Black to exert himself in order to raise more of this staple, and in order to do so he plowed up sod and contributed in this way to the cultivation of his ranch lands.

Mr. Black's first home in Montana was the proverbial log cabin of one room, with dirt roof and floor, and he occupied it with his brother John, who was associated with him as a partner in the stock business. This brother was accidentally disabled permanently, but continued a factor in the business for some years. In time Mr. Black erected a frame house, added a substantial barn, later destroyed by fire, and made the ranch his home until 1918, when he moved to Hinsdale for a year. He then moved to his present farm, which is three miles northeast of the town.

The Black farm is partly an irrigation proposition. It is under a corporation ditch, the Rock Canal Company, and some 800 of the 1,440 acres are under cultivation. This property is handsomely improved, the bungalow residence, splendid barn, machine shed and other buildings being of modern design and construction. These improvements make the Black ranch one of the best along the Milk River.

On November 9, 1912, Mr. Black was married at Woodburn, Iowa, to Miss Mary B. Wing, who was born at Morris, Illinois, August 3, 1880, but was reared in Iowa. She is a daughter of Rev. F. A. Wing, who belongs to the Wing Clan of Sandwich, Massachusetts, where the original four Wing brothers settled as English emigrants during the Colonial epoch of the country. Mr. Wing was married to Elizabeth Thompson, and their children were as follows: Mrs. Black, who is the eldest; Mrs. Pearl Barger, of Woodburn, Iowa; Clara, who homesteaded in Valley County, Montana, and died here; and Forrest, who lives at Woodburn, Iowa. Mrs. Black was graduated from the normal school of Cedar Falls, Iowa, and for fifteen years was one of the popular educators of Iowa and Montana, her last work being done in the schools of Hinsdale, where she spent three years. Mr. and Mrs. Black have two children, namely: Robert Wing and John Wing. Mr. Black cast his first presidential vote for William McKinley in 1896, and has remained in the ranks of the republican party ever since. A Mason, he has taken the thirty-second degree, and is also a member of the Mystic Shrine at Helena, Montana.

A man of unusual force of character, he has steadily forged ahead, gradually adapting his business to meet the changing conditions as the open range was given over to the settlers. That he has succeeded as he has is due to his grit, determination and broad vision, and he is proud of the fact that while he has progressed he has been of use in his community, and that his improvements are an asset to his neighborhood as well as to his own estate.

JAMES A. DENNISON, the leading contractor in painting and decorating at Great Falls, has been a resident of Montana for over thirty years. He started life a poor man, and by persistent industry has achieved the best rewards of success and an honored position in his community.

He was born at Salem in Washington County, New York, March 30, 1855, son of Andrew and Jane (Clark) Dennison. His father was born in Ireland and came to this country when a young man, the voyage on the sailing ship requiring seven weeks and three days. For a time he remained in New York City and then went to Washington County, New York, where he lived out his life as an industrious farmer. He died at the age of sixty-five. His wife was a native of Scotland and died at the age of sixty-eight years and thirteen days. Of their 13 children James A. was the seventh son. His father cast a vote for Abraham Lincoln for president.

James A. Dennison received his early education in New York and Ohio. At the age of fourteen he left home and began working as a farm hand in New York. At eighteen he moved to Ohio, worked on a farm and in a nursery for about a year, and then invested his modest capital in a stock of notions and for the next three years traveled over the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, selling his stock to the retail trade. Returning to Ravenna, Ohio, he married and for about a year worked on a farm. He and his wife then went to Michigan, where he used his team to haul cordwood, and Mrs. Dennison also contributed to the support of their household by husking corn. With her wages she bought a young calf, and that proved an important part of their capital in farming. In 1888 Mr. and Mrs. Dennison came to Billings, Montana, where he was engaged in the saloon business until 1894. Since the latter year his home has been in Great Falls. He was employed in the smelters until 1899, and since then for twenty years has been a contracting painter and decorator. He now has a well equipped store on Fifth Street, stocked with a complete supply of paints, wall paper and other commodities used in his trade. Mr. Dennison is a republican in politics.

February 16, 1877, he married Alice Calvin. She was born in Berrien County, Michigan, a daughter of Orin B. and Maria (Allen) Calvin, both natives of Pennsylvania. Her father went to Michigan when a young man and as a carpenter built many houses and barns in the southern part of the state. Mrs. Dennison was the second in a family of three sons and one daughter, two of whom are still living.

JOHN T. LOUCKS. The mercantile interests of Froid are in the hands of capable men who take a pride in supplying the needs of their customers and keeping their stocks abreast of the times, and among them one worthy of special mention is John T. Loucks, who has been numbered among the business men of this place since 1911, expending his establishment during this period as the town has grown.

John T. Loucks was born at Avoca, New York, on April 4, 1869, a son of William and Mary (Shults) Loucks, both born near Albany, New York, in the Mohawk Valley. They were farming people during the active period of their lives, and the mother survives and makes her home at Avoca, but the father died in 1904, aged seventy-eight years. William Loucks was a son of Henry A. Loucks, also a native of New York State, and a life-long farmer. He was descended from one of the first families to settle in New York from Holland. Henry A. Loucks married a Miss Cook, and their children were as follows: Margaret, who married Mathew Fox; Kate, who married Henry Gray; John, who spent his life in Steuben County, New York; William, who was the father of John T.; Nancy, who married Thomas Zilly; Maria, who married Wesley Calkins; Amanda, who married John H. Shaver; and Lucinda, who married Reuben Parkhill.

Mary Shults, mother of John T. Loucks, was a daughter of Josiah and Katie (Nellis) Shults, both families being of Holland descent and long establishment in the Empire State. All were engaged in agricultural occupations and were most worthy people who bore their full share of the civil and military burden of their times. William Loucks and his wife became the parents of the following children: Wesley C. and Clark D., both of whom are residents of Avoca, New York; Belle, who is Mrs. W. H. Dygart, of Wheeler, New York; Kate, who is the widow of Charles E. Peck, of Elkton, South Dakota; Maggie, who is a resident of Avoca, New York; John T., whose name heads this review; and Walter P., who is a resident of Buffalo, New York.

John T. Loucks was reared on the home farm of which he continued to be a factor until past his majority, and received a schooling of the common sort. Leaving the parental roof for the first time he came West and spent six years as an employe in a flouring mill in Elkton, South Dakota, and then returned home, carrying with him the savings from these years of labor. Mr. Loucks joined a brother in conducting a small clothing and men's furnishings store at Avoca, but having become accustomed to the broader life of the West he found he could not be content in the East, and so once more left New York, this time selecting Bowbells, North Dakota, when in 1906 he again came West. For some 4½ years he was engaged in business at that point as a general merchant and made good there, but his ambition was not satisfied and he began looking about him for a new location. In 1911 he found what he wanted in the promising little Village of Froid, Montana, and came to it, and for the past nine years has been devoting himself to the building up of the business house he established, which ranks among the leading mercantile establishments of this region, and commands an excellent trade.

Coming to manhood's estate under the political influence of his father, John T. Loucks is a democrat, his father always having adhered to that party, and by it was elected to some local offices. John T. Loucks, following in his father's footsteps, cast his first presidential ballot for Grover Cleveland in 1892, and has not missed a presidential election since with the exception of 1904, when he did not feel he could conscientiously support either candidate of the two old-line parties. He is a member of the City Council of Froid, contributing his influence toward the incorporation of the town, and was active in the controversy which resulted in the creation of Roosevelt County, he being in favor of that action.

Mr. Loucks was married in Steuben County, New York, in February, 1899, to Miss May Wagner, born at Avoca, New York, a daughter of Lewis C. and Eliza (Shults) Wagner. Mrs. Loucks also comes from an old-established New York family and her people have been associated with the agricultural development of the Empire State. She is the only daughter in the family of her parents, her brothers being as follows: Homer, Orrin, Guy, Walter and Clarence. Mr. and Mrs. Loucks have had the following children born to them: Laura and Kathleen, both of whom are attending the State Normal School of Valley City, North Dakota; Ruth, who died when five years of age; and John T., Jr., who was born May 19, 1918. Mr. Loucks belongs to Minot Lodge, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, which he joined in 1908. His commodious residence at Froid is one of ten rooms with basement, and is supplied with a furnace and other modern improvements. It would be difficult to find a family which stands higher in general estimation than that one bearing the name of Loucks. Mr. and Mrs. Loucks are generous to a fault, and there are few movements for the betterment of the community or the assisting of the unfortunate which do not have their hearty and substantial support. Their comfortable home is open to their friends and is oftentimes the scene of pleasant social gatherings. Mr. Loucks has made his own way in the world and has every reason to be content with what he has accomplished, for he has not only succeeded in a material way somewhat beyond the ordinary, but he has also gained and held the confidence of his fellow citizens and the warm regard of a number of personal friends not only at Froid but in every community in which he has made his home.

Sarah E. Roebuck, of Whitefish, is one of the most interesting women in that section of Montana, and despite her advanced years keeps closer in touch with world affairs than many younger people.

Mrs. Roebuck before her marriage was Sarah E. Williams and was born in Licking County, Ohio, a daughter of Zophar and Eliza (Pumphrey) Williams. Her great-grandmother was a niece of Oliver Cromwell. Miss Williams was married in Mercer County, Ohio. She had three sons: Charles McKendree, James Watson and William Albert. Her son Charles was educated in the high school at Van Wert, Ohio, and is married. James married Elsie G. Cox, of Canton, Ohio, and has a son, Frederick, now a wireless operator on a steamship plying between San Francisco and Manila. William Albert, a resident of Hinsdale, Illinois, married Louise Huss and has a daughter, Rozella.

Mrs. Roebuck came West in 1903, locating at Kalispell, and kept house for her son Charles at Kalispell. Later she moved to Whitefish, when that was still a very small and isolated village. She has known Montana through an interesting period of its development, and is familiar with the history of Whitefish from its very beginning. She is a devoted member of the Methodist Church. Mrs. Roebuck's grandmother rode horseback over the Alleghany Mountains from Newark, New Jersey, carrying a babe in her arms, to her new home in Ohio. Mrs. Roebuck is a member of the Easter Star and in politics is a republican. While in Ohio she taught school eighteen years, having charge of the primary department at Van Wert, Ohio, at one time. After coming to Montana she opened a kindergarten school.

Three members of the Roebuck family came to this country from England. One branch of the family settled in Chicago, and representing this branch was a member of the great mail order house, Sears, Roebuck & Company.

When eighty-four years of age Mrs. Roebuck walked to Whitefish to attend the Chautauqua of 1919. She is a constant reader, especially of politics, and is an enthusiastic advocate of the League of Nations. She has kept a running commentary of her own life and events connected therewith, and has it arranged in chapters or sections, each section covering a period of ten years.

Archibald W. Mahon. In March, 1911, Mr. Mahon became state engineer of Montana, but resigned from that office April 1, 1920, to enter as a partner in the Western Construction Company of Helena, Montana, general contractors in this state. He is a man of seasoned experience and tested abilities as a civil engineer, and was trained for his profession while living in the East. He was born near Rochester, Monroe County, New York, April 3, 1869. His father, Alderman D. Mahon, was born in Indiana in 1844, was reared in that state, and in 1861 enlisted in the 47th Indiana Infantry. He was all through the war, in all the battles in which his regiment took part, including the Siege of Vicksburg and Fort Donelson. Soon after the war he went to Monroe County, New York, was married there and settled on a farm. Later he established the Brockport *Democrat*, a newspaper at Brockport, New York, and from there moved his home to New York City. For several years he was a traveling salesman out of New York and later engaged in the brokerage business. He died in New York City in 1906. He was a democrat and a member of the Masonic Fraternity. Alderman D. Mahon married Miss Janette Janes, who was born in Michigan in 1846 and is now living with her only surviving child at Helena.

Archibald W. Mahon acquired his early education in the public schools of Rochester. He served a long apprenticeship at surveying and engineering with a firm at Rochester, and did a great deal of municipal work. For two years he was with the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg Railway as transit man and draftsman. For the thirty years past his experience has been in the Northwest, most of the time in Montana. In 1891 he went to Sioux Falls, South Dakota, where he served as deputy county surveyor. He then became resident engineer for the Great Northern Railway in extension work with headquarters at Sioux Falls. In September, 1893, Mr. Mahon came to Montana, first locating in Harlem, thence moving to Glasgow, and subsequently to Helena, where the general offices of his company are located. He was appointed county surveyor of Valley County, and in the fall of 1894 was elected to that office and re-elected in 1896. He held office until 1898. In the meantime, in 1895, he was appointed engineer and superintendent of irrigation of the Fort Belknap Reservation in Choteau County, now Blaine County. That work required much of his time until 1897. In 1898 Mr. Mahon was chosen to represent Valley County in the State Senate, was re-elected in 1902, and in 1906 received another nomination but declined to make the campaign. He was an able and vigilant representative of his county in the Senate during the sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth sessions.

In 1906 Mr. Mahon resumed his private practice and gave all his time to engineering and irrigation work, with home in Glasgow until 1911. He received his first appointment to the office of state engineer by Governor Morris, and entered upon his official duties at Helena in March, 1911. Governor Stewart reappointed him in 1915, and for a third term in 1919. Each term is for four years. Mr. Mahon is secretary and treasurer of the Glasgow Land and Water Company at Glasgow, and owns a modern home in that city.

Immediately after America entered the war with Germany in 1917 Montana was called upon by the Western Department of the United States Army for a military reconnaissance of the state. As the man best qualified by technical experience and also by office for that task, Mr. Mahon was appointed and performed the service in addition to his duties as state engineer. In recognition of the work the title of Military Intelligence Officer with the rank of major in the National Guards of Montana was bestowed upon him.

The new Highway Commission Law of Montana went into effect in 1917, and Governor Stewart chose Mr. Mahon as a member of the commission. He was elected a member of its executive committee. He served as secretary of the commission, but resigned those duties on January 15, 1920.

In Mr. Mahon, Montana Masonry has one of its distinguished members and officials. He has held many of the highest offices in the different branches of Masonry. His lodge affiliation is with North Star Lodge, No. 46, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Glasgow. He is a past high priest of Glasgow Chapter, No. 17, Royal Arch Masons, is deputy thrice illustrious master of Helena Council, No. 1, Royal and Select Masons, is a past commander of Glasgow Commandery, No. 13, Knights Templar, is a past potentate of Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Helena, and is a member of Helena Consistory, No. 3, and is an honorary member of the Supreme Council of the Thirty-third Degree. He has served as venerable master of the Lodge of Perfection, as commander of the Council of Kadosh, is now preceptor of the Consistory, is past grand high priest of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the state, and is a past grand commander of the Grand Commandery, Knights Templar, of the state.

Mr. Mahon is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and also of the Sons of Veterans. Politically he is a democrat.

In 1904, at Glasgow, Montana, he married Frances G. Hoyt, who was born at St. Paul, Minnesota, and died at Glasgow in 1907, leaving two children, Hobart H., born August 8, 1907, and Archibald Warham, Jr., born January 10, 1906, but the younger died February 26, 1913. In 1909, at St. Paul, Mr. Mahon married for his present wife Miss Ocie M. Hazzard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Hazzard. Her father is a distinguished resident of St. Paul and is secretary of the Historical Society of Minnesota. Mrs. Mahon is a graduate in domestic science from the Lewis Institute of Chicago.

Peter Arena, proprietor of the Union Hotel of Whitefish, is an excellent example of what can be accomplished by one of foreign birth under the beneficent influences afforded by the United States, the most generous of countries to its adopted sons. Mr. Arena was born on the Island of Sicily, Italy, a son of Frank and Gratia Arena. In 1886, when he was twenty-three years old, Peter Arena came to the United States, and in 1888 located in the State of Washington, where he was engaged in a hotel business. Coming to Flathead County in 1890, he opened a bakery, continuing in that line of business for sixteen years, but in 1904 came to Whitefish and established his present hotel, which has become a popular one.

Before leaving his native land Mr. Arena was married, but his wife died after bearing him two sons and one daughter, namely: Frank, Orazio and Concetta. His sons were killed in an earthquake, but his daughter survived and was married and is now living on the Island of Sicily. During the great earthquake in Sicily, when so many of the inhabitants were killed or injured and property was destroyed, Frank was killed outright and Orazio was so injured that he died afterward from the effects, leaving two children, Peter and Mary.

Having achieved a fair measure of prosperity, Mr. Arena now desires to bring his orphaned grandchildren to live with him and grow up amid American surroundings and be educated in the excellent schools here. If he is granted the passport for which he has applied he proposes returning to Sicily and after a visit among his old friends to come back here and bring little Peter and Mary with him.

Mr. Arena's prosperity has not come to him without hard, unremitting work and strict economy. For years he labored, scarcely taking time for needful rest, but now that he has some leisure he feels that he wants to share his good fortune with those of his own flesh and blood. The people of Whitefish appreciate his good points and his entire reliability, and have patronized his hotel in the past and will continue to do so in the future, for it renders excellent service at a fair price. Men like Mr. Arena are desirable additions to any community, for they set an example of industry and close application to business that is well worth following.

David G. Browne, a resident of Fort Benton for forty years, gained his first prominence in the Territory of Montana as a factor in the old time transportation industry, as manager and owner of the enterprises that performed the great bulk of transporting goods in and out of the territory prior to the coming of railways. Mr. Browne, who had many other distinctions to his credit, as a merchant, banker, and public official, passed away on the 10th of December, 1919.

For his early equipment he had only the assets of a strong mind and earnest resolution, largely an inheritance from his Scotch ancestors. He did the duty that lay nearest, was willing to accept responsibilities, and in the Old West proved not only a man among men, but a leader.

He was born in a modest home near Belfast, Ireland, January 16, 1859, and his school education was concluded in his fourteenth year. For two or three years after that his work brought him knowledge as an accountant and bookkeeper. At the age of seventeen he came to the United States, joining an uncle in the Territory of Utah. He was soon made agent for the Wells Fargo and Company Express at Kelton, Utah, and during the following year made use of his position to acquire a practical knowledge of the transportation industry of the Far West.

In 1878, resigning his position in the express office, he became conductor of a mule train, and

David G. Browne

in charge of one of these freighting units made his first trips into Montana from Corinne, Utah. Soon afterward he bought the necessary equipment and became proprietor of a mule team outfit, bought a second outfit within a year, and when he established his home at Fort Benton in 1880 he was owner of four 12-mule teams and their necessary equipment. Mr. Browne was one of the leading operators of transportation in that region of Montana from 1879 to 1885.

In the meantime many other responsibilities rapidly accumulated, and only a man of real executive genius could have handled them so successfully. In the spring of 1881 he took charge of the local office of W. S. Wetzel and Company, merchants at Fort Benton. In 1882 he acquired a monopoly of the ferry business at Fort Benton. In 1883 he was appointed assignee of Wetzel and Company, and handled the affairs of that house so that the business was wound up to the complete satisfaction of all the creditors.

For a number of years Mr. Browne handled many important Government contracts, one of the first being a hay contract at Fort Assiniboine in 1883. He also handled Government transportation contracts in Montana, Wyoming and Nebraska, and was highly commended by Government authorities for the prompt and efficient manner with which he supplied such military posts as Assiniboine, Maginnis, Shaw and Custer.

Like nearly all the pioneer business men of Montana, Mr. Browne engaged in ranching. He was manager and one of the principal owners of the Bar Eleven Cattle Company. At an early date in his Montana career he also became interested in banking, helping establish the Bank of Northern Montana at Fort Benton in 1886. He was also one of the founders of the Stockmen's National Bank at Fort Betnon, which afterward became one of the largest banking organizations in the Northwest. Mr. Browne acquired a large amount of stock, was prominent as a director from the beginning, and for a number of years served as active president.

David G. Browne had the unique distinction of serving more than a quarter of a century as a memher of the State Democratic Central Committee of Montana. He was a delegate to the National Convention at Chicago in 1892 when Cleveland was nominated. In 1893 President Cleveland made him collector of customs for Montana and Idaho at Fort Benton, and he followed that office upon its removal to Great Falls in 1896, and made his home in that city until 1901. The ability with which he served in this position is sufficiently proved by the fact that he was retained during the first term of President McKinley. Mr. Browne in 1891 was appointed as one of the Montana Board of Managers for the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago. Many times he was honored by the people of his home locality, serving as alderman of Fort Benton, as commissioner of Choteau County, and in return for these honors he steadily directed his personal influence and large resources to movements and enterprises promoting the welfare and progress of his home city and state.

Mr. Browne's first wife was Emma Wright, who died in 1891. In 1895 he married Miss Antoinette Van Hook, of Washington, Dictrict of Clumbia. Mr. Browne had two sons by his first wife, David G., of Los Angeles and R. Fred, of Fort Benton.

Rae J. Lemert. A man of versatile talent, energetic and progressive, Rae J. Lemert, of Helena, holds a place of prominence in the business and political affairs of city, county and state. A native of Ohio, he was born December 12, 1866, in Napoleon, Henry County, a son of Beverly W. Lemert and grandson of Leroy Lemert. Genealogical records extant show that his ancestry is one which has long been prominently identified with American history, he being a lineal descendant on his father's side of Jean Paul Lemert, a Huguenot pastor of Paris, France, in 1572, and of Sir Thomas Lyttleton, Baron Lyttleton, of Worcestershire, England, a descendant of Edward III, the lineage being traced through the Baron's daughter, Catherine Lyttleton, who married John Adams, and subsequently settled in Charles County, Maryland, in colonial days, where their son John, one of the ancestors of Mr. Lemert, was born.

Lewis Lemert, great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, spent his entire life in Paris, Virginia, where he owned a large plantation and a grist mill, both of which he operated successfully. He married Elizabeth Glascock, a daughter of Peter Glascock, a Welsh sea captain, who immigrated to America about 1760, settling in Virginia, where he founded the towns of Paris, Upperville and Circleville. Lewis Lemert was a man of prominence, and for many years was steward of the estates of President George Washington. He was a son of Laban Lemert, a native of Alsace-Lorraine, and a descendant of Jean Paul Lemert, the Huguenot pastor to whom reference was made above. He came with his wife to Virginia about 1762, and spent his remaining years in Paris, that state.

Leroy Lemert was born and reared in Paris, Virginia, and was engaged in agricultural pursuits during his lifetime, owning and managing a large plantation in that vicinity. His wife, whose maiden name was Lucy Ellen Green, was a daughter of George Green, of Fauquier County, Virginia, and granddaughter of Moses Green, who served in the Revolutionary war as lieutenant of a company of Virginia troops. George Green married Ann Adams, a daughter of Josias Adams, owner of upwards of 10,000 acres of land in Virginia, and granddaughter of one John Adams, a native of Charles County, Maryland. She was a great-granddaughter of John Adams, Sr., who was born at Hagley Hall, Worcestershire, England, and was a grandson of Thomas, Baron Lyttleton, whose daughter Catherine was his mother.

Beverly W. Lemert was born in September, 1836, in Elizabethtown, Licking County, Ohio, in the village that was named in honor of his grandmother, Elizabeth (Glascock) Lemert. Beginning life for himself as a merchant in Napoleon, Ohio, he remained there a few years, removing in 1870 to Erie, Neosho County, Kansas, in pioneer days. At the end of eighteen months he located at Osage Mission, now Saint Paul, Kansas, and was there engaged in the practice of law until 1887, when he removed to Garden City, Kansas, where he continued as a lawyer until 1900. Coming in that year to Helena, Montana, he has since lived retired from active business.

At the outbreak of the Civil war Beverly W. Lemert enlisted as a private for a period of three months, and subsequently became captain of Company A, Seventy-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he served under Colonel Wood until the close of the conflict, when he was mustered out with the rank of major. He took part in many of the more important engagements of the war, including among others the battles at Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Shiloh, Fredericksburg and the battle of Arkansas Post, where he was seriously wounded and where a majority of the memhers of his company gave up their lives. A stanch republican in politics, he served as county attorney of Neosho County, Kansas, in the '70s. He belongs to the

Christian Church, and is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. He married Sobie S. Powell, who was born in Napoleon, Ohio, in 1843. Rae J. Lemert, the subject of this sketch, is their only child.

Leaving the public schools of Osage Mission, Kansas, before attaining the age of sixteen years, Rae J. Lemert taught in the rural schools of Neosho County, Kansas, two years. During that time he learned the printer's trade, and was subsequently manager and editor of the Neosho County Journal until 1886, and the following year was city editor of the Fort Scott Daily Monitor at Fort Scott, Kansas. Going to Garden City, Kansas, in 1887, he read law in his father's office, and having been admitted to the bar in 1888 continued there in partnership with his father for a year. Locating at Pueblo, Colorado, in the spring of 1889, Mr. Lemert there founded the Security Abstract Company, and in its management built up the largest abstract and farm loan business in that section of the state.

Disposing of his interest in the company in 1896, Mr. Lemert resumed his profession as a journalist, remaining in Pueblo until 1899, when he entered the United States Land Office at Salt Lake City, becoming supervisor of the mineral claims division and examiner of mineral land titles. Transferred to Helena, Montana, in the autumn of 1900, he served in the surveyor general's office a few months, resigning the position to become telegraph editor and proofreader on the Montana Daily Record, a newly established paper. In 1904 Mr. Lemert established a chemical manufacturing plant, known as the Montana Chemical Company, with which he was officially associated for two years. Selling his interest in the business in 1906, he bought the Union Steam Laundry plant of Helena, reincorporated it as the Domestic Laundry, and was its president and principal stockholder until 1916, when he took charge of the publicity of the anti-saloon campaign for the State of Montana. On March 17, 1917, Mr. Lemert was appointed state accountant of Montana, and has since filled the position ably and most satisfactorily. In this capacity he is in charge of the compilation and conduct of the state budget, and also has supervision of the accounting systems and of the finances of the fourteen state institutions. He is a certified public accountant, noted for his accuracy and prompt attention to all matters brought to his notice.

While Mr. Lemert had but limited early educational advantages, he has been a constant student all his life, and is a splendid representative of the self-educated men of our times. He has one of the finest libraries in Montana, the Masonic portion of it being one of the five largest, and the most complete private collection, in the United States. He has about 8,000 volumes in his library, the publications being in ten languages.

Politically Mr. Lemert is affiliated with the republican party. Fraternally he is a member, and a past master, of King Solomon's Lodge, No. 9, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; of Helena Chapter, No. 2, Royal Arch Masons; of Helena Council, No. 1, Royal and Select Masters, of which he is past thrice illustrious master; a charter member and a past master of Helena Consistory, No. 3, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite; a member of Algeria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and has the distinction of being a thirty-third degree Mason. He is also a member, and past grand, of Montana Lodge, No. 1, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a member, and past president, of Helena Aerie, No. 16, Fraternal Order of Eagles. Religiously he is a member of the First Baptist Church of Helena, and a liberal contributor towards its support.

In May, 1901, at Helena, Mr. Lemert was united in marriage with Florence M. Smith, a woman of culture and refinement, who was graduated from the University of Utah with the degree of Bachelor of Science. She is an accomplished musician, and an artist, skillful with pen and brush, and for many years taught painting in its various branches. Her father, a pioneer merchant of Salt Lake City, lived there retired from business cares several years prior to his death. He married Katherine Smith, who, although of the same name, was not a relative. She has also passed to the life beyond. Mr. and Mrs. Lemert have a beautiful residence at 1042 Breckinridge Street, where the latchstring is ever out. They have no children.

Wilbur Fisk Sanders. The best index to the career of Wilbur Fisk Sanders is the history of Montana Territory. The story of the founding of the state and the influence of the late Colonel Sanders converge at so many points that it is almost as difficult to write a biography without trespassing upon the field of history as it would be to tell the history of Montana without repeated reference to one of its most striking and stalwart figures.

Wilbur Fisk Sanders was born at Leon, Cattaraugus County, New York, May 2, 1834, son of Ira and Freedom (Edgerton) Sanders, the former a native of Rhode Island and the latter of Connecticut. His father was a devout Methodist and named his son for a renowned champion of the faith in New England, and the son was thoroughly schooled in theology and the Bible. His knowledge and apt quotation of Biblical literature was surpassed by few learned clergymen. He acquired a public school education, had taught before he was twenty, and at that time, in 1854, moved to Akron Ohio, where he continued teaching and studied law under his uncle, Hon. Sidney Edgerton. He was admitted to the bar in 1856 and for several years practiced with Mr. Edgerton. When Mr. Edgerton was elected to Congress in 1858 Mr. Sanders was left to look after the business of the firm.

He closed his law office in April, 1861, recruited and organized a battery of artillery and a company of infantry, and was commissioned lieutenant in the battery. In October, 1861, he was transferred to the Sixty-Fourth Ohio Infantry, and appointed adjutant. He was in the battle of Pittsburg Landing and other engagements of his command. On account of physical disability he was compelled to resign his commission August 10, 1862, and then returned to Akron.

About that time President Lincoln appointed Sidney Edgerton chief justice of the Supreme Court of Idaho, and it was at the urgent invitation of Mr. Edgerton that Mr. Sanders left Akron June 1, 1863, bound for that remote district of the Northwest vaguely described as the Territory of Idaho. The party consisted of Judge Edgerton and family, Mr. Sanders with wife and two children, and several others. At Omaha, Nebraska, the terminus of the railroad, they transferred to a wagon train drawn by oxen, and after a journey of more than three months beset with hardships and imminent danger from Indians, they reached the mining camp of Bannack, September 18th. The season then being well advanced, they delayed their further progress to Lewiston, the capital of Idaho, and as a result the travelers remained in that part of Idaho Territory that eight months later was set off as Montana

Territory. At Bannack Mr. Sanders had a residence and primitive office, and tried his first law case before one of the voluntary organizations known as Miner's Court. In that trial he gained a reputation for eloquence and ability and won a respectable clientage. February 6, 1864, he removed to Virginia City.

In the meantime, in December, 1863, Colonel Sanders had appeared as the prosecuting attorney at the trial of George Ives, one of the chief leaders of the bands of desperadoes and outlaws whose crimes fill the early annals of Montana and brought about the organization of the Montana Vigilantes. It was an act of courage never perhaps surpassed in the history of the West when Colonel Sanders stood up in the presence of scores and hundreds of old and reckless men ready to commit any act for the rescue of the defendant, and eloquently urged the extreme penalty for the assassin and murderer. The story of this trial is one of the most thrilling chapters in the history of the Vigilantes of Montana.

Mr. Sanders served as a member of a committee to urge the establishment of a separate territory comprising the country of Eastern Idaho, and in May, 1864, the Territory of Montana was organized, and Sidney Edgerton was returned as governor. The following October Mr. Sanders was nominated by the union or republican party for territorial delegate, and that was the beginning of his partisan political activities, which eventually earned him the reputation of "the republican war horse" of Montana. He was an exemplar of the old political doctrine, "Do right and take the consequences," and he spoke his thoughts and convictions and earned the respect of friends and enemies, though he was not elected then nor in several subsequent campaigns for territorial delegate. He was a member of the National Republican Convention in 1868, 1872, 1876 and 1884.

As a result of a resolution by the First Legislative Assembly Mr. Sanders was appointed a member of the Commissioners to Codify the Laws of the Territory. In February, 1865, he was elected president pro tem at the first meeting of the corporators to organize the Historical Society of Montana, and a few weeks later was elected president of the permanent organization. This institution was one of the deepest interests of Colonel Sanders the rest of his life. He continued as president until February 1, 1891. His popular title of colonel was due to the commission awarded him by Governor Edgerton in 1865.

Colonel Sanders in September, 1868, removed his residence to Helena. He was elected to represent Lewis and Clark County in the House of Representatives of the Legislative Assembly in 1872, 1874, 1876 and 1878. He was a member of the minority in the Legislature, but his influence in shaping legislation was second to none. The crowning and well deserved honor to his political career came after Montana was admitted to the Union. He was elected by the republicans of the Legislature to the office of United States senator and took his seat in 1890. His term expired March 4, 1893.

Colonel Sanders exercised an important influence upon educational affairs in Montana. At one time he served as school trustee of Helena, and from 1889 until his death was president of the Board of Trustees of the Montana Wesleyan University. At the time of his death he was trustee of the Helena Public Library, and he served as the first president of the Montana Bar Association in 1885. He was a charter member of William English Post, Department of Montana, G. A. R., and was unanimously elected department commander on March 28, 1905. The last public act of his life was drafting the order for the observance of Memorial Day that year. During his early life in Ohio he was affiliated with the Masonic Order and joined the first lodge at Virginia City. He served as grand secretary of the Grand Lodge from 1866 to 1868, and was then elected grand master.

The state and the Legislature performed a singularly appropriate honor when in February, 1905, they gave the name Sanders to a county just created. That honor came only a few weeks before the death of Colonel Sanders, who died at his home in Helena July 7, 1905. He had distinguished himself as the champion of law and order at the very beginning of Montana history, had proved a master workman in building the strong foundations of the commonwealth, and through sixteen years of statehood there had been no abatement of his earnest efforts, his stalwart patriotism, and his devotion to the highest and best interests of his chosen state.

However, it is not the purpose of this brief sketch to analyze his historic services to Montana, nor yet his character as a public leader and lawyer. It will suffice to quote a brief paragraph written by Judge Blake: "Senator Sanders was a leader of the bar and upwards of forty years his resonant voice, with a melodious cadence, was heard by delighted audiences in every hamlet of Montana. It might be Memorial Day or the Fourth of July, a gathering of army comrades or pioneers, the exhibition of a school or the commencement of a university, a meeting for the location or the construction of a railway, the laying of a cornerstone of a church or Masonic Temple, the commemorative rites of an old-timer or the executive of the United States, an assemblage of the bar or a banquet, the Miners' Court, the Justice Court or the Supreme Court. He was ever aggressive and independent, and his battle cry in the heat of the strife was 'No quarter.' In his mind all things were upon the same plane, and he showed the same intense spirit in a ward primary to nominate an alderman, or a national convention to choose a candidate for president of the republic."

In the proceedings of the American Bar Association is also found the following written by Hon. William Scallon: "He was noted for his mastery of the English language and for his eloquence, his power of invective, wit and sarcasm. His keenness of intellect and his powers of speech called forth from Robert G. Ingersoll, to whom he was opposed on the trial of a noted case, the remark that 'Sanders was the keenest blade he had ever crossed.' "

Colonel Sanders married October 27, 1858, Miss Harriet P. Fenn, of Tallmadge, Ohio, daughter of Joseph Fenn and Nancy (Caruthers) Fenn. As noted above, she and two of their children accompanied him to Montana, and she survived his death. The three sons are James U., Wilbur E. and Lewis P. Sanders.

William J. Swan, treasurer of Musselshell County, and one of the men who has made a record for himself in the stock industry, is handling the finances of his office in an efficient and capable manner and winning approval from all with whom he is carrying on transactions. He was born in Goodhue County, Minnesota, November 24, 1890, on the farm of his parents, August and Anna (Olson) Swan. August Swan was born in Sweden, and died in 1896, when only thirty-five years of age. His wife was born in Goodhue County, and died when William J. Swan was an infant. They were married in Minnesota and had two children, Arthur E. and William J. August Swan came to the United States in young manhood, and locating in Goodhue County, Minnesota, was engaged in farming until his death. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. After he obtained his papers of naturalization he espoused the principles of the republican party and continued to vote its ticket as long as he lived.

William J. Swan attended the public schools of Goodhue County and the Minneapolis High School, from which he was graduated in 1908, following which he came to Montana. After spending a year in this state he returned to Minneapolis and entered the law department of the University of Minnesota. However he did not complete his course, only studying for a year, when he came back to Montana and homesteaded in 1911 on Musselshell County land, and began farming and raising horses on his land. In 1917 he branched out in the cattle industry, and made a success of his undertaking. Mr. Swan became a member of Company B, Second Montana Infantry, being mustered into the United States service in June, 1916, and was stationed at Douglas, Arizona, until in November, 1916, when he was mustered out. Almost immediately thereafter he was appointed deputy treasurer of Musselshell County, and in November, 1918, was elected treasurer, taking charge of the office in March, 1919. He was elected on the republican ticket, and is one of the leaders of his party in this section.

On May 25, 1915, Mr. Swan was married to Miss Mino Raridan, who was born in Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Swan have two children, Mary Eileen and Donald Arthur. One of the live young men of the county, Mr. Swan has already proved his worth to his community, and his future is bright, both in a business and political way. He is popular with his fellow citizens, and as they admit his efficiency there is no doubt but that other offices will be offered for his acceptance if he cares to devote himself to the public service.

George Richards Blackwell, of Libby, has been a resident of Montana for more than thirty years and enjoys all the honors of a real pioneer, a man who prospected and explored many sections of the old territory, has helped develop mines, open up new regions to civilization, and has borne a part characteristic of the brave, industrious and hardy pioneers.

Mr. Blackwell was born at Hoboken, New Jersey, May 24, 1852, a son of George R. and Catherine (Walker) Blackwell. His father, a native of London, was a seafaring man for many years, and frequently sailed to the port of San Francisco. After leaving the sea he settled in Yamhill County, Oregon, and homesteaded in Washington County, fourteen miles from Portland. He was killed at Oswego, Oregon, by the falling of a derrick.

George Richards Blackwell at the death of his father was a youth and was appointed to complete his father's homestead entry. At Cottage Grove, in Lane County, Oregon, November 15, 1874, he married Miss Eliza Fields, a native of Missouri and daughter of Martin and Paulina E. (Norris) Fields.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Blackwell located at Gardner, in Douglas County, Oregon, where he was an engineer of the George S. Hensdale Lumber Company. In 1880 he moved his family to Aynesworth, Washington Territory, where he continued in the lumber business; in 1881 went to Columbia County, Washington, and in 1882 to Sprague, Washington, where for four years he was employed by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. In 1886 he went to the Coeur d'Alene district of Idaho and was an erector of mining machinery for a number of years.

In the meantime Mr. Blackwell made an exploring and prospecting tour to Libby Creek, northern Montana, in 1887. While here he discovered the Silver Crown Mine on Granite Creek. He named Granite Creek because of its granite boulders and he named Flower Creek because of the wonderful mass of purple flowers along its banks. During that tour he discovered what is now known as the Blackwell Glacier, one of the wonders of northwestern Montana. Mr. Blackwell sold the Silver Crown Mine in 1889 to the Spokane Milling Company. During the summer of 1887 he was engaged in placer mining on Libby Creek. For many years his interests have been identified with this section of Montana, not only as a miner but as a real pioneer in its substantial development. When he came here there were no railroads, and he blazed a trail from Libby to Granite Creek. Those who pass over that road today can see marks of the trail blazer. During 1887 he and two companions, Ben Tompkins and Mr. Seeley, started out prospecting, and while in camp two other men, John Lee and Isaac Ovens, asked him to pilot them some distance on the road they were following. Telling his companions to await his return, Mr. Blackwell performed the requested service. While he was gone his companions broke camp, but had gone only a little way when they were slain by Indians at the mouth of Wolf Creek.

Mr. Blackwell votes the democratic ticket, and both he and his son are active Masons. For the past ten years he has been deputy sheriff of Lincoln County, and he also served on the City Council two years at Libby. Besides his comfortable home in Libby he owns a valuable ranch of 161 acres on the Kootenai River opposite Jennings.

Mr. and Mrs. Blackwell had three children: George M., Carry Elebith and Vera Lorena, but the daughters died in childhood.

George M. Blackwell, the only son, was well reared and liberally educated, and while a student in the State University of Moscow, Idaho, entered the army, being mustered in September 24, 1918. He was assigned to duty in the Tank Corps Training Camp at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, and received an honorable discharge November 13, 1918. For the past nine years he has been in the Government service as a forest ranger at Libby and is also an expert timber cruiser.

John K. Bramble. In the history of Montana as applying to the professional interests the name of John K. Bramble of Havre occupies a conspicuous place, for through a number of years he has been one of the representative men of affairs—progressive, enterprising and persevering. Such qualities always win success, sooner or later, and to Mr. Bramble they have brought a satisfactory reward for his well directed efforts, and while he has benefited himself and the community in a material way he has also been an influential factor in the educational, political and moral uplift of the community. Mr. Bramble exhibits an unusul versatility in his abilities and accomplishments, for not only has he earned a well-established reputation as a successful lawyer, but he has also proved his ability as a newspaper man, thus exerting a double influence in the community.

John K. Bramble is a native son of the old Buckeye State, having been born at Oak Hill, Meigs County, Ohio, on February 3, 1867. He is the son of Lafayette and Angeline (Blaine) Bramble, both of whom are deceased, the father, who was a native of Virginia, dying in 1912, at the age of eighty-three years, and the mother, who was a native of Ohio, dying at the age of fifty-two years. The subject of this sketch is the sixth in order of birth of the ten children born to these parents and of whom seven are living. Lafayette Bramble was engaged in the general mercantile business at Portland, Ohio, for many years, but for some time prior to his death was retired from active business affairs. In politics he gave his support to the democratic party and for fifty-five years he was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

John K. Bramble was reared under the paternal rooftree and received his educational training in the public schools of Ohio, completing his studies in the Southern Ohio Normal School at Hockingsport, where at the age of sixteen years he had prepared himself for the pedagogical profession. His studies did not cease at that time, however, for he has ever been a wide reader and a close student and has always kept well informed not only on the leading questions of the day, but possesses a technical knowledge of a wide range of subjects, such as the sciences and the classics. At sixteen years of age Mr. Bramble began teaching school, following that vocation for fifteen years. In the meantime he had given serious study to law, and at the age of twenty-five years he was admitted to the bar of Ohio. He engaged in the active practice of that profession at Pomeroy, Ohio, but about a year later, in 1892, came to Montana, locating at Marysville, Lewis and Clarke County, where he remained until 1904, in which year he removed to Havre, where he has since practiced his profession. He enjoys the esteem of his professional brethren to a notable degree and is considered a lawyer of sound judgment and well-rounded knowledge. In 1912 Mr. Bramble acquired the ownership of the Hill County Democrat, one of the strong and influential papers of northern Montana, and of which he has occupied the editorial chair with pronounced success. Mr. Bramble has spoken in no uncertain wisdom on the leading questions of the day, and in local affairs he has ever given his support to every measure which has promised to advance the best interests of the community. He has been prosperous financially in his business affairs and is the owner of the Bramble Block, which he erected in 1915 and which is one of the popular office buildings of the city. He is also the owner of other valuable real estate here.

On July 13, 1918, Mr. Bramble was married to Vallery Rainault, a native of the Dominion of Canada. Politically Mr. Bramble is a strong supporter of the democratic party and takes an active part in public affairs, though not in any sense a seeker after the honors or emoluments of public office. Fraternally he is a member of Havre Lodge No. 1201, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Ever since coming to Havre Mr. Bramble has played a leading part in affairs, and through his persistent efforts he has made for himself a place in connection with the professional energies and activities of life, so that his career offers both lesson and incentive. Because of his success and his high personal character he enjoys to a notable degree the confidence and good will of the entire community.

Albert S. Newcomb. While he was reared in the atmosphere of a Red River Valley farm, Albert S. Newcomb has spent his adult life in commercial and banking affairs, and for eleven years has been a citizen of Montana and a resident of Mondak. He is vice president of the Mondak State Bank.

Mr. Newcomb was born at Hallock in the Red River Valley of Minnesota January 8, 1882. His parents were Thomas B. and Margaret (Thompson) Newcomb. His father, a native of Ontario, Canada, came to the United States about 1877, was married in Minnesota, and for several years was a merchant at Hallock. His only son and child, Albert S., was eleven years of age when the father died, in November, 1882, a young man. His death occurred at Las Cruces, New Mexico. The widowed mother is still living at Hallock, and is one of the oldest residents of that town.

Albert S. Newcomb lives with his mother on a farm, attended country schools, and a short time before reaching his majority left the farm and after two years as a law student at the University of Minnesota he became a clerk in the Kittson County State Bank at Hallock. He was fortunate in finding thus early the business for which his talents seems to have adapted him. From the Hallock Bank he went to the Farmers and Merchants State Bank at St. Vincent as assistant cashier, remaining a year and a half, and for another year was in the collection department of the International Harvester Company, traveling out of Grand Forks as headquarters. This experience he has always considered invaluable to him as a banker.

In January, 1909, Mr. Newcomb came to Mondak and became associated with the organization which at that time took over the old private bank of Delaney Brothers, known as the Yellowstone River Bank, and reorganized as the Mondak State Bank. Mr. Newcomb became assistant cashier. The bank was capitalized at $20,000, and its first officers were David H. Beecher, president; George E. Towle, vice president; R. S. Nutt, cashier; and Albert S. Newcomb, assistant cashier. A change in the official personnel occurred in 1910, when Mr. Towle and Mr. Newcomb bought the interests of Mr. Beecher and Mr. Nutt, Mr. Towle becoming president and Mr. Newcomb cashier. Since 1918 Mr. Newcomb has been vice president, with L. W. Thompson, cashier. The bank at the close of business in 1919 had surplus and undivided profits of $5,000 and average deposits of $150,000.

Mr. Newcomb has other financial and business connections in Montana, being vice president of the First National Bank at Savage and of the Sidney National Bank. While a land owner and to some extent engaged in stock raising, he does not regard himself as a practical farmer. He has used his position as a banker and business man to promote the civic welfare of his community.

Mr. Newcomb married at Minneapolis, Minnesota, August 12, 1909, Miss Florence Kelso. She was born at Grand Rapids, Michigan, though her parents at that time lived in Minnesota. She is one of the four children of William F. and Emma (Kusterer) Kelso. Mrs. Newcomb was educated in the public schools of Hallock, Minnesota. Mr. Newcomb was chairman of the Roosevelt County campaign for the Victory Loan and was also chairman of the home branch of the Red Cross, Mrs. Newcomb being its secretary. He became affiliated with the Masonic Order at Hallock, and is now a past master of Kotana Lodge No. 79 at Mondak, and is affiliated with the Scottish Rite Consistory and Algeria Temple of the Shrine at Helena and has sat in the Grand Lodge of Montana Masons. He is a member of Williston Lodge of Elks in North Dakota and belongs to the University of Minnesota Chapter of the Theta Delta Chi. Mr. Newcomb was reared in a republican home and cast his first presidential vote for Colonel Roosevelt at Hallock. He attended the state conventions of the party in 1912 and 1916, and is the present state committeeman for Roosevelt County.

Robert E. Rice is one of the modest ranchmen of the Kingsley locality of Powder River County and the first public administrator of the county. He came into Montana as a settler in September, 1888, at which time he was entering upon his career as a man, and, as he says, "was almost naked." His cash capital at the time of his arrival consisted of $1.50, but since that time his finances have greatly improved, as he has also in position, and today he is accounted one of the substantial men of his community.

By birth Mr. Rice is a native of Cincinnati, Appanoose County, Iowa, born December 27, 1868, and as a child lived in that town, where his father, David Rice, was a carpenter. David Rice was a sergeant and Union volunteer in the Civil war, and for a time was stationed at Rock Island, Illinois. He was one of three brothers in the service, one of whom, James J. Rice, is a resident of the Soldiers' Home at Sawtelle, Los Angeles, California. The father of these soldiers crossed the Atlantic from his native Ireland, it is believed, and settled in Pennsylvania. In the family beside the soldier sons there were three daughters, two of whom died in Appanoose County, Iowa, and the third, Mrs. John Biddison, passed away near McPherson, Kansas. David Rice passed his later life at Cincinnati, Iowa, where his death occurred in 1871, it having probably been hastened by his army service. He married Sarah McDonald, of a Scotch Presbyterian family of farmers and bankers in Iowa, who died about the same time as her husband, leaving: John M., of Los Angeles, California; Mrs. A. J. Ralston, who died recently near Kingsley, Montana; Lincoln, who died in Iowa as a child; Robert E., of this notice; and Flora, who passed away in girlhood.

Robert E. Rice was but a child when his parents died and his educational advantages were of a limited character. When still a mere school boy, in 1878, he went from Iowa to Kansas to live with his sister, Mrs. Ralston, and at the age of seventeen took the responsibility for his own maintenance. For a time he was engaged in freighting out of Arkansas City, Kansas, into the Indian Territory, as far south as Fort Reno, and then went into the Black Hills country, where for two years he occupied himself in mining between Hill City and Rapid City. It was from that locality that he came to Montana in 1888. Here he sought employment as a cow puncher and found it with Carpenter & Robinson, the old Diamond Cow Outfit, on the Rosebud, and after spending a year with them changed to the "J. O." Ranch on Tongue River. A year later he went to Johnny Burgess for the Northern Cattle Company, and spent six years with them on Powder River, and then laid out on the grass with his saddle for a pillow with the rest of the boys while riding the range.

About this period Mr. Rice took up a claim on Powder River and out of the savings of his wages accumulated a bunch of cattle. He took possession of his claim as a ranchman in a log cabin, one of the first good ones built on the river, and ranched and batched there for nine years, selling out his cattle before he acquired title to his land and came up to his present location and entered the sheep and horse business. Here he has proved up on a half section of land and is situated in one of the best grass regions of Montana. The cutting off of the range made the cattle industry crowded, and he closed out his interests in this direction and is handling only horses as his industry, in addition to which he does some dry land farming. His best wheat yield has been twenty-five bushels an acre, and his corn has matured well, the Lakin White Dent corn having demonstrated its adaptability to this region and yielded abundantly. Irish potatoes have also yielded well, and measure extra size and are solid through and through.

Mr. Rice's first official service was as chairman of the School Board, District No. 28, and was secretary of the Council of Defense of his district and active in all the drives for war work and funds. His politics is normally democratic, but he cast his first vote for Benjamin Harrison and supported Colonel Roosevelt in 1908, but was a Wilson voter in 1912 and 1916. He was appointed public administrator and qualified for office in May, 1919. Mr. Rice has passed his life unmarried. His home has always been open to his neighbors as well as to strangers, and accommodations have always been dealt out to them with the best in his possession. His only fraternal connection is with the Odd Fellows, Mr. Rice having his membership at Ekalaka, Montana.

William Parent. One of the prosperous business men of Whitefish is William Parent, now conducting a successful real estate business, but at one time very active in Flathead County as one of its deputy sheriffs. He was born at Pierre, South Dakota, a son of L. N. and Josephine (Leanis) Parent, and was reared and educated in his native state. In 1900 he came to the City of Seattle, Washington, with his father, and still later to Flathead County, his father establishing himself as a blacksmith and wheelwright at Kalispell.

After coming to Kalispell William Parent was married to May Gregg, a daughter of William Gregg, a pioneer of the county and an Indian fighter during the early days in this region. He located in this county long before Kalispell or Whitefish were thought of, or settlers to any number had come here. Mr. Gregg and his wife had six children, of whom Mrs. Parent was the youngest. After completing the high school course at Kalispell Mrs. Parent specialized in music and became a teacher of that art. She is a woman of lovely character, cultured and refined, who has developed a beautiful and elevating atmosphere in her home that is felt throughout her circle of acquaintances. Mr. Parent adopted his father's calling and conducted a blacksmith shop at Kalispell for some years, and then about 1906 came to Whitefish and carried on the same business for seven years, when he was appointed chief of police of Whitefish, serving creditably under its first mayor, A. E. Long, who for a time was superintendent of the Great Northern Railroad, but resigned and went into a general merchandise business at Whitefish. His successor, H. E. Snyder, reappointed Mr. Parent, and he also served as constable. Sheriff W. H. O'Connell then appointed Mr. Parent one of his deputies, and during his administration Frederick LaBore was hung for the murder of a Mr. Yocum and his son, which was one of the most cold-blooded crimes in the annals of the state. The partner of Frederick LaBore, George Hobbinger, was sent to the penitentiary for life.

One of the most stirring experiences of Mr. Parent's official life occurred in connection with the robbery of the Great Northern Railroad at Rondo, Montana, by two notorious desperadoes, Frank Howser and a McDonald, who had terrorized all of the western country by their boldness and utter contempt of official interference. William

Robert. E. Rice

Parent, with his associates, set out, determined to capture these men, and it was Mr. Parent who succeeded, arresting the men in a dining car after they had boarded the train at Bonner's Ferry for Spokane, Washington. At the time of the arrest the train was just pulling into Spokane. Excitement ran high, and it was found necessary to take them quietly out of Spokane rather than wait for extradition papers, and deliver them to Flathead County, from whence they were taken to Helena, Montana, by United States Marshal Merifield. The men managed to escape from the jail, but Howser was recaptured. The other man is still at large. When Mr. Parent captured these men $14,700 of the $40,000 they had stolen was found on their persons, in the original packages. It took courage of the highest order to arrest these men, but Mr. Parent was never lacking in this characteristic, and took the event as part of his day's work.

He served Whitefish as marshal for twenty-eight years in addition to his work as chief of police and deputy sheriff, and is one of its most enthusiastic boosters. As an operator in real estate he is now rendering an equally valuable service along other lines to his beloved city, and many who have homes of their own owe them to Mr. Parent's activities, which made it possible for them to acquire them upon easy terms. It is such men as Mr. Parent who develop a community and place it among the worth-while regions.

Max Sklower. Nearly all those experiences which bind a man's memory and affection to one locality connect Max Sklower with Montana, where he was a pioneer and where he has lived for more than half a century. He knows many localities of the state, and many communities know and esteem him for his honest and upright career and the enterprise that has brought him success in business and citizenship. Mr. Sklower is now a retired business man, and since 1903 he and his family have been prominent in the Town of Malta, where his sons are among the most prominent citizens and business leaders.

Max Sklower was born in Prussia, Germany, March 30, 1842, and grew to young manhood in his native country. He had a common school education and served an apprenticeship at the baker's trade. Following an older brother, he came to the United States, and passing through Castle Garden in New York soon reached St. Louis. Not long after the close of the Civil war he embarked as a passenger aboard a Missouri River steamboat bound for Fort Benton. He had no capital, but his knowledge of a trade enabled him to find work. During his ramblings he drifted into Utah, but soon returned to Montana and for a time was a pastry cook, under Chef Charles Rinda, in the old St. Louis Hotel. He and Mr. Rinda later bought the Imperial Restaurant, and later purchased the International Hotel in Helena, when he sold out to his partner Mr. Sklower, engaged in the billiard hall business. It was out of those early experiences that he acquired the modest capital that enabled him to undertake his first individual enterprise as proprietor of a billiard hall at Helena. Leaving Helena Mr. Sklower leased the Springs Hotel at White Sulphur Springs, and was proprietor of that popular hostelry for fifteen years. His management gave him more capital than any other experience, and when he left White Sulphur Springs he supplied the money for a hide buying concern in Helena. At the same time he was looking about for a proper place to resume the hotel business, and his investigations led him to Malta, where he erected the Great Northern Hotel, which was completed and opened for business January 15, 1904. He continued as its active proprietor until he was succeeded by his sons in January, 1919, and then having spent fifty active years in Montana he was satisfied to retire and enjoy a well earned prosperity.

Besides giving Malta a hotel that is a credit to the town, Mr. Sklower has exercised a public spirited influence in other directions. He took stock in the flour mills and in the Malta-Zortman telephone line. He was a member of the first board of aldermen of the town and was active in the administration which installed the sewer and water systems and otherwise has co-operated with his fellow citizens in all movements for the advancement and best interests of the locality. He was identified with the movement to divide Valley County and create Phillips. Mr. Sklower completed his naturalization at Helena in 1889, and has always been a republican in politics. He holds a twenty-five year medal for continuous membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is a past master of Diamond City Lodge of Masons at White Sulphur Springs, is a member of the Scottish Rite Consistory at Helena and also the Temple of the Shrine. He was one of the early members of the Ancient Order of United Workmen in Montana.

At Helena May 15, 1880, Max Sklower married Miss Bettie R. Silverman. Her father, Morris Silverman, was born in Kalvria, Polish Russia, and came to the United States about the close of our Civil war. He was also a Montana pioneer, reaching the territory in 1866 and settled at Helena, where he has resided since. He became a prominent citizen of the state. In his early career he was a ranchman, later a merchant, then in the coal and fuel business, and is still living at Helena, one of the venerable pioneers of the city. He served on the City Council, is a republican in politics, and possesses a fifty year medal of membership in the Odd Fellows.

The two sons of Mr. and Mrs. Max Sklower are Joseph and Emanuel, the former born May 28, 1881, and the latter November 24, 1884. They are associated in the firm of Sklower Brothers, proprietors of the Great Northern Hotel at Malta, and are also interested in ranching and other business enterprises. They acquired their early education at White Sulphur Springs. Joseph attended the Helena High School, spent one year in the School of Mines at Golden, Colorado, and two years in the University of California at Berkeley. Following that he was in the reclamation work of the Government as a topographical engineer until he entered the hotel business with his father at Malta. Emanuel is a graduate of the White Sulphur Springs High School and was a druggist's apprentice at Helena with Emil Starz until he came to Malta as an associate with his father in the Great Northern Hotel.

Joseph Sklower during the war was county director of war savings. He is treasurer of Malta Lodge No. 57 of the Masons. Emanuel Sklower, whom everybody knows as "Mannie," was elected mayor of Malta in 1918 as successor of Harry Cosner. His administration has been signalized by the installation of street lighting, building of concrete sidewalks and crossings, and a thoroughly economic and efficient administration of city affairs under war and post-war conditions. He is a director of the Malta National Bank and one of its original stockholders, served as local chairman of the Four-Minute men during the war, is a Scottish Rite Mason with membership in the Consistory at Helena, is a past master of Malta Lodge No. 57, a member of Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine and belongs to the Elks at Havre.

At New York City, October 20, 1917, Emanuel Sklower married Miss Rose Sternglanz, who was born in Greater New York. Her father, Joseph Sternglanz, a native of Vienna, Austria, is a New York manufacturer. Mrs. Emanuel Sklower graduated from Hunter College at New York City, and for several years was a teacher in the city public schools. Mr. and Mrs. Sklower have one daughter, Ruth Ida.

E. C. Prestbye. One of the best known of the younger attorneys of Flathead County is E. C. Prestbye, of Whitefish, an honored native son who has always tried to measure up to the standard of correct manhood, and this locality is proud to number him among its progressive and representative men. Having always maintained his home here, he has the interests of the community at heart and has sought to promote the same in every way possible. In all the relations of life he has proven true to every trust reposed in him and no one is worthier of the high esteem in which he is held.

E. C. Prestbye was born in Kalispell, Montana, and is the son of Christ and Methilda Prestbye. He secured his elemental education in the public schools of his home city, and then became a student in Spokane College at Spokane, Washington, where he took a çourse in engineering. Later however, he determined to make the practice of law his life work, and to this end he took the law course in the Montana State University at Missoula, where he was graduated. He immediately upon being admitted to practice located at Whitefish, where he has ever since remained and where he is now enjoying a large and representative clientele. In 1918 Mr. Prestbye was appointed to fill a vacancy in the office of city clerk of Whitefish, the duties of which office he is discharging to the entire satisfaction of the voters of the town.

Politically Mr. Prestbye is nominally a democrat, though he is broad minded and liberal, especially in local public affairs, in which he takes an intelligent interest. While a student in the university Mr. Prestbye was selected by the student body as manager of the Associated Students, which meant that to him was entrusted the management of practically all of their affairs in almost every department of the school activities, including athletics, literary and social interests. He performed the duties of that responsible position to the entire satisfaction of the students, and in later years will be kindly remembered by them, for to many of them he was more like a brother and friend than a mere official. He has carried into his business life the same splendid qualities which characterized him at school, and is therefore deservedly popular among those who know him, his friends being in number as his acquaintances.

As a lawyer Mr. Prestbye evinces a familiarity with legal principles and a ready perception of facts, together with the ability to apply the one to the other, which has won him the reputation of a sound and safe practitioner. In discussions of the principles of law he is noted for clearness of statement and candor; he seeks faithfully for firm ground, but his zeal for a client never leads him to urge an argument which in his judgment is not in harmony with the law, so that he has won the mutual respect of his brethren of the bar and the confidence of the public.

Mrs. Lydia Emerson, who is the beloved matron of the Montana Soldiers Home at Columbia Falls, is a pioneer Montana woman and has lived in this territory and state since she was nine years of age. At that time her parents, Solomon and Elizabeth Wiles moved from Afton, Iowa, where she was born, to Virginia City, Montana, and Mrs. Emerson has always counted Virginia City as her permanent home. She was educated there in the high school. She became the wife of Frank Emerson at Virginia City. He was also a native of Iowa. To their marriage were born two children, Charles and Rena, the latter now deceased. Charles was educated in Virginia City and Twin Bridges, and is a prosperous rancher of Madison County, Montana.

Mr. and Mrs. Emerson were married ten years when death overtook him in his labors. He was a good man, mourned by a large circle of friends, and was a kind husband and father. Mrs. Emerson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Helena and fraternally is affiliated with the Degree of Honor. She is independent in her political affiliations.

After the death of her husband she lived five years in Virginia City and then removed to Twin Bridges, where for nine years she was cottage matron at the State Orphans Home. She resigned that office to accept the position at Helena as matron of the Montana Wesleyan College. She was there five years, resigning to become matron of the Montana Soldiers Home in 1919. She therefore entered upon her present duties with abundance of experience and the qualifications of tact, good administrative ability, and the courtesy, refinement and attractive hospitality which make her the source of the spirit of sociability and good cheer which radiates through that institution.

Oscar O. Barnes, whose address is the Montana Soldiers Home at Columbia Falls, was a Union soldier for four years and is also a Montana homesteader.

He was born in Wilmot Township, Bradford County, Pennsylvania, November 21, 1840, a son of Reuben and Anna Aurora (Spring) Barnes. He was not yet twenty-one years of age when he was mustered into the service of the Union army September 5, 1861, at Roxborough, Pennsylvania, as a member of Company A. He and four companions were the first men mustered into the Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry. Later he was transferred to Company B, and after drilling at Roxborough was sent to Fortress Monroe under command of General Wool. He was at Newport News and Hampton Roads, participating in the capture of Norfolk, and helped garrison that city. He was also engaged in skirmishes on the Blackwater River and built the defenses for Suffolk which enabled General Peck to hold that town against the enemy during the following winter. On December 30, 1862, he was discharged for re-enlistment at Washington, North Carolina, and at once re-enlisted in the same company and regiment, dating from January 1, 1863, for a period of three years or during the war. He was to have received $400 in bounty and thirty-five days' furlough. In the meantime he was sent to New Bern, North Carolina, and helped hold various sections of that state. May 1, 1864, he joined Butler's command at Bermuda Hundred, Virginia, and was in the battle of Drury's Bluff and then joined Grant at Cold Harbor and participated in the great battle of that place on June 3rd. He was soon afterward transferred to City Point, Virginia, and was in the siege of Petersburg. On account of doctor's orders he was out of active service until November 8, 1864, and when he re-

Richard Greig & Family

turned he was employed in making out payrolls, assisting as hospital steward, and helped carry away the dead and wounded from the field of Cold Harbar. He was always a vigilant and useful soldier. In one battle a sharpshooter had been making havoc of Union officers. Mr. Barnes put his hat on a stick, and after drawing the sharpshooter's fire located the enemy and shot him out of a tree. He was in the first brigade that entered the City of Richmond. In the meantime he had been advanced from private to second sergeant. His last battle was at Petersburg, and on January 26, 1866, he was mustered out and honorably discharged at Philadelphia. In the latter month of his service he was detailed to take a colored census in Virginia, and also worked for the Freedmen's Bureau at Charlottsville, serving as justice of the peace and being detailed to collect property for the Government.

March 15, 1870, he married Frances Wright, a native of Pennsylvania and daughter of Thomas J. Wright. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes had ten children, one of whom died in infancy and one at the age of fifteen. The children in order of birth were: Archie W., Maud, deceased, Maud E., Carson H., Anna H., George O., Doyle, deceased, Glen A., Donald R. and Tracy B. Archie was a pay clerk and first lieutenant in the Spanish-American war, and has been in the United States Navy since 1898, being on board the supply ship Rainbow during the World war, and was on the first vessel that passed through the Panama Canal after the big slide. He is now stationed at Newport, Rhode Island.

The mother of these children died in Pennsylvania, and later Mr. Barnes married Mrs. Anna (Hawkes) Mosher, a native of Cold Spring, New York, and daughter of Caleb and Anna(Denning) Hawkes. Her first husband was W. H. Mosher, by whom she had two children, B. W. and A. L. Mosher. Mrs. Barnes is a member of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Barnes has been affiliated with the Masonic Order since 1868, and in politics is a republican.

His son Archie Barnes married Miss Lida Williams and has a daughter, Frances. His daughter Maud is the wife of Weller S. Fox and has a son, Ralph. Anna H. is the wife of Frank Hughes, and her two daughters are Hazel and Genevieve. George O. married Josie Kane, of Washington, D. C., where he is employed in the Redemption Bureau in the Treasury Department, and their four children are George A., Mary E., Edward O. and Eugene Kane. Donald married Esther Peterson, of North Dakota.

B. W. Mosher, Mrs. Barnes' son by her first marriage, married Mary Clift, and has two children, Benjamin, Jr., and Mary. A. L. Mosher married Elizabeth Voigt and has a daughter, Ruth.

Toward the end of the Civil war Mr. Barnes was offered a commission in the regular army if he would accept a commission as lieutenant colonel of a regiment of colored troops. He declined, preferring to stay with his old company and comrades, with whom he had experienced and shared so much fighting and hardship. Altogether he was in the army four years, four months and nineteen days. Although he never sought office, after his marriage in 1870 he served as a school director seventeen years, as road supervisor eleven years, as road commissioner eight years and as justice of the peace two years.

Mr. and Mrs. Barnes came to Montana in 1910, at the opening of the Flathead Reservation, and proved up a homestead on the Kootenai River.

Richard Greig. Another of the sterling sons of bonnie Scotland who left his native brakes and braes for our land of greater opportunity, and, on investigation, decided that Montana appealed to him in a way that no other section did, is Richard Greig, of Flathead County, a man who, owing to his habits of industry, frugality, fortitude and unbending integrity, would have succeeded in any portion of the great western republic. He has never sought to be a leader in the affairs of this locality, merely striving to live up to the standard of good citizenship and make a comfortable living; and, while revering the memory of his native land, as is quite natural and right, he has, nevertheless, been most loyal to our flag and institutions, and he is rightly given a place among our representative citizens.

Richard Greig was born in Scotland, the son of Michael and Isabel (Marr) Greig. He was reared and educated in his native country, but at the age of twenty-three years, desiring greater opportunities for advancement, he came to the United States. After briefly canvassing the situation he decided that the great Northwest offered the greatest attraction to him and he at once came to Montana, locating in the Flathead Valley. He filed on a pre-emption claim of 160 acres lying south of Kalispell, and there at once engaged in farming and in the improvement of the property. He was successful from the beginning of his efforts, so that in 1885 he was enabled to buy a fine ranch about 2½ miles west of Kalispell, which he has made his permanent home and where he is still residing. He built a fine residence, very picturesquely located on a commanding elevation, from which an unexcelled view can be had of the surrounding country. One of the pleasing features of the home property, and a source of supply as well, is the fine large fish pond, covering about two acres, which Mr. Greig created several years ago. He stocked the pond with eastern brook trout, of the speckled variety, which have thrived and multiplied, so that any time fresh fish is desired for the table it can be had with little trouble. Mr. Greig also erected a water wheel and dynamo, and equipped his home and barns with electric wires. For about ten years he enjoyed electric light of his own creation, but later the City of Kalispell carried electric current to the country homes and he is using the municipal current.

Mr. Greig is engaged in general farming and stock raising, in which he has been remarkably successful. At present he is giving special attention to the raising of purebred Shropshire sheep, he having recognized the fact that high-grade sheep of the more desirable breeds are commanding top prices in the stock markets of the country. The most successful farmers of Montana are waking up to this important fact and are the gainers thereby. Mr. Greig also specializes in the raising of alfalfa hay, of which he has cut 250 tons in one year from eighty-five acres of land. This land is irrigated by an electric centrifugal pump, which raises 1,500 gallons of water per minute, and in addition he irrigates 150 acres of land which he and his brothers, Michael and David, own near Kalispell. These few details of the methods followed by Mr. Greig will indicate to some degree the progressive character of his work and will explain the secret of the splendid success which has rewarded him for the indefatigable efforts he has expended here.

On March 22, 1910, Richard Greig was married to Mary Saunders, a native of the State of Missouri, and a daughter of Stratford and Minta (Lawson) Saunders. To this union have been born two children, Richard and Minta, who are attending the public schools of Kalispell.

Politically Mr. Greig is nominally a democrat, but he is independent insofar that he reserves the right to vote and support the men and measures which most nearly meet his approval, regardless of party lines. Religiously Mr. and Mrs. Greig are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Kalispell, and their support is always given to every movement for the advancement of the highest and best interests of the community. They are especially interested in the great cause of prohibition, and are gratified to know that the doom of the liquor traffic has been sounded. Mr. Greig is an ardent supporter of advanced educational ideas and has served efficiently as a member of the Kalispell School Board. He firmly believes that it is a false economy to employ cheap teachers, for our boys and girls are entitled to the very best educational facilities that can be afforded. Mrs. Greig is a well educated, broad minded American woman of progressive type, who also believes in the best things for the rising generation. She took a prominent and effective part in the work of the Red Cross during the recent World war. She and her husband have been witnesses of and to a large extent participants in the wonderful transformation that has taken place in the Flathead Valley, one of the choicest spots in Montana—a transformation that would have been thought impossible only a few years ago, for it does not seem so many years ago that this particular section of country was characterized by sparse settlements, log cabins, Indians and wild game. They look back with justifiable pride to the rather strenuous part they played in the events of those early years and feel that they have honestly earned the prosperity which is now theirs to enjoy.

Lew Switzer is one of the veteran merchants of Montana, and for a quarter of a century or more has been identified with the business and civic affairs of Kalispell. He is proprietor of the leading furniture business in the Flathead country, and has a store building 50 by 140 feet, basement and mezzanine floor, completely filled with a well selected stock of furniture and all goods for household furnishing.

Mr. Switzer was born in Grant County, Indiana, a son of David and Esther (Parrill) Switzer. He was educated in his native state, lived there to the age of twenty-four, and coming west was employed in a hardware business at Helena and later at Missoula. In March, 1891, the company sent him to establish a branch store at Demersville, and in November, 1892, he came to Kalispell. He continued with his former employers at Kalispell until March 1, 1907, when he engaged in the furniture business for himself. By strict application, economy and ability he has developed the largest trade in his line in this section of the state.

Mr. Switzer married Miss Blanche Ames, a daughter of I. J. Ames, who was a veteran of the Civil war. They have one daughter, Kate, now the wife of H. V. Alward. Mr. and Mrs. Alward's three children are Kate, Lewis and Herbert V. Mr. Switzer is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Elks, and his wife is a member of Christ's Church at Kalispell.

William F. Winkelmann, known to the community of Savage and throughout Richland County as a merchant, banker and representative business man and public citizen, was born at Holloway, Swift County, Minnesota, August 12, 1880. Although the family home was on a farm and he was reared among its environments, his father, Fred C. Winkelmann, was a business man in Holloway, and the son received his educational training in that town. From high school he entered the Eclectic Business College at Minneapolis, and completed his educational training in the Martin Luther College of New Ulm, Minnesota.

Fred C. Winkelmann, his father, and now a retired business man of Holloway, Minnesota, was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, in 1855, and was a lad of eleven years when with the family he immigrated to the United States. Their first home in this country was at Golden Gate, between Sleepy-eye and New Ulm, Minnesota, but with the building of the railroad to St. Paul they removed to that place, and it was there that Fred C. Winkelmann reached manhood's estate and completed his limited educational training. He early became familiar with the language of his adopted country by his own unaided efforts, and he began life's activities as a laborer, but in a short time he took a homestead in Swift County, from the proceeds of which he gained the capital to engage in his mercantile business at Holloway. He became a republican voter, and the only political office in which he ever served was a township position.

Fred C. Winkelmann married Louisa Lenz, who was born in Germany in 1857, and was twelve years of age when she crossed the ocean to the United States. The children born of their marriage are: William F., the well known business man of Savage; Fred C., whose home is still in Holloway, Minnesota; Otto, of Hingham, Montana; Annie, wife of Carl A. Suckow, also of Holloway; Ida, who became the wife of August Kohlmann at Anamoose, North Dakota; Earl, who resides in Holloway; Minnie, the wife of Fred Stotts, of Gildford, Montana; Bertha, who married Harry Fischer, of Holloway; Amelia, the wife of Fred Schlieman, of Fairfield, Minnesota; and Augusta, who is married and lives in Holloway.

After leaving the school room William F. Winkelmann was his father's bookkeeper for several years at Holloway, Minnesota. From there he went as a homesteader to North Dakota, settling and proving up a claim near Sherwood, and on leaving the claim he went to Garrison, North Dakota, and entered the banking business. During six years he served the First State Bank as its cashier, and while at Garrison he served in the office of Mayor for one term.

On the 4th day of March, 1912, Mr. Winkelmann arrived in Savage, Montana, at once resuming the banking business and organizing the Farmers and Merchants State Bank, which opened its doors to the public on the 10th of June of that year. The bank was capitalized at $20,000, and officered with J. W. Boock as president, W. K. Adams, vice president, and W. F. Winkelmann, cashier. In July, 1918, Mr. Winkelmann sold his interest in this banking institution, at which time he was serving it as vice president, and at the same time he also disposed of his interest in the First State Bank of Lambert, Montana, which had been organized in 1913 and of which he was also the vice president.

While still engaged with his banking interests Mr. Winkelmann organized the Savage Lumber Company, being still its secretary-treasurer and a member of its directing board, but the corporation is now known as the Standard Mercantile Company of Lambert, Montana. On the 14th of June, 1916, Mr. Winkelmann was instrumental in the organization of the Standard Mercantile Company of Richey, Montana, and is the present secretary and a director of the company. The Savage Hardware Company, which was organized on the 1st of March, 1916, is one of the leading business houses of Savage and Richland County, capitalized at $30,000, and

William F. Winkelmann is serving the company as its president, with Stanley Christilaw as the secretary. The company also handles implements and furniture.

When Mr. Winkelmann arrived at the age of maturity he gave his allegiance to the republican party, casting his first vote for Johnson as governor of the state, and his first presidential vote was given to Colonel Roosevelt. His first public service as an official began as a school officer at Garrison, North Dakota, and he afterward served as a member of the Town Council and finally as mayor of Garrison, holding the last named office one term. He has the distinction of being the first chairman of the Richland County Republican Central Committee, finally resigning that office, and he was a delegate to the county convention at Sidney and was the party nominee for state senator in 1918, but lost to his League opponent.

Mr. Winkelmann has built two of the homes of Savage. His own residence, built in 1913, is modern throughout and is a convenient, well arranged house of nine rooms. He was married at Kandiyohi, Minnesota, November 29, 1906, to Miss Lydia Norman, a daughter of N. and Caroline Norman, now of Yakima, Washington. The father was a native of Sweden, and after coming to this country was engaged first as a farmer and afterward as a merchant and grain dealer at Kandiyohi, Minnesota. The children in the Norman family numbered the following: Annie, who became the wife of Albert Isaacson; George, of Ethridge, Montana; Louis, of Selah, Washington; Mrs. Winkelmann; Cora, who died in young womanhood; Esphure, of Berthold, North Dakota; Charles J., of Ritzville, Washington; and Daisy, of Yakima, Washington.

Two children, Allen and Lyalus C., have blessed the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Winkelmann. The Masonic Order received Mr. Winkelmann into its membership at Appleton, Minnesota, where he received the Master's degree. He is a member of the Blue Lodge in Sidney, the Chapter and Commandery at Glendive, and of the Shrine and Algeria Temple at Helena. During the recent World war he served as a member of the Council of National Defense for Richland County, and also assisted in the collection of funds for Young Men's Christian Association work and was active in other war relief organizations.

Ernest Lindsey Walton of Bainville, Montana, came out to the northwestern country before reaching his majority and the chief points of his experience in somewhat successive order might briefly be described as hasher, cowpuncher, homesteader, railroad worker, farmer, merchant, leader in "county splitting" campaigns, and for the past four years as a successful lawyer.

He was born at Rippey, Iowa, March 11, 1888, a son of Frank Lindsey and Mattie Gertrude Walton. At seventeen, in 1905, he completed the work of the Eagle Grove public school, and during the following year attended the State University of Iowa, while in 1906-07 he was a student in Upper Iowa University. Soon afterward he came to the Northwest. Mr. Walton is regarded as one of the very first "tractor farmers" in Montana, having used three tractors to farm his land in 1911. For several years he was engaged in the mercantile business, and while so employed he secured 43 per cent of the signers on the petitions for the creation of Sheridan County in 1913, and earned his first reputation as a public speaker campaigning for that division. The following fall he took up the study of law at Missoula, attending the State University for five months, until he was compelled to leave on account of financial reverses arising from his absence at home. However, in the five months he won the honors of the law department, and he completed the course by home study and passed the Montana state bar examination in the spring of 1916 and was admitted prior to his class mates who remained in school. In the meantime he had performed professional campaign work for county division. After his admission to the bar he began regular practice and assisted in the creation of Roosevelt County and was its first county attorney, serving in 1919-20. In 1915 he filled the office of deputy sheriff of Sheridan County. Besides his law practice and official duties Mr. Walton is engaged in farming, and also has built up a profitable real estate business handling business property.

At Minot, North Dakota, in 1907, he received an injury, the result of which was the loss of the shoulder ball from the left arm, and he was accordingly rejected when he appeared before the examining board for military service. He is a stanch republican, and acted as chairman of the Republican County Central Committee of Sheridan County in 1914. Mr. Walton, who is unmarried, is one of the most popular and widely known citizens of Eastern Montana. Fraternally he is affiliated with Kotana Lodge No. 79, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Mondak, and served as master of the lodge in 1919.

John W. Acher. Identified for many years with the business life of Blaine County, John W. Acher is now serving it as a member of its Board of Commissioners. He arrived in Montana in 1893, coming from Ripley County, Indiana, where he was born August 31, 1868. He spent the early years of his life in the vicinity of the Town of Napoleon in that county, was a farmer's son, and received a country school education. He continued as a factor at the parental home while he remained in Indiana, and from there he came into the Northwest and joined a sister here. His first location was in the Milk River Valley at Chinook.

Mr. Acher earned his first money in Montana as a ranch hand for T. C. Burns, and after working for wages two or three years he took up a homestead on the river near Zurich, his claim shanty having been a log building of a single room. For a time he lived a bachelor's life, and then brought a bride to the little cabin home. After breaking ground Mr. Acher raised grain as well as hay, and there also he embarked in the cattle business. Later he purchased an adjoining tract, joining the Village of Zurich, but later changed his residence to the site across from the depot at Zurich, and is farming under the Matheson Ditch Company, a private enterprise which depends upon the north fork of Milk River for its water supply and which has not proven efficient as an irrigation proposition. However, an irrigation ditch is now being projected which will include the entire valley region and utilize the water from the St. Mary's River. Mr. Acher has developed a ranch of 1,100 acres, about 400 acres of which is under cultivation and the remainder is meadow and pasture land.

The little log cabin home marking the pioneer efforts of its owner still stands, but its usefulness as a home was replaced by the present eight-room dwelling. The barn on the farm is 30 by 50 feet, with mow room for forty tons of hay. His cattle are of the Hereford strain, and are being produced for beef purposes, and for twenty years shipments of his own raising have gone to market in Chicago, a five days' journey by freight from where the stock was produced.

Mr. Acher assisted in the organization of the Farmers National Bank in Chinook, and is a member of its board of directors. He was also one of the organizers and is the president and a director of the First State Bank of Zurich. During former years he served his school district as a trustee, was elected a county commissioner in 1914 as the successor of M. E. Kennedy, and his colleagues on the board have been Tom Dowen, Charley Ross, John Skiffington, James Clarridge, Fred Prosser and F. B. Polley. During the past five years Mr. Acher has served as chairman of the board. Among the important matters which have come before the board have been the furnishing of seed grain to farmers during two seasons, the bonding of the county for $100,000 for the Roosevelt Highway, and the erection of the Carnegie Library Building under the direction of the Carnegie corporation and setting aside the maintenance fund for the institution.

Mr. Acher cast his first ballot as a democrat, supporting Grover Cleveland in 1892, and he has ever since supported the principles of that political party, and in the days before the primary attended its county conventions. He served on committees on bond drives in his locality during the World war, and Mrs. Acher performed her part in the Red Cross work of Zurich. The Union Church of the locality was encouraged by the Acher family, who have always lent their assistance to movements for a community benefit.

John W. Acher is a son of John Acher, who was born in Germany and came during young manhood to the United States. While in Minnesota he enlisted with the Union army and served four years in the Civil war, a private in Capt. Joseph M. Barr's Company C, Second Minnesota Volunteers, and he passed through the war without wounds. Immediately after the close of that struggle he settled in Ripley County, Indiana, and continued as a farmer near Napoleon until his death in 1881, when fifty-seven years of age.

John Acher married Magdalena Flick, a daughter of a Swiss settler of Ripley County. Mrs. Acher still survives and has reached the age of eighty-seven years. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Acher: Mary, the wife of Rudolph Hertenstein, of Napoleon, Indiana; Louise, wife of William Hulbush, of Chinook, Montana; Annie, wife of William Wiebkin, of Ripley County, Indiana; John W., of Zurich, Montana; Charles, whose home is in Chinook; Rudolph, of Terre Haute, Indiana; Lena, the wife of James Hazelrig, of Napoleon, Indiana; and Albert, of Fort Dodge, Iowa.

John W. Acher was married at Chinook September 2, 1901, to Miss Marie Barnes, who came into Montana in 1900 from Chicago. She was born in Pennsylvania May 4, 1866, a daughter of Merrit P. and Harriet (Long) Barnes, who moved to Scott County, Iowa, from Pennsylvania when their daughter Marie was but six months old, and she grew to mature years and received her education in that state. She was the first born of her parents' four children: May, the wife of Joseph Hause, of New Foundland, Pennsylvania; Anna, who married Harry Stewart, of Princeton, Iowa; and Blanche, the wife of Robert Crawford, of LeClaire, Iowa.

One child, a son, Arthur, has been born to Mr. and Mrs. John W. Acher.

E. L. Kelley. To write the personal record of men who have raised themselves from humble circumstances to a position of respectability and affluence in a community is no ordinary pleasure. Self-made men, men who have achieved success by reason of their personal qualities and left the impress of their individuality upon the business and growth of their place of residence and affect for good such institutions as are embraced within the sphere of their usefulness, unwittingly perhaps, build monuments more enduring than marble, obelisk or granite shaft. Of such we have the unquestioned right to say belongs the gentleman whose name appears above, for among the farmers or ranchmen of the Flathead country none has excelled Mr. Kelley in progressive spirit or in a disposition to follow the most advanced methods in his operations. Consequently he is generally recognized as one of the foremost agriculturists of Western Montana and enjoys the respect and esteem of all who know him.

E. L. Kelley was born in Wyoming County, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Levi and Rhoda J. (Vose) Kelley. He was reared and educated in his native county and lived there until coming to Montana in 1885, locating in Butte, and in 1887 he came to the Flathead Valley and engaged in farming. That he has been successful through the subsequent years is but to reiterate a fact generally recognized by all who know him, and the "Hill View Stock Ranch," as his farm home is known, is today one of the show places of the Flathead country. The ranch comprises 160 acres of as fine land as can be found in the valley and is devoted principally to the breeding and raising of thoroughbred Jersey cattle, of which he has at the present time about fifty head. In order to properly care for his stock Mr. Kelley has erected what is undoubtedly the finest and best equipped barn in the Flathead country. It is a round barn, sixty-two feet in diameter, containing plenty of space for forty cows. It has concrete floors and mangers, with steel stanchions. The silo, which is fourteen feet in diameter, is fifty-two feet high to the center of the dome. There is also an annex, 36 by 40 feet in size, which will accommodate ten head of horses and twenty head of young stock. The water supply for the stock is drawn from a deep bed-rock well near the barn, which is piped to a cistern or tank, thirty feet above the barn, giving a splendid fall and good force for cleaning purposes. The sewer from the milk room extends clear through the barn, so that every foot of the barn floor can be flushed out when desired. The King ventilating system is used, which insures a plentiful supply of fresh, pure air at all times. Practically everything that can possibly be done with electricity is so handled, even to the milking of the cows and the separating of the milk. Everything is absolutely sanitary in and about the barn, and in the milk room there is an abundance of hot water, also heated by electricity. In the hay loft of the round barn there is storage room for 160 tons of hay, and a circular track is attached to the roof, which enables the workmen to deliver the hay to any part of the loft with a minimum of effort and time.

Mr. Kelley has also erected a fine modern residence, in which also electricity plays a prominent part in reducing the household work to the minimum. The entire house is electrically lighted, has hot and cold water, bath rooms, electric washer and ironer, and in other ways everything is provided to make the home as comfortable and convenient as it is possible to make it.

E. L. Kelley and Family

Politically Mr. Kelley assumes a broad-minded attitude and reserves the right to vote for the men and measures which meet with his approval, regardless of party lines. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias. Mrs. Kelley and her daughter are active members of the Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Kelley is also a member of the Daughters of the Revolution, to which she is eligible through the fact that her great-great-great-grandfather, Mathias Koenig, was an officer in the patriot army during the War of the Revolution.

Mr. Kelley was married to Mary King, who was born in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, the daughter of Luther and Mollie (Irwin) King. Mr. and Mrs. Kelley have one daughter, Doris, who is a student of the Kalispell High School. Mrs. Kelley has been an able helpmate to her husband and she has contributed in a very material way to the splendid success which has crowned his efforts. Mr. Kelley has ever been loyal to his convictions of right and has discharged his duties as a neighbor and a citizen with the object in view of making his friends happier and the community better. Blessed with a sufficiency of material goods, all of which has been acquired by his own efforts, he has not been selfish; on the contrary, his benefactions have been many, for it is not his custom to withhold his support from worthy movements or causes, consequently he is eminently deserving of the esteem in which he is held.

Clarence J. Brockway, United States commissioner and a real estate dealer at Malta, has been a resident of Montana for twenty years. In that time he has experienced many of the phases of pioneering, including the entry and development of a homestead, and his energies have brought him a deserved prosperity and a position of much influence in his section.

Mr. Brockway was born at Sullivan, Illinois, November 25, 1874. His grandfather, Daniel Brockway, was a native of New York State and an early settler in Southern Michigan, in Branch County, between Coldwater and Quincy. He spent the rest of his life in that region as a farmer. One of his eleven children was Benjamin W. Brockway, who was born in Coldwater, Michigan, in 1849. He acquired a fair education, was a teacher for several terms in young manhood, and was the only son of his parents. From Michigan he moved to Illinois, later to Iowa, and in 1899 came out to Montana and for three years was manager of the business of R. M. Trafton. He then entered the real estate business and in 1903 was appointed United States commissioner. He performed the duties of that office and was associated with his son in cattle and horse ranching and also acquired and developed some of the public domain, including 160 acres at Dodson and another 160 acres at Bowdoin. He also bought farm lands near Malta, and a part of his land is now in the townsite of Malta. He was a man of great energy and public enterprise, filled out the unexpired term of Mayor Casselberg of Malta, and was also prominent in the encouragement of the Milk River irrigation project and for a number of years served as secretary of the Lower Milk River Water Users Association. A stanch democrat, he was a personal friend and earnest supporter of Tom Stout in the latter's aspirations. B. W. Brockway died in the spring of 1916. He married Lellian Nichols, who is still living at Malta. Her mother was Esther Jane Conklin. B. W. Brockway and wife had three children: Maud, wife of Hugo Stolley, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Clarence J.; and Ethel, who married Elijah Smith and died at Malta.

Clarence J. Brockway was seven years of age when his parents moved from Illinois to Winterset, Iowa, where he grew up and acquired a public school education through the eighth grade. For a time he worked as a farm hand, spent one year with the commission firm of Groves and Company in the Chicago stockyards, and for one year also lived in Indian Territory, for a time having a contract for loading lumber at Butler and later working in a planing mill at Stanley in the Choctaw Nation. Returning to Iowa, he resumed farming with his father, and that was his business until he came out to Montana in 1900, the year following his father's advent to the state. In what is now Phillips County, but then Chouteau County he had his first experience as a Montanan, and worked at monthly wages around Dodson until the fall of that year, when he entered his claim nearby. He had only what capital he could earn and depended upon his exertions on the outside to support him while securing title. His chief improvement on the claim was a frame house 14 by 22 feet, and he called this home for thirteen years, living in it alone for several years and taking his bride there. As a homesteader his chief occupation was running cattle and raising hay. On leaving the farm Mr. Brockway moved to Malta and engaged in the land business with his father. Upon the death of his father he succeeded him as United States commissioner, and has always continued the real estate and insurance business on an increased scale.

The only office which he has held is the present one of United States commissioner. He cast his first vote for Mr. Bryan in 1896, and supported the Nebraskan in all his presidential aspirations, and has been identified with the democratic party through all these years.

At Chinook, Montana, September 12, 1906, Mr. Brockway married Miss Dora Stith, who was born in Minnesota June 13, 1888, second of the nine children of John and Cynthia Stith. She came to Montana with her parents in 1905, when the family settled at Dodson, but her father and mother are now living at Spirit Lake, Idaho. Mr. and Mrs. Brockway have two children, Edna May and Benjamin W.

J. Andrew Tweedie. While he is postmaster of Malta, the community in which he has spent nearly all his life, J. Andrew Tweedie comes of a distinguished family of Scotch horse breeders, and the breeding of fine livestock is a family tradition from which he has not altogether departed.

The Tweedies were a prominent family of Tweedmont-Dunbar, Scotland. In that locality James Tweedie was proprietor of a farm that became famous as one of the chief centers for breeding and raising the noted Clydesdale stock in Scotland. Among his numerous children was James Tweedie, Jr., who was born at Tweedmont-Dunbar in 1850. He was given a liberal education, learned the horse business under his father, and when he came to the United States brought with him his share of the family estate in a string of Clydesdale horses. Seeking a location for the establishment of a horse ranch, he was first located in Butler County, Kansas, and in a few years the Clydesdales from the Tweedie farm became widely sought and were an important element in the raising of standards of good horses in Kansas. He continued the business actively until the adverse years following the panic of 1893, and then abandoned Kansas and after prospecting over Montana chose the state as his permanent home. He moved his family to Montana in 1896, and engaged in the sheep business at Malta for a number of years. He was also proprietor of the Cowan Hotel, and his last work was in the public office of assessor of Valley County. He then retired, and his death occurred suddenly while visiting in Saco, Montana, May 18, 1908. James Tweedie married Elizabeth Davidson, a native of Scotland. She died in Malta in 1906, at the age of fifty-six. They were the parents of three children: Annie, wife of C. B. Conant, of Montana; Ellen, Mrs. B. E. Schuster, of Malta; and J. Andrew.

J. Andrew Tweedie was born near Douglas, Kansas, January 8, 1893, and was three years of age when brought to Montana. He attended the Malta schools, finished his high school work at Helena, and spent two years in the Montana Wesleyan University at the capital city. Aside from the work he did at home his first important experience was with an engineering party in the reclamation service, and he began as chain man and later was promoted to transit man. He then engaged in ranching near Malta, and combined farming with the handling and breeding of Percheron-Shire horses. Mr. Tweedie left his ranch to enter the army, enlisting September 16, 1918. For one month he was in the Mechanical Training School at Boulder, Colorado, and then entered the officers training school at Camp McArthur, Waco, Texas. He was discharged there and his training terminated on account of the signing of the armistice. On leaving the army he sought a new location, spent the winter in Helena while the Legislature was in service, and while there was appointed acting postmaster of Malta and began his duties April 29, 1919, as the successor of Natallie Patton. Since that he has been commissioned permanent postmaster.

While his daily routine is in the post office at Malta, Mr. Tweedie is still interested as a practical farmer, and has entered a rather new field in this section of Montana, raising and breeding mules instead of horses. He is unmarried, is a member of Post No. 57 of the American Legion, and is affiliated both with the Odd Fellows and the Rebekahs.

George W. Clay, M. D. All the honors due a veteran physician and a pioneer member of the medical profession in Phillips County belong to Dr. George W. Clay of Malta. He has been there twenty-one years, and while it was not easy for a young man just out of college from the East to adjust himself to the rough environment of a ranching district, he entered heartily into the affairs of the community, made himself useful not only as a professional man but as a citizen, and no small degree of the esteem in which he is held is due to this readiness and active participation in every phase of community life.

Doctor Clay was born at Wallacetown, Ontario, Canada, February 18, 1872. His grandfather, Henry Clay, was a United Empire Loyalist and was a pioneer at Wallacetown, where he spent his active life as a farmer. He had four sons and two daughters: Elijah, Henry, David, John, Mrs. Jane Wallace and Mary Ann Clay. Of these John Clay, a native of Ontario, spent all his life as a farmer in his native province and died in July, 1912, at the age of sixty-eight. He married Martha Henderson, a native of Wallacetown, who is still living in that community. They had three children: Bert, owner of a fleet of fishing boats in Canada; Dr. George W., of Malta; and Nellie, wife of Russell Thompson, of Wallacetown.

George W. Clay grew up in the town of his birth, finished high school there, graduated from St. Thomas Collegiate Institute, and, without resources to continue his higher education, he turned to teaching and, for six years was connected with the country school system of his native locality. Largely with the means thus earned he entered Western University, London, Ontario, and completed his medical studies in 1899.

Looking for a field in which to apply the knowledge represented in his diploma of graduation, he turned to the United States, and among his early acquaintances came to know Dan McKenzie, one of the early commercial men traveling out of St. Paul over Montana for the firm of Foot, Schultze and Company. Through Mr. McKenzie he entered correspondence with R. W. Garland of Malta, who encouraged him to come "at once, for we need a doctor here the worst way." At Glasgow, Montana, he received a letter of introduction from Doctor Hoyt to Harry Cosner of Malta, and after talking with the latter gentleman he decided to locate, and spent the night at the Malta Hotel, owned and run by Dan Kenyon, now mayor of Chinook.

At that date Harry Cosner's house and another log shack were the only buildings marking the townsite of Malta south of the railway. The hotel in which he spent the first night was a frame building, whose other guests were sheep herders and "rough-necks," and the young doctor from the East was by no means comfortable and at social ease in such a company then. He opened his office in the first drug store of the new town, becoming a partner in that enterprise with R. W. Garland and half owner of the stock. He had been in the town hardly more than an hour when his first patient came to him, and his practice for several years originated among the ranchmen, and some of them lived as for as 130 miles away. At that time this entire region was in Valley County, and for many years he was the only doctor at Malta. In 1915 his first colleague came to town, Doctor Blankenhom, and Doctor Clay took him into partnership. Doctor Blankenhom entered the World war, was gassed, and being unable to contend with the rigorous climate of Northern Montana moved to Butte. Since then Dr. J. H. Seiffert has been associated in practice with Doctor Clay.

He has had a varied routine of professional duty, the climax of all being the influenza epidemic of 1918. More than 60 per cent of the population of the county was attacked by that dread malady, and it resulted in the largest death rate ever known in this part of the country.

Doctor Clay has deservedly prospered, has become an extensive land owner, and has also interested himself in business affairs at Malta, chiefly banking. He is vice president of the First State Bank of Malta, is vice president of the Bowdoin State Bank and of the Dodson State Bank. During the World war he was a member of the local exemption board, and holds a medal for work with the Volunteer Medical Reserve Corps of the Government. He offered his personal services to the army, but they were declined and he performed his war work at home. He is examiner for Phillips County for the United States Public Health Service, and has examined ex-service men for the regulation of the payments or compensation due them.

As soon as possible Doctor Clay acquired American citizenship, and cast his first presidential vote for Colonel Roosevelt. The first official responsibility he held was as treasurer of Malta, and for a number of years he was health officer and county physician. In 1912 he was elected to represent Valley County in the Legislature, serving in the House of the Thirteenth General Assembly under Speaker McDonald, a House which contained only eighteen republicans. In 1914 he was nominated for the Senate and elected. He had been in the Senate two years when Phillips County was created, and in 1916 he was elected as the first senator from the new county. Previously, while a member of the House, he voted for T. J. Walsh for United States senator, Mr. Walsh having carried the popular vote of the state and being therefore entitled to the support of the Legislature by agreement of the parties before the primaries. He therefore participated officially in the last election of a United States senator in Montana by the old legislative method. As a member of the republican Senate of 1917 Mr. Clay was chairman of the committee of elections and privileges, chairman of the committee on public health, and member of the insurance, education and ways and means committees. Among the bills in which he was interested and which became laws by his introduction and support was the Child Welfare Bill, providing for the appointment of public health nurses and the inspection of school children. As a result of this advanced piece of legislation a nurse is now appointed in every county in the state. Doctor Clay was a member of the joint investigating committee for the investigation of the conduct of the Industrial School at Niles City, which reported the charges against the superintendent as unfounded and unwarranted and exonerating the head of the school. He was also a member of the two special sessions of the Legislature, one to meet emergencies created by the war and the other providing relief for farmers and taking action looking to the reduction of the high cost of living and against profiteering.

Doctor Clay has long been active in Masonry, having taken his first degrees at Malta. He is a past master of Malta Lodge No. 57, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, a member of Valley Chapter No. 13, Royal Arch Masons, at Glasgow, Glasgow Commandery of the Knights Templar and is a member of the Scottish Rite Consistory and the Shrine at Helena. He is also a member of the Eastern Star, is a past noble grand of Malta Lodge No. 72 of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a member of the Woodmen of the World and the Royal Neighbors.

At Fulda, Minnesota, January 22, 1902, Doctor Clay married Miss Mae Price, who was born in Fulda May 5, 1882, daughter of John R. Price. She completed her education at Mankato, Minnesota, and as a teacher came to Malta in August, 1899, and carried some of the chief burdens of educating the children of the community until her marriage. Mrs. Clay died in 1908, leaving no children.

Thomas S. Johnson. While one of the very prominent men of the county, invested with the duties and responsibilities of sheriff, Thomas S. Johnson made his mark in the county not through politics, but as a pioneer settler and widely known as a successful rancher and farmer, and was never a candidate for any office until he was called to the shrievalty.

Mr. Johnson, who has made his career in Northern Montana and has been a resident about Malta for over twenty-one years, was born in Blanco County, Texas, September 16, 1872. His grandfather was a physician in Mississippi and Texas, spending his last years in Eastern Texas. His older sons, John, Jesse and Nathan, all wore the uniforms of Confederate soldiers, and Nathan was killed while in the war. The youngest son was James Johnson, who was born in Mississippi while his parents were migrating to Texas. He acquired a very limited education, since he grew up in a pioneer district, and during a portion of the Civil war was engaged in supplying beef cattle to the Confederate army. He became a stock farmer and rancher in Blanco County, and the county seat, Johnson City, was named in his honor as one of the first settlers after the Civil war. In DeWitt County, Texas, James Johnson married Julia Moore, a native of that county. They reared the following children: Thomas S., the subject of this article; Julia, wife of N. T. Stubbs, of Johnson City, Texas; Pearl, wife of Harvey Roper, of Robbstown, Texas; Nathaniel, a ranchman, in Mason County, Texas; Myrtle, wife of Ralph Chumm, of Austin, Texas; Melissa, wife of Oscar Fossett, of Johnson City, Texas; and Olla, Mrs. Jay Chapman, of Johnson City.

Thomas S. Johnson spent his boyhood and youth in a section of Texas where stock raising was almost the only occupation. He attended a district school near Johnson City, but was only thirteen years of age when his father died. His mother died ten years later. Thomas being the oldest of seven children had the responsibility of looking after the younger people of the household, and at the age of fifteen he began earning money away from home as a range hand, and he continued working until he saw his brothers and sisters in places of safety and favorably situated, and was then free to look after his own welfare. Some of his acquaintances in Texas had already gone to Montana, and he determined that he could best work out his destiny in this section of the far Northwest. Practically without capital, unmarried, and with his chief experience as a cow man and farmer, he started for Montana, traveling over the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway from Texas to Kansas City, thence by the Burlington route to Edgemont, South Dakota, and then proceeding along the partially completed tracks toward Deadwood and Bellefourche. Reaching the end of the railway he crossed 200 miles of country to Glendive by stage, whence the trains of the Northern Pacific carried him through Billings to Helena, Great Falls and finally to Malta, where he arrived in 1899.

Immediately he went on the range working for the "Circle C" outfit, and soon left that to become an employe of Ben D. Phillips, one of the best known of the pioneers of the region. With him he spent several months and then engaged in ranching on his own account. Conditions were adverse, and his capital was soon dissipated. For almost two years he was then in the employ of the Bloom Cattle Company's "Circle Diamond" outfit, after which he established himself at ranching again on his own account just below Malta on Milk River. In that locality he is ranching today. His pioneer brand was WY, but the more popular one was BH, under which his cattle still run, though his horses bear the old WY mark. In the production of beef he has emphasized so far as possible the Shorthorn and Hereford strains, and has been a dealer as well as a raiser of cattle. Almost from the beginning he has been a shipper to the St. Paul and Chicago markets. Through years of earnest effort Mr. Johnson has made a notable success. He took his homestead in the Milk River Valley, and it is now part of his Valley ranch of 622 acres. He also owns a section on the south bench near Malta, this being grazing land.

While busy with his ranching Mr. Johnson has not neglected an active interest in community affairs, though he steered clear of politics except as a voter until 1918, when he was elected sheriff as successor to Sheriff Crabb. During his term there has been only the routine of administrative burdens, though he was called upon to arrest one of the citizens of the county for murder. He grew up in the home of democratic parents and acquired his political attitude in a state intensely democratic. His father was a Mason, and Sheriff Johnson joined that order at Malta, and is a past master of the Lodge and a member of the Scottish Rite Consistory and also Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Helena.

At Malta July 3, 1906, Mr. Johnson married Mrs. Josephine C. (Barge) Joiner, a native of Pennsylvania. She was visiting a sister in Montana when she met Mr. Johnson. She also took up a homestead near her husband, proved it up and still owns it, it being included in their Valley ranch. While Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have no children of their own a young man, Charles Williams, is growing up in their home and is being educated.

August and Samuel Fuller. The gentlemen whose names appear at the head of this paragraph are the owners of extensive farming interests in Flathead County. Their valuable property has been acquired through their own efforts, their persistency of purpose and their determination, and the prosperity which is the legitimate reward of all earnest efforts is today theirs. They are what they are from natural endowment and self-culture, having attained their present position through the impelling force of their own genius. They possess not only those powers which render men efficient in the material affairs of life, but also the gentler traits that mark genial and refined social intercourse. In their daily affairs they manifest a generous regard for their fellows, and as large-hearted, whole-souled gentlemen, actuated by principles of honesty, no men in the county merit and command more fully the good will of the people.

August and Samuel Fuller are natives of the State of Indiana and the sons of Thomas and Eliza (Wolf) Fuller. By the death of their parents they were left orphans at an early age, so that their youthful years were not characterized by the loving home care and comforts which should be the heritage of every child. However, they were made of sterling stuff and determined to "make good" in some way, somewhere. Hearing of the wonderful openings in Montana for settlers they determined to cast their lot with the new country and in 1889 they came to Missoula, Montana, and from there a little later they came to Flathead County, locating a good tract of land on the border of Foy's Lake, on which they filed a homestead claim. The country about them was then practically unoccupied, except by Indians, miners and hunters, so it took some nerve and courage for the two boys to enter alone on the task of creating a farm out of the raw land as they found it. Their first task was, as it was with every pioneer, the erection of a log cabin, and then followed the breaking of the soil and the other labor incident to the establishment of a new home. They were filled with all the enthusiasm of youth, and they allowed nothing to detract their attention, so that it was not long until they found themselves on the road to success. During the subsequent years they have maintained the even tenor of their way, and because of their strict attention to their interests and their exercise of good common sense they have not only had success, but have also gained the respect and confidence of all who have known of their struggles and their triumphs. Their first cabin home was long ago replaced by a comfortable and attractive residence, which, with its attractive natural surroundings, makes as cozy a home as can be found in the vicinity.

August Fuller was married to Mrs. Mary A. Barry, the widow of Samuel M. Barry. She was born in Michigan, the daughter of Francis and Matilda (Cooper) Burnham. Francis Burnham was a veteran of the Civil war, having served three years and nine months, and a son, William Burnham, served in the Spanish-American war.

Politically the Fuller brothers give their support to the republican party. August Fuller took an active part in the organization of the first school of Foy's Lake, and he gave efficient service as a member of the school board for two years. In every phase of life's activities the brothers have been true to every trust and are eminently entitled to representation among the leading men of their section of the state.

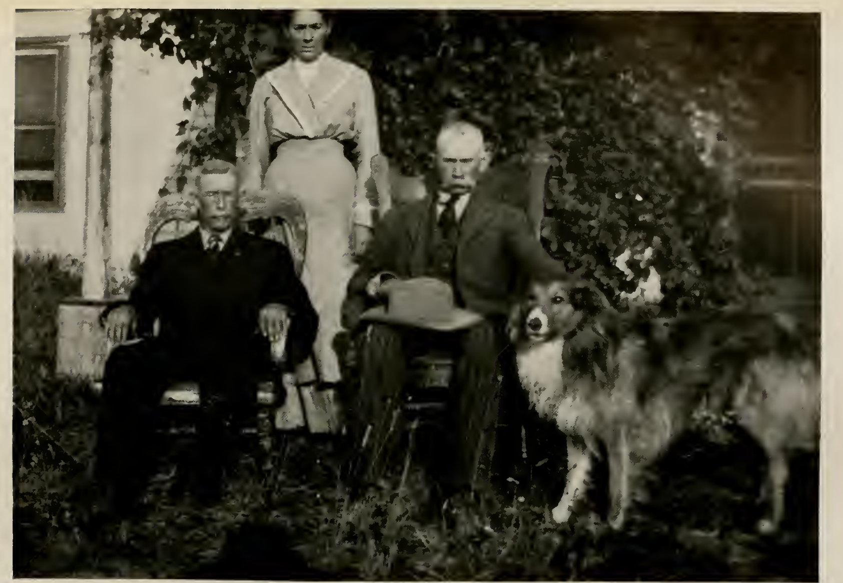
John Dahlgren had a long and thorough training in commercial affairs in Minnesota before he came to Montana, and in this state has been chiefly prominent as a banker. He was organizer and from the beginning has been manager of what is now the American Bank and Trust Company of Missoula, and is president of three other banks in the state. The American Bank and Trust Company of Missoula is one of the best fortified financial institutions in the state. In the fall of 1919 its resources aggregated approximately $1,857,000. It has capital stock of $100,000, surplus and profits of nearly $22,000, and deposits aggregating over $1,600,000. The officers are A. D. Stephens, president; John Dahlgren, vice president and manager; G. F. Peterson, vice president; and F. J. White, cashier.

John Dahlgren was born at Vermland, Sweden, February 9, 1875. His father, O. H. Dahlgren, was born in the same locality in 1841, and for many years lived in Sweden as a land owner and timber merchant. In 1889 he came to the United States, was a farmer at Warren, Minnesota, and since 1909 has been retired at Turlock, California. He is a republican and a member of the Congregational Church, and as a young man in Sweden served in the regular national army. His wife, Martha Johnson, died in Sweden in 1883, the mother of the following children: Halver, who is assistant cashier of the Farmers and Merchants State Bank at Dixon, Montana; Lena, wife of John Rosenberg, a farmer at Vincent Creek, Washington, Minnesota; Olaf, a farmer at Turlock, California; John; and Walfred, a farmer at Turlock, California.

John Dahlgren acquired his early education in the public schools of his native country. He was fourteen years of age when he came to this country with his father in 1889, and later attended the business college in Minneapolis. For a year he worked on his father's farm, and then went into the service of the leading store at Argyle, Minnesota, and learned every detail of the business through an experience of fifteen years as salesman and collector. He not only proved his diligence and efficiency but also achieved the respect and gained the confidence of his business associates, and he came to Montana well fortified with commercial credit.

In the fall of 1909 Mr. Dahlgren organized the Scandinavian-American State Bank of Missoula, and when the bank was opened for business in January, 1910, he was cashier, and has been the active executive in control of the bank's affairs from the beginning. In 1917 the bank was reorganized as the American Bank and Trust Company, since which date Mr. Dahlgren has been vice president and manager. At that time the capital was increased from $50,000 to $100,000. The modern bank home is located at the corner of North Higgins Avenue and Cedar Street.

Mr. Dahlgren is also president of the First



Mary A Fuller

Samuel Fuller August Fuller

National Bank of Shilo, the First National Bank of Ronan, and the Farmers and Merchants State Bank of Dixon, Montana. He is vice Swedish Consul for the State of Montana and had many responsibilities and duties in that position during the World war. He was also a member of the Missoula County Committee for the sale of Liberty Bonds, and had the satisfaction of seeing the county surpass its quota at every campaign.

Mr. Dahlgren is a republican and is affiliated with Covenant Lodge No. 6, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Hell Gate Lodge No. 383, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and Laurel Lodge No. 11, Knights of Pythias. He is owner of a modern home at 528 Daily Avenue. In June, 1912, at Spring Grove, Minnesota, Mr. Dahlgren married Miss Geneva Newhouse, daughter of Peter and Carrie Newhouse, residents of Spring Grove, where her father is a wholesale lumber dealer. Mrs. Dahlgren is a graduate of Stout's Institute. To their marriage were born two children: John O., September 7, 1913; and Robert, October 25, 1914.

Halver Dahlgren, assistant cashier of the Farmers and Merchants State Bank of Dixon, is a brother of John Dahlgren of Missoula, who is a prominent banker of the state and is president of the bank at Dixon. The facts in the career of John Dahlgren are noted on the preceding page of this publication.

Halver Dahlgren was born at Vermland, Sweden, in May, 1866, and grew up in his native country, acquiring a common school education. For two years he served in the regular Swedish army. He worked on his father's farm, and left home at the age of seventeen. He came to the United States in 1892, first locating in Warren, Minnesota, where he spent two summers on a farm and in winters he served an apprenticeship and worked at the photography trade. For about a year he was in a hardware store at Warren and spent nine years with a general mercantile firm at Oregon, Minnesota. He next bought out a general store at Northland in Polk County, Minnesota, and during the next two years was also postmaster of the town. After selling out and visiting in California and Washington, Mr. Dahlgren came to Montana in 1916, and has since been assistant cashier of the Farmers and Merchants State Bank of Dixon.

This bank was established in 1911, and has capital of $20,000, surplus and profits of $3,500, and deposits of approximately $110,000. Mr. Dahlgren took up a homestead of 160 acres near Dixon, proved up and resides on his ranch, located 1½ miles west of Dixon. He has a modern residence and all the equipment of farm outbuildings. Mr. Dahlgren is a member of the Lutheran Church. He is unmarried.

John K. Bell. The name of John K. Bell has been associated with the history of Saco since 1891, and for some years he has been one of the merchants of the place. He is a native of the Emerald Isle, having been born in County Donegal, near Pettigo, Ireland, June 6, 1867, a son of John and Mary (Kennedy) Bell. They became the parents of thirteen children, of whom ten grew to reach mature years, and those who came to the United States in addition to John K., who was the youngest of the whole family, were as follows: Bella, who is the wife of David Kennedy, of Saco; Annie E., who died at Bellingham, Washington, as Mrs. David Kennedy; David who is now a resident of Windsor, Ontario, Canada; Thomas, who is also a resident of Windsor; James, who died at Tilbury, Ontario, Canada; and Jane, who married John Moore, died at Detroit, Michigan. William and Mary are still living in County Donegal, the latter being the wife of John Irwine.

John K. Bell was a farmer's son. He left school at an early age, and for five years was employed as a merchant's clerk in his native land. He came to the United States when he was eighteen years old, sailing from Londonderry aboard the Peruvian of the Allen line, bound for Quebec. The steamer was nine days crossing the Atlantic, and reached the harbor without unusual incident. Mr. Bell took the train at Quebec and landed at Tilbury, Ontario, without delay, and while visiting relatives gained his first impressions of America. After seven months he crossed over into the United States, and came by train from Detroit, Michigan, to Devil's Lake, North Dakota, and then by stage to Bottineau, North Dakota, as this was prior to the building of the Great Northern Railroad.

Starting out as a hand on a cattle ranch near Bottineau at $16 per month, he worked for wages for two years, saved his money, investing it in cattle and ran them for a year. He then placed them out on shares and came to Great Falls, Montana, and worked as cook in the B. and W. boarding house connected with the B. and W. smelter. At the close of the two years he spent there he was receiving $125 per month.

His cattle had been brought from North Dakota to the Saco country, and he ranched here for three years, and then, closing out his cattle, bought sheep and ran them until 1916, a period of twenty-three years, during which time he found the industry a profitable one, although of course there were years of depression which threatened disaster. When he disposed of his sheep Mr. Bell began merchandising, and handles hardware, implements and lumber, and is still interested in cattle and horses as a stockman. His homestead adjoining Saco has twenty of the original 160 acres platted and included in the Saco townsite as the Bell Addition to Saco. Mr. Bell has other interests, and was one of the organizers and first stockholders of the First National Bank of Saco, which he served as its first president, and he is now one of its directors.

John K. Bell was made a citizen in Montana, his final papers being given him at Glasgow, and he cast his first vote as a republican and has never changed his party. In 1896 he voted for William McKinley for the presidency, and that was his first presidential vote. Reared a Methodist, he connected himself with the church of that denomination at Saco, and is now one of its trustees.

On November 22, 1899, Mr. Bell was married at Saint Thomas, Ontario, Canada, to Miss Margaret Courtenay, a daughter of Samuel and Mary (Walker) Courtenay. Mrs. Bell was born at Belfast, Ireland, in 1877. She has two half-brothers, Thomas G., of Windsor, Ontario, Canada; and John Courtenay, of Bender, Saskatchewan, Canada. No children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bell. When they located permanently at Saco Mr. Bell erected one of the best residences in the county, it being an eight-room bungalow with full basement, furnace and all modern conveniences, including hot and cold water, sewer and electric lights.

Since coming to this country Mr. Bell has made four trips to Ireland, one of them being taken as a passenger on the ill-fated Lusitania, that a few years later was sunk by a German submarine, an atrocity which formed the fundamental cause for this country entering the World war as active and victorious participants.

William G. Schneider was the first and is the present county clerk and recorder of Phillips County, and for twenty years his residence and activities have made him a widely known and popular citizen of this section of Montana.

Mr. Schneider was born at Theresa, Wisconsin, October 16, 1875, but from the age of four years lived in the State of Minnesota. His father, Fred Schneider, was born in the same Wisconsin town, learned the harness and saddlery trade, and spent all his active life in that occupation. He moved out to New Richland, Minnesota, in 1879, and for forty years was a factor in the business of that locality. In 1919 he returned to Wisconsin and is now a retired resident of Milwaukee. Fred Schneider married Kate Vogelsang, who was born at Brush Creek, now Arlington, Iowa. Of their two sons and six daughters William G. is the third in age.

William G. Schneider acquired a common school education in Minnesota and was a factor in the life of the home until he reached the age of twenty-five. On May 5, 1900, he arrived in what was then Valley County, and his first home was at Saco. His first Montana dollar was earned as a sheep herder on the ranch of W. H. Taylor. A few weeks later he joined F. W. Korman, purchased land near the village and engaged in cattle ranching. The partners ran stock under the brand YS for five years. Their stock was chiefly Minnesota "dogees," and that fact and the hard winters defeated their efforts as ranchmen and they finally had to give up the enterprise after losing all their capital and practically all their time. After the dissolution of the partnership Mr. Schneider entered the service of the C. W. Nelson Company, general merchants at Saco, and when that firm was incorporated as the Saco Mercantile Company Mr. Schneider became a stockholder and secretary and treasurer. He was an active factor in the business until 1909, when he became cashier of the bank of C. W. Nelson at Saco.

A popular banker, well known for his business abilities, Mr. Schneider was a logical candidate before the people for the office of clerk and recorder of Phillips County, and was elected in February, 1915, being re-elected in 1916 and again in 1918, and for the past five years has given his chief time and attention to the duties of this office. He grew up in a home divided as to its political convictions on the money question, his father being a gold democrat while the son favored free silver. The son was able to cast his first presidential vote in 1896, when the democrats split into two wings, his father supporting the gold standard ticket of Palmer and Buckner, while William G. Schneider voted for Mr. Bryan. He has been an active worker in the democratic party ever since. During the World war he was secretary of the Selective Service Board, and gave a great deal of his time to the arduous and complex duties of that work. He is a past grand of New Richland Lodge of Odd Fellows in Minnesota and is also a Master Mason.

At Saco, June 29, 1908, Mr. Schneider married Miss Margaret Shanks. She was born in Comber, Ontario, Canada, August 23, 1889, daughter of R. J. and Mary (Sellers) Shanks, now residents of Detroit, Michigan. Mrs. Schneider is the older of two children, her sister being Miss Frances Shanks. To Mr. and Mrs. Schneider was born one son, Richard George.

Albert J. Ingraham was one of the most widely known and honored pioneers of the Flathead country. His residence began there before there was a Town of Kalispell, and in thirty-five years he participated in many of the developments which have made that community famous among Montana districts.

He was born at Joliet, Illinois, April 10, 1860, a son of Nathan D. and Ruth (Gooding) Ingraham. Mr. Ingraham came to the Flathead country in 1884 and filed on a homestead nine miles northwest of the present site of Kalispell. He went to work and did his work well in proving up his claim and homestead. After coming to Montana he married Miss Sarah Catherine Ditty, a native of Missouri and a daughter of William H. and Nancy J. (Ridgway) Ditty. She had come to Flathead County with her father, her mother having died in Missouri. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Ingraham located on the ranch and he became one of the successful stock raisers of that vicinity.

Their son Philip Albert was educated in the high school at Kalispell and married Florence V. Odjard, of Mankato, Minnesota, a daughter of Ole Odjard. Mrs. P. A. Ingraham was educated in the high school at Mankato, and she and her husband now reside at Minneapolis, where he is a salesman for the New Idea Spreader Company of Coldwater, Ohio.

At the time of the Spanish-American war Albert J. Ingraham was one of the first men from the Flathead country to volunteer his services to the Government. He joined Company H of the First Montana Regiment and was sent to the Philippines. He saw some of the bitter hardships of the service in those islands during the insurrection. One of the circumstances that helped make his army life in the Philippines more pleasant was the presence of his old neighbor and friend, Andrew W. Swaney. They were battle mates together in all their experiences on the island.

After his return from the Philippines, Mr. Ingraham was appointed by the governor of Montana a member of the State Board of Managers of the Soldiers Home at Columbia Falls. While in that capacity he made friends of all his associates and members of the Home. He rendered service in that capacity for nineteen years, until his death. He was also first deputy sheriff of Flathead County, under Billy O'Connell, and later was elected sheriff, filling the office four years. He was also a member of the Board of County Commissioners. It has been frequently remarked that no man in the Flathead Valley was more widely or favorably known than Al Ingraham, as he was familiarly called. He and his wife were active members of the Presbyterian Church at Kalispell, and fraternally he was affiliated with the Elks, with all four branches of Odd Fellowship and with the Modern Woodmen of America. His son is a member of the same fraternities. Father and son have given active support to the principles of the democratic party.

Mr. Ingraham died May 26, 1919, after a brief illness. Since his death Mrs. Ingraham has relieved herself of the responsibilities of the farm and ranch, and is now living in a pleasant home at 735 Second Avenue, West, in Kalispell.

Robert P. Minnick, M. D. Numbered among the sagacious and carefully trained members of the medical profession of Phillips County, Dr. Robert P. Minnick has played a constructive part in the history of this region since 1904, when he came to it direct from Virginia. He was born in Washington County, that state, April 11, 1879, a son of Andrew J. Minnick, and grandson of Leander Minnick, also a native of Washington County, Virginia, the birthplace of all three, Doctor Minnick, his

Al Ingraham

Sarah C Ingraham

father and grandfather, having been established near Abingdon by the great-grandfather, John Minnick. The Minnick family is Scotch and Irish, and at Abingdon, near to the Minnick plantation, located the Scotch-Irish settlers of the Colonial period.

The educational training of Dr. Robert P. Minnick, commenced in the rural schools, was continued at King's College, Bristol, Tennessee, the Tennessee Medical College at Knoxville, Tennessee, and the Virginia Medical College at Richmond, Virginia, and he was graduated from the latter institution in April, 1904, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. During the summer and early autumn of that year Doctor Minnick was engaged in practice at Stonega, Virginia, a mining community, and then, in November, 1904, he crossed the continent and settled permanently at Saco. At that time Saco was but a hamlet of a few buildings along the main street, and he was its first physician. During the period he has lived here he has not only seen great progress, but has assisted very materially to bring it about, both professionally and as a private citizen. Doctor Minnick has been county physician ever since the creation of Phillips County, and in conjunction with Doctor Clay conducted the examination of men for the draft during the late war until he entered the service himself.

In June, 1918, Doctor Minnick enlisted at Butte, Montana, for the medical service, was commissioned as a first lieutenant the following August, but was not sent to France on account of the signing of the Armistice. In 1914 Doctor Minnick was elected as the representative of old Valley County to the State Assembly on the democratic ticket, serving in the Fourteenth Session, a democratic house.

On June 16, 1910, Doctor Minnick was united in marriage at Dodson, Montana, to Miss Evelyn Perkins, born at Winterset, Iowa, in October, 1885. Mrs. Minnick completed her educational training in the schools of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and became a teacher, coming as such to Montana in 1906 and being connected first with the schools of Malta and later with those of Glasgow. Doctor and Mrs. Minnick have a son, Daniel C., who was born April 20, 1912.

Cecil E. Taylor is one of the most representative men of Phillips County and has been identified with the realty and oil and gas development of Saco and its vicinity to such an extent that his name is a well-known one all over this part of the state. He has lived in Montana since 1890, in which year he was brought to the state by his father, William H. Taylor, from Waseca, Minnesota.

Cecil E. Taylor was born at Fargo, North Dakota, on August 31, 1883, but he was reared to the age of seven years in Waseca, Minnesota. After arrival in Montana settlement was made at Hinsdale, where William H. Taylor operated extensively as a stock dealer. Cecil E. Taylor had to go ten miles each way in order to attend school during the early years of his residence in the state, but later, when the family moved to Saco, he was given the advantages of the school at this point. In order to give the children better educational advantages, in 1900 the family went to Missoula, Montana, and there Cecil E. Taylor took a commercial course in a business college, and then for two years was a student of the Montana State University.

Following his completion of the course at the university Mr. Taylor returned to Saco and went into the mercantile business, succeeding the C. W. Nelson Company and operating a general merchandise store for two years before he organized the Saco Mercantile Company, a corporation of which he was active manager until 1913. In that year he retired from that concern and took over the organization of the Saco Co-operative Association, and that same year he branched out into the realty business. He has specialized in promoting an interest in this locality and inducing immigration, being responsible for much of the settlement of the vicinity during the past few years. He was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Saco, and was a director of it, and he also bought stock in the old creamery at Saco.

Mr. Taylor was reared under strictly republican principles, and so naturally cast his first presidential vote for Theodore Roosevelt, and when there was a split in the party he followed his leader into the progressive party, voting for him in 1912. When Phillips County was created in January, 1915, he was elected as a member of the General Assembly of Montana, and served as the first representative in the Lower House from Phillips. This was a democratic session, presided over by Speaker Ramsey, and as he entered late in the session his committee assignments were not important, and he was more of a spectator and fathered no bills.

Mr. Taylor was made an Odd Fellow at Saco, and belongs to the subordinate lodge of that fraternity. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church at Saco, and is one of its trustees. When the present house of worship was erected he served on the building committee, and is partially responsible for the provision of one of the good church homes in this locality.

On February 26, 1908, Mr. Taylor was united in marriage with Miss Ethel Marshall at Saco, Montana. She is a daughter of Judge Albert Marshall, who married a Miss Odlin. Mrs. Taylor was born at Willow City, North Dakota, August 22, 1885, and is the youngest of her father's five children, the others being as follows: Inez, who is the wife of W. H. Thomas of Pennewawa, Washington; Gladys, who is Mrs. L. F. Franklin, of Almota, Washington; Albert, who is a resident of Portland, Oregon; and Alma, who died unmarried. Mrs. Taylor was educated in a normal school of North Dakota, was engaged in teaching school in North Dakota, but later joined her sister at Saco, Montana, and there met and was later married to Mr. Taylor. Judge Marshall was identified with the lumber business in Michigan, but was a native of Maine, and enlisted from that state during the war between the states and served in the Union army. His death occurred at Saco, Montana. For more than fifty years he was a Mason, and he was first a republican and later a progressive. His title of "Judge" was given him because of a twenty-year service as a justice of the peace at Willow City, North Dakota. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have three children, namely: Carol, Joyce and William.

During the late war Mr. Taylor lent a helping hand in the various drives, and Mrs. Taylor was active in the work of Saco Branch of Malta Chapter of the Red Cross.

William H. Taylor, father of Cecil E. Taylor, is one of the men who early located in the Milk River Valley, and is now one of the honored residents and retired stockmen of Saco. He was born in Northampton, England, February 12, 1845, a son of William and Ann J. (Penn) Taylor, and they became immigrants to the United States when William H. Taylor was fifteen months old. The trip was made by an ocean sail boat to New Orleans, Louisiana, from whence the little party traveled up the Mississippi River to Saint Louis, Missouri.

In 1850 William Taylor moved into Illinois, and spent seven years in Madison County, and from there went to Waseca County, Minnesota. Until he went to Illinois he worked as a carpenter, but from then on was a farmer. During the war between the states he furnished two sons for the Union army, and, having been naturalized, he voted the republican ticket. He and his wife were Methodists, and very devout. Their children were as follows: William H., who was the eldest; John A., who is a resident of Saco; George W., who is a resident of Omaha, Nebraska; Charles R., who died in Minnesota; Austin J., who died in Valley County, Montana; Andrew M., who lives in Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina; and Frank P., who is engaged in farming in the vicinity of Saco.

When contrasted with the advantages given the children of today, William H. Taylor's educational opportunities were very meagre, for the schools were few and the terms short, but he made the best of what he had, and has always kept himself well informed on current questions. He enlisted for service in the Union army during the winter of 1864-5 as a member of Company H, Minnesota Heavy Artillery, and was sent with his company to Nashville, Tennessee, and it was there and at Chattanooga that he was drilled, his command thus preparing for defense both as artillerymen and infantrymen. While doing this they guarded provisions and other supplies, and were still there when the news came of General Lee's surrender, and the regiment was ordered to Fort Snelling for final discharge. Mr. Taylor returned home in excellent health, after an absence of eight months.

Following his return he worked for a few months for wages, and then, buying a team, engaged in teaming on his own account, hauling freight from Waseca to Saint Paul, Minnesota. Later he was engaged in farming on his own land, and was so engaged until 1890, when he came to Montana. During the summer of that year he brought some stock into the state and was so pleased with conditions that he decided to make it his permanent home, and brought his family here in the fall. The first location was in the vicinity of Hinsdale, where he held his cattle for a year and then sold them and bought sheep and was engaged in the wool industry for a quarter of a century. He saw sheep sell as low as $1.25 a head, and lambs for 75 cents a head, and the best price he received for sheep was in 1916, when he sold for $5 a head. Mr. Taylor sold wool as low as 8 cents per pound, and his best price was 30 cents a pound in 1916. Because of the curtailments of the range he left the sheep business, disposed of his stock and a livery business he had long conducted, and since ,then has been retired.

When it was possible for him to do so Mr. Taylor availed himself of the opportunity offered by the Government for obtaining a farm, and homesteaded near Saco, built ditches and prepared for the irrigation of his desert land, and made it possible for him to raise feed crops, but sold this farm in 1919.

When he located at Saco the only building was the section house, and since then he has contributed in a substantial manner to its growth and development, erecting a residence, livery stable and business house, and investing in other business property. Mr. Taylor cast his first presidential vote for General Grant in 1868 and again in 1872, and he has voted the republican ticket ever since. For twenty years he has been an Odd Fellow, and maintains membership with Glasgow Lodge.

On March 4, 1874, Mr. Taylor was united in marriage at Waseca, Minnesota, to Emma E. Barnes, who was born in McHenry County, Illinois, on November 8, 1849, a daughter of Julius Barnes, and the youngest of three children, her brothers being: Granville, who served in the Union army, died at Waseca, Minnesota; and Charles, who died in Ransom County, North Dakota, both of them leaving families.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Taylor became the parents of the following children: Edith, who was Mrs. H. W. Davis, died in Florida and is buried at Charlotte, North Carolina; Floyd, who was accidentally killed at Saco in 1906, married Clara Tinney and left her and three children; Cecil E., whose name heads this review; Maysie L., who is the wife of Clarence W. Nelson, of Saco, has three children; and Edna M., who is the wife of William D. Miller, editor of the Saco Independent.

Mr. Taylor is a stockholder of the First National Bank of Glasgow, and was one of the original stockholders of the First National Bank of Saco, and on its board of directors for some years. Both he and his son Cecil E. Taylor are men of the highest probity, and whenever either of them has been associated with any business enterprise the people of Saco and Phillips County have felt that their connection therewith was a sufficient guarantee of good faith, and responded accordingly.

William H. Frazier. The name of Frazier has been associated with the banking history of Phillips County for some years, and one of the soundest financial institutions of this part of the state, the Farmers and Merchants State Bank of Saco, has William H. Frazier as its vice president, and he is otherwise interested in the commercial affairs of his locality. He was born at Crawfordsville, Indiana, March 6, 1883, a son of Austin H. Frazier, and grandson of William Frazier.

William Frazier was one of the early settlers of Montgomery County, Indiana, going there from Chillicothe, Ohio, when all of that part of the state was in the woods, and he bore well his part of its development and improvement. He married Mary Ann Van Gundy, and they had nine children, of whom one son, David, served in the Union army during the war between the North and the South.

Austin H. Frazier was born in Montgomery County, Indiana, in August, 1850, and was reared on his father's farm. He supplemented the educational training he received in the rural schools with a course in the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso, Indiana, and spent some years as a public school teacher. Later he moved to Worcester, Massachusetts, where he is now living. He married Mary Adkins, a daughter of Doctor Adkins, who located in Indiana prior to the war between the states, and Mrs. Frazier was born in that state. She died in 1887, having been the mother of the following children: William H., who was the eldest born; and Miss Nancy Frazier, who died in young womanhood at Covington, Indiana.

William H. Frazier learned to be a farmer under his father's instruction, but, perhaps inspired by the fact that Gen. Lew Wallace, author of "Ben Hur," was a near neighbor of the family, and he as a child played in his dooryard, he felt urged to develop his faculties and attended Wabash College, and after two years in that institution entered the University of Minnesota, from which he was graduated in 1907 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He then became assistant professor of soils and chemistry, and he still maintains connection with educational matters as a member of the Saco School Board, although he left the schoolroom in the fall of 1913, when he came to Montana.

On November 1, 1913, he assumed the duties pertaining to the position of assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Saco, holding it for three years, when he became one of the organizers of the Farmers & Merchants State Bank of Saco. This bank was chartered in May, 1916, with a capital of $20,000, and opened its doors for business in the following August, with the following officials: Harry A. Vagg, president; William H. Frazier, vice president; and Gus Dalquist, cashier, and these gentlemen are still in office. The bank has a surplus of $5,000, and its deposits average $250,000 annually.

On August 11, 1915, Mr. Frazier was united in marriage at Saco, Montana, to Alene McGregor, a daughter of Henry and Nellie (Harris) McGregor. Mrs. Frazier was born at St. Cloud, Minnesota, but she was brought to Montana in childhood, and completed her educational training in the University of Montana, from which she was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Not only was she a public school teacher, but was elected county superintendent of schools for Valley County, and was holding that office at the time of her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Frazier have a daughter, Mary Ann, who was born October 28, 1918.

Like his father, Mr. Frazier is a strong republican and a great admirer of Colonel Roosevelt, to whom he gave his first presidential vote. He is a Mason, belonging to Saco Lodge No. 94, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is a past master, and he belongs to the local chapter of the Eastern Star, of which he was the first patron. He is also a member of the Minneapolis Consistory and the Mystic Shrine of Minneapolis.

During the late war Mr. Frazier was very active in committee work on the various drives, as well as a generous personal contributor, and through his aid all of the allotments were filled for Saco.

A man of education, carefully trained and experienced, he is well fitted for the dignified position he occupies, and his advice is sought and followed in many matters of public welfare as well as private enterprise, and it would be difficult to find one who is held in higher respect by his fellow citizens than he.

Fred W. Kroeger. Among the men who have attained to a well merited prosperity in the mercantile field of Phillips County is Fred W. Kroeger of Saco, who has lived in this locality since 1903, and has conducted his present business since 1913. He was born in Waseca County, Minnesota, September 23, 1883, a son of Hans and Mary (Bartles) Kroeger, both of German birth, who came to the United States when young. They were married in Waseca County, Minnesota, and engaged in farming, continuing to be thus actively occupied until they reached such substantial independence as would justify their retirement, when they moved to Waseca, where they are now living. Hans Kroeger received a fairly good educational training in his native land. Having but very little money when he arrived in this country, he seems to have been a wage earner until his marriage, but at that time bought a small farm, and his success as a dairy farmer enabled him to add two quarter sections of land to his farm, so that in all he owned 480 acres of land. This he improved most substantially with a residence, silos, barns for dairying and other purposes, and put in modern milking machines and other appliances to aid him in carrying on his business. While voting the republican ticket, he has taken but little part in politics. He and his wife are consistent members of the Lutheran Church of Waseca. The children born to them have been as follows: John, who is a farmer residing near Otisco, Minnesota; Henry, who is a resident of Waseca, Minnesota; Edward, who is engaged in farming near Lavina, Montana; Fred W., whose name heads this review; Elsie, who is the wife of John Lewer, of Waseca, Minnesota; Arnold, who is a resident of Lavina, Montana; Paulina, who is Mrs. Fred Proehl, of New Richland, Minnesota; Katie, who lives at Waseca; and Esther, who is the youngest.

Fred W. Kroeger was reared in his native county, and lived on his father's farm, assisting him in its operation. His educational training ceased when he had completed the work of the eighth grade, but he has learned much from experience and contact with men of affairs. At the age of twenty years he left the farm, and with some money he had saved he took the trip to Montana alone, arriving at Saco entirely dependent upon his own exertions for a livelihood. Upon his arrival here he secured employment as a clerk with C. W. Nelson & Company, one of the early mercantile houses of the place. Later he went with J. M. Nelson, a merchant of Hinsdale, and, leaving him, worked for the Havre Commercial Company at Havre. During this time he proved up the homestead he had entered from the Government, it having been with this intention that he had come to the state. In order to provide for his living expenses while proving up his claim he worked as a clerk, and this experience showed him that he was better fitted for a mercantile life than for agricultural pursuits, and so determined his life calling.

Mr. Kroeger's experience as a homesteader was not as encouraging as he had hoped, although he made an effort to make a success of the farming required by the Government in order to secure possession, and achieved a rather unusual success as a potato grower when he dug $600 worth of the tubers from two acres of ground. He subsequently experimented with alfalfa, and demonstrated its adaptability in this region, and when he sold his farm he had some seventy acres seeded to that crop.

After proving up his claim Mr. Kroeger engaged with the Wisconsin Lumber Company, and was manager of their commissary department at Littel, Washington, for eight months, but then returned to Saco, and became assistant manager of the Saco Mercantile Company.

On May 17, 1913, Mr. Kroeger embarked in business for himself, purchasing the business owned by J. H. Jordan. In order to do this he borrowed $1,000 from the bank to make an initial payment and gave his note for the balance of $1,800. During the following spring and summer he increased his debt to the bank to $1,200, and he bought $1,800 worth of stock. In spite of the heavy obligations resting on him, Mr. Kroeger did so good a business that within a year he had paid off his loans, owned his stock of farm machinery, and had established a good credit, a growing business, and a reputation for fair and honorable dealing. From then on his rise has been steady and reputable, and today he stands among the really worth while men of the county. When he began his business was at the present location, but in the old Jordan Building, which he replaced by the present one in 1917. In the meanwhile the character of his stock has changed, as in 1916 he secured the agency for the Ford cars for Phillips County and a part of Valley County, and he handles the Ford cars, trucks and Fordson tractors. His sales have gradually increased and in 1917 reached the maximum, $105,000. In that year he sold sixty-two cars. The subsequent years being ones of drouth, the sales in cars naturally dropped, and in his line, as in many others, war conditions influenced it very materially, but he has every reason to believe that with the resumption of normal business conditions his sales will reach much higher figures than ever before. Like a number of the business men of this region Mr. Kroeger has carried on some farming, but, like them, has been affected by the drouths.

With the incorporation of Saco as a city Mr. Kroeger was elected a member of its first Board of Aldermen, and in 1919 was appointed one of the trustees of the Saco School Board. He was one of the organizers of the Saco Commercial Club, of which he is treasurer and one of the members of its Board of Directors. Politically Mr. Kroeger is a republican, casting his first presidential vote for Theodore Roosevelt, and aside from his connection with the progressive party in 1912 has supported the candidates of the G. O. P. ever since. The Methodist Church holds his membership, and he is rendering the Saco denomination valuable assistance as one of its trustees.

On January 12, 1910, Mr. Kroeger was married at Saco, Montana, to Miss Nettie M. Stiles, who came to Montana from Cook's Corners, New York, with her parents, Fred and Hattie (Avery) Stiles, who located at Saco. Mrs. Kroeger has a younger sister, Mrs. Jessie Iverson, of Saco. Mr. and Mrs. Kroeger have two children, namely: Lynn and Lester. It would be hard to find better people in every respect than Mr. and Mrs. Kroeger. They came to this region early enough to develop with it and to feel that their interests are one with their community. Liberal contributors to healthy civic movements, and earnest and sincere in their support of church activities, they are exerting a really constructive influence here, and have fairly earned the confidence and esteem they inspire.

JAMES O'BOYLE. One of the most highly respected citizens of Western Montana is James O'Boyle, of Flathead County, whom to know is to respect and admire, for he has led an exemplary life and aided in all movements looking to the material, civic and moral welfare of his community. He came to us from the Emerald Isle, which fair country has sent so many enterprising citizens to our shores, and they have aided us in pushing forward the wheels of civilization. Thirty-five years have been numbered with the past since Mr. O'Boyle came to the Flathead country. Upon his arrival this section of the state was largely an undeveloped region, awaiting the awakening touch of the sturdy pioneers to transform its wild lands into rich farms and beautiful homes, to found cities and towns, to establish churches and schools, and in many other ways reclaim the country for the use of man. As one of the early settlers that led the van of civilization into this favored section Mr. O'Boyle well deserves conspicuous mention with the substantial men of the county.

James O'Boyle was born in Ireland and is a son of Charles and Margaret (McNeil) O'Boyle. He was reared under the paternal roof and secured what education was possible in the schools of his home community. However, he had a longing for larger opportunities than were afforded by his native land and so he followed the example of thousands of his countrymen and set his face toward the western republic across the sea. At the age of twenty-one years he set sail from Liverpool and in due time arrived at New York City, whence he proceeded at once to St. Joseph, Missouri, where he was employed for two years. He then came to Montana, making the trip by boat up the Missouri River to Fort Benton, thence to Helena, where he obtained employment in the mines. That was in the true pioneer period, before the advent of railroads and other modern conveniences. He then went to Butte, where he worked in the mines of the Anaconda Company until 1884, when he came to the Flathead Valley and pre-empted 160 acres of land located three miles northwest of where Kalispell now stands. The nearest town then was Missoula, which also was the nearest postoffice and county seat. He took part in the first activities incidental to the organization of a new community, and in this connection it is worthy of note that he assisted in cutting the logs for the first schoolhouse erected in Flathead Valley, the county then being called Missoula, and this school was on the farm of Robert Ball, while its first teacher was Hank Robinson. Mr. O'Boyle entered actively and energetically on the task of improving and cultivating his new home, and at length had the satisfaction of knowing that he had one of the best ranches in the Flathead country. He has since made many substantial and artistic improvements on the place and today it is still considered one of the best ranches in the community. Here he has engaged in general farming and stock raising, in which he has uniformly met with a satisfactory degree of success, so that today he is considered to be in very comfortable circumstances.

Mr. O'Boyle was married to Mary LaVelle, who also was born in Ireland, a daughter of Edward and Ellen (Curran) LaVelle, and they have six children living, Alice, Charles, John, Henry, Francis and Walter.

Politically Mr. O'Boyle is a strong supporter of the democratic party and an ardent admirer of President Woodrow Wilson. His fraternal relations are with the Knights of Columbus, while he and his wife are faithful members of the Roman Catholic Church. That Mr. O'Boyle possesses the confidence of his fellow citizens is evidenced in the fact that he was elected school director of the Springcreek district. To the discharge of the duties of that responsible office he gave his best efforts, for he is a firm believer in the best education possible for the young, as the best basis for good citizenship.

Of the early days in this section of the state Mr. O'Boyle tells many interesting things, some of which throw additional light on recorded history. Thus he speaks of the great Indian uprising and the subsequent campaign in which General Custer was killed, and tells of the universal fear which filled the hearts of the settlers, who were scattered at wide intervals over the country. Many of the women and children in the Flathead country were hastily put in wagons and driven to Helena, forty miles away, for safety. Mr. O'Boyle remembers one incident of three white men being caught by the red men and burned to death. Later several $20 gold pieces were raked out of the ashes. General Howard, with a body of troops, came over from Oregon, ostensibly to punish the Indians, but as a matter of fact he was afraid to attack the redskins, keeping about two days behind them, in consequence of which the Indians, who knew he was afraid of them, called him "General Behind Hand."

Through subsequent years Mr. O'Boyle has consistently given his support and influence to every movement for the advancement and improvement of his community, and he has lived to see it develop into one of the choicest and most picturesque sections of the great Treasure State. He has never regretted leaving his native land, for he has found opportunities here not possible in his native land, and he has proved an honor to his adopted country, enjoying to a marked degree the confidence and good will of all who know him.

MR. AND MRS. JAMES O'BOYLE

Kosciusko Hamilton, M. D., the pioneer physician of Dodson, identified himself with Montana in June, 1908, and established himself at Dodson two years later. He came to the state as physician and surgeon in the United States Reclamation Service, beginning his work at Fort Shaw. He was next at Babb, and then Malta, where he completed his services to the Government, following which he came to Dodson, and is not only engaged in a medical practice but is also conducting a drug store.

Doctor Hamilton was born in Union County, Tennessee, near Maynardsville, January 11, 1873, a son of Ezra A. Hamilton and grandson of William Hamilton, a member of an old established American family of English origin. The Hamiltons were originally farmers, and were always loyal in their support of the Government, participating in all of the country's wars, and during that between the North and the South espoused the Union cause, and some of them served in the Federal Army, although in order to do so were forced to leave their native state.

William Hamilton was born in Union County, Tennessee, and was there reared. He married Miss Pauline Buckner, also a native of the Volunteer State, and a member of a family of English ancestry and agricultural proclivities. Their children were ten in number, six sons and four daughters, of whom Ezra A. Hamilton was the first born. William Hamilton was an active man in the Baptist Church, and in his political opinions was a republican. His death occurred when he was about seventy years old, and his widow survived him until she also reached the age of seventy.

Ezra A. Hamilton was born, reared and educated in Union County, Tennessee, and when he was a young man he embarked in a mercantile business at Esco, Tennessee, and conducted it for fifteen years, and remained actively engaged in business as long as he lived, dying in 1906. Like his father, he was a republican, and he was one of the leaders of the Missionary Baptist Church. Well known in Masonry, he rose high in that fraternity. He married Pernina C. Smith, a daughter of John A. Smith, who married a Miss Buckner. He was a native son of Tennessee, and one of the most influential church workers of the country outside of the ministry. He went into the newly developed portion of Eastern Tennessee and did pioneer work there. Mrs. Ezra A. Hamilton survives her husband and lives at Pratt, Kansas. Their children were as follows: Artemas, who is a farmer of Pratt, Kansas; Doctor Hamilton, who was the second born; Charles E., who is an attorney connected with the Panama Canal Commission at Washington, District of Columbia; Lillian, who is Mrs. Frank Miller, of Pratt, Kansas; Doctor Lee and Dr. Swan Hamilton, both of whom are dental surgeons and served during the late war in a professional capacity at Chickamauga Camp.

Dr. Kosciusko Hamilton spent four years in literary work at Carson and Newman College, Jefferson City, Tennessee, leaving it in his junior year, and spent six months in Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York. Following this he entered the Bureau of Construction and Repair in the Navy Department at Washington, District of Columbia, and was made head of the Division of Records, remaining in that branch of the service until he had completed his medical studies, which he pursued in night sessions. During the latter part of his course he attended the George Washington University, and while there did hospital work as well as the regular course, and was graduated therefrom in June, 1906.

Upon coming to Dodson, Doctor Hamilton built his own store, stocked it with drugs and sundries and opened the first pharmacy in the town. His permanency as a settler was demonstrated when he proved up a half section of land near Dodson and developed quite a valuable stock farm out of it. Doctor Hamilton is one of the charter members of Liberty Lodge No. 99, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Dodson. When the First National Bank of Dodson was organized Doctor Hamilton was active in the work, was elected its president and held that position until 1919; when the First State Bank of Dodson was purchased and consolidated with the First National, the same name being continued, and Doctor Hamilton was placed at the head of the expanded institution. The original capital of the bank was $25,000, but when it was reorganized the capital stock was doubled.

Doctor Hamilton was medical examiner of the Dodson locality for the Selective Service Board during the late war, served on the several committees connected with the various drives, and contributed most generously to all of the war activities.

On September 18, 1901, Doctor Hamilton was married at Fredericksburg, Virginia, to Miss Wilhelmtina Williams, a daughter of William A. Williams, an ex-Confederate soldier who had served under Gen. Robert E. Lee. He took part in General Pickett's famous charge at the battle of Gettysburg, was taken prisoner during the war, but later exchanged, and resumed his duties as a soldier in time to participate in the strenuous closing conflicts of that war. The Williams family located in what is known as the old "Northern Neck" in Virginia, one of the shires granted by the British Government, out of which Essex County was created, and it was in this county that William A. Williams was born February 27, 1840. All of his active life, save that portion of it spent in the army, was passed on the old Williams plantation in Virginia, and there he died in 1918. He married Miss Sarah Frances Watts, a daughter of Henry P. Watts and his wife, Mrs. Frances (Brown) Watts. Henry Watts' sister married William A. Clark, who was a brother to Roger Clark, a lieutenant in General Washington's army during the American Revolution, and through him Mrs. Hamilton has gained her membership of Livingston Manor Lodge, Washington, District of Columbia, Daughters of the American Revolution, and she is also a member of the Robert E. Lee Chapter, Daughters of the Southern Confederacy, of the same city. Mrs. Williams, mother of Mrs. Hamilton, died just prior to the passing away of her husband, having been the mother of the following children: Dr. C. G. Williams, who is practicing at Oak Grove, Virginia; Henry, who is a resident of Iraville, Virginia; S. J., who is a teacher of modern and mediaeval English in The Citadel University of Charleston, South Carolina; William A., who is a resident of Baltimore, Maryland; Mrs. Hamilton, who is the wife of Doctor Hamilton of this review; Sarah, who is the wife of David Vosburgh, of Oak Grove, Virginia; Mary Pryor, who is Mrs. Dr. N. P. Rucker, of Bedford, Virginia; and two daughters who are deceased.

Mrs. Hamilton was born on her father's plantation near Fredericksburg, Virginia, March 4, 1882, and was educated in the Woman's College of Lynchburg, Virginia. For the subsequent two years she taught school, and then took the training course for nurses at the Columbia, George Washington and Children's Hospitals at Washington, District of Columbia, and was graduated in nursing in 1901. She met Doctor Hamilton while she was in training in Washington, and came to Dodson after Doctor Hamilton had established himself at this point. Both

Doctor and Mrs. Hamilton are very popular, and they have gathered about them a delightful social circle of congenial friends.

David V. Dutro. The possibilities of Montana are such as to awaken a strong interest in the heart of everyone who comes into the state, and if they become enthusiastic over these opportunities it is easy to see that a native son of the commonwealth cannot be convinced that another section of the country can offer him anything to induce him to leave. At any rate this is the attitude of David V. Dutro, United States land commissioner and a prominent citizen of Dodson, who was born at Helena, Montana, December 10, 1878, a son of Daniel Dutro.

Daniel Dutro was born on the Miami River in Ohio, and accompanied his parents to Bloomington, Illinois, when a child, living there until he was fifteen years old. His father died about the time of the outbreak of the war between the states, and he offered his services to the Union, but his widowed mother would not give her consent to his entering the army. At the time the family was living at Pleasant Hill, Missouri, and Daniel Dutro, animated with a flame of patriotism, decided to become a soldier in spite of opposition and so went into Illinois and enlisted at Springfield in Company B, 150th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was made drummer boy of his company. After a service of a year he was stricken with pneumonia, fatally, as it seemed, and was sent home in a box car to die, but recovered so thoroughly that he was able to join the Vigilantes in Missouri and assist in waging war against the depredations of the bandits of the state, comprising the outfits of the James boys, Bill Anderson and the Quantrell gang. In company with his fellow members of the local Vigilante Committee Daniel Dutro captured one of this coterie of outlaws, and in that connection rendered a more effective service than he had as a soldier.

In 1867 Daniel Dutro came to Montana, and from then on identified himself with this part of the country and because of his long residence here was made a member of the Montana Pioneers Association. He made the trip by steamboat from St. Louis, Missouri, to Fort Benton, Montana, and from there made his way to Helena. His first employment at Helena was as a hod carrier. At that time he was so slender that it seemed impossible that he could carry the heavy hod, and his fellow workmen watched him to see that harm did not attend his praiseworthy efforts to "make good." As they expected, his strength proved unequal to the effort and he was caught as he fell from the ladder. The contractor, appreciating the grit of the lad, changed his job to that of stone cutting.

By the time he had learned the trade of stone cutting he was an expert and he added a knowledge of mechanics and decorating to his other trade. Probably he worked too hard, for he was attacked by a trouble which was the result of his army service, and this confined him to his bed for two years. When he was able to leave his bed he realized that he must keep out of doors, so began prospecting and went to the Neihart district of the state and found the Benton group of mines and a number of others, which were developed into the best silver producers of the region, and his family still retain an interest in these properties.

Subsequently, on account of his health, he was forced to seek a lower altitude, and in 1881 moved to Fort Benton, where he took up photography and developed into an artist and practical photographer, and was also an expert mineralogist. Had he not been hampered by his lack of early educational training he would have made his mark in the latter science. After twenty years' experience as a photographer his uncle, George McBurney, builder of the McBurney House, the first hotel in Deerlodge County, lost his eyesight, and Mr. Dutro devoted himself to the care of his afflicted relative until the death of the latter. He then resumed his mining operations, and operated a mine at the mouth of Nelson Gulch, where he built a small stamp mill and foundry. Later he discovered the "Arrow Head" Mine of rich ore at the grass roots. Until his death, on May 8, 1918, when he was sixty-eight years old, he continued to operate his mill and take an active interest in affairs. Considering the state of his health Mr. Dutro was a remarkable man and his achievements stand out as a practical demonstration of what a man can accomplish if he only possesses sufficient ambition, no matter what his physical disabilities may be.

Daniel Dutro married Caroline McBurney, a daughter of George McBurney, who came West from Farmington, New York, where Mrs. Dutro was born on October 17, 1849. She survives her husband and lives at Central Park, Gallatin County, Montana. The children born to Daniel Dutro and his wife were as follows: Alice, who is the wife of Rev. H. E. Clowes, of San Diego, California; Flora, who is the wife of Arthur P. Knadler, of Central Park, Montana; George, who is mentioned below; and David V., whose name heads this biography.

Taken in early childhood to Fort Benton, Montana, by his parents, George Dutro was reared in that place and attended its schools until he was nineteen years old. At that time he came to Dodson and became a clerk, and in 1908 established himself in business as proprietor of the Dodson Mercantile Company. In addition to his mercantile interests Mr. Dutro was one of the promotors of the First National Bank of Dodson, and was placed on its board of directors. After taking an active part in securing the incorporation of Dodson as a city he was elected its first mayor, but refused to qualify. Like the majority of the residents of the county, and in fact of this part of the state, Mr. Dutro availed himself of the opportunity offered by the Government of acquiring a homestead, and proved up his claim two miles east of Dodson, and while he was doing so lived in a little house on his property, and at the same time conducted his store. It was not an easy matter for him to do the necessary amount of farming, owing to the drouth and his inexperience, but he succeeded, for he inherits much of his father's praiseworthy persistence, and now has a farm that will, in time, be very valuable.

On February 22, 1900, Mr. Dutro was married to Miss Helen Culbertson, at Fort Benton, Montana. She was a daughter of Robert and Lydia (Smith) Culbertson, and was born at Fort Benton, the eldest of the nine children of her parents. Her death occurred at Dodson on November 5, 1917, and she left a daughter, Mabel.

Mr. Dutro took an active part in the bond and other drives during the late war, and was very generous in his contributions. Well known in Masonry, he belongs to Dodson Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and to the Consistory and Mystic Shrine of Helena, Montana. A strong republican, he began his connection with that party by casting his first presidential vote for William McKinley in 1900, and has continued to support its candidates ever since.

David V. Dutro was only three years old when his parents moved to Fort Benton, and so he was practically reared in that city. His educational training was acquired there, and he learned in a practical manner the printing business, so that he was able to engage profitably in newspaper work for ten years. In 1906 he went to Chester, Montana, and for three years was occupied as a postoffice employe and clerk in a mercantile establishment, but at the expiration of that period came to Dodson, and, like his brother George, homesteaded in the vicinity. This action led him to turn his attention to real estate, and he became very active as one of the realty operators of this region and has continued in this line ever since. In 1912 he was appointed United States land commissioner, and since that date practically all of the land in this region has been filed and proved up through his court. Although a strong republican, his services have been so valuable that he has been continued in office through two democratic administrations.

David V. Dutro was married at Dodson, Montana, to Anna Vaughn on February 18, 1914. She was born at Belfast, Ireland, September 11, 1892, a daughter of Hugh and Margaret (Cotter) Vaughn. Mr. and Mrs. Dutro have two sons, Vaughn Daniel and George Ferdinand.

The Dutros, father and sons, have always been constructive citizens, and the services they have and are rendering to the state cannot be easily overestimated, and their names will be associated with some of the most important history of the commonwealth.

George T. Chambers. For a number of years George T. Chambers has been one of the active business men and public spirited citizens of Malta, and prior to that for many years was identified with the history of Montana, into which state he came in 1883. He has always been associated with constructive citizenship and has earned the right of being numbered among the most representative men of Phillips County.

The birth of George T. Chambers occurred at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, October 8, 1846. He is a son of Abraham Chambers and grandson of David Chambers. One of the Chambers ancestors moved from Maryland into Pennsylvania, and the family traces back to the Chambers who laid out the Town of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, and still further back to Maj. James Chambers, the emigrant from Ireland, who received a land grant from the king of England and established himself and his four sons and four daughters along the Susquehanna River in Pennsylvania, and from that location the Chambers descendants have scattered to the four winds.

It is believed that David Chambers was also born in the Keystone State, and he certainly spent the major portion of his life in it. His son Abraham Chambers was born at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, December 12, 1819, and was sent to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to learn the process of extracting gas from coal, and when he had done so, was placed in charge of the Lancaster gas works at Lancaster, Pennsylvania. In 1853 he moved to Indianapolis, Indiana, and was there connected with the iron moulding industry. Still later he went to Poweshiek County, Iowa, where he began farming, and continued that calling in Greene County, Iowa. After some years spent in Iowa he moved to South Dakota, proved up a homestead in Faulk County, and there his wife passed away. Following that sad event he broke up his home and lived among his children who had settled in that state, and died at Faulkton, South Dakota, in June, 1905, aged eighty-five years.

Abraham Chambers married Ann Mary Atkinson, a daughter of John Atkinson, born in England, who became a contractor on the Pennsylvania Railroad while it was in process of construction, and while thus occupied he contracted cholera and died of the epidemic. Mrs. Chambers died in December, 1889, and she and her husband had the following children: George T., who was the eldest born; Charles B., who is a resident of Faulkton, South Dakota; Mary E., who is deceased, was Mrs. Jacob Vader, of Formosa, Kansas; James A., who is a resident of Carroll County, Iowa; and Louisa B., who married John Harrington and lives in Faulk County, South Dakota.

George T. Chambers was only six years old when his parents moved to Indianapolis, and he was educated in that city and at Lafayette, Indiana. On March 31, 1864, he enlisted at Indianapolis, Indiana, as a member of Company B, Eleventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, under Col. Lew Wallace, which regiment was known as Wallace's Zouaves. He joined the regiment at Indianapolis when it was home on veteran furlough, and with it went down the Mississippi River to Memphis, Tennessee, and from there on down to New Orleans, Louisiana. The next point to be occupied was Thibbedeau, Louisiana, from whence after a brief stay the command was ordered to Washington, District of Columbia, and made the trip in the steamer "Cassandra." From Washington it marched into Maryland and thence into the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia. Mr. Chambers participated in the battles of Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek and Winchester. When the Shenandoah Valley campaign was completed the Eleventh was ordered to Baltimore, Maryland, by its old commander, Major General Wallace, and did guard duty there until the close of the war, and he received his final discharge at Indianapolis, Indiana, on August 8, 1865. During all of his service he was not wounded nor taken prisoner, although he was made color corporal, and thus occupied a somewhat dangerous position.

When he was still a schoolboy Mr. Chambers had the honor of seeing Abraham Lincoln as he passed through Lafayette, Indiana, on his way to Washington to be inaugurated as president. In the years that followed he held him close in his heart as his hero, and then, at the close of the war, he was one of the broken-hearted throng to view the body of the martyred president lying in state at Washington, and formed one of the guards to escort the body in the funeral procession.

When the railroad entered Livingston, Montana, Mr. Chambers came to the new community, and for the subsequent twenty-one years was identified with its business history, first as senior member of the hardware firm of George T. Chambers & Company, and later as a member of the Livingston Hardware Company. During this period he saw Livingston grow from a hamlet to a community rivaling Clark City, which was the metropolis of that region when he entered it. Mr. Chambers was very active in public affairs, serving as county commissioner for six years, and as county treasurer for two years. When he was on the County Boad the courthouse was erected and extensive bridge building plans were started and the problems relative to the voting and funding of bonds were handled. Mr. Chambers was chairman of the board when a test suit was brought against it to test the question of the amount of money the board could spend on any one bridge, and the court rendered a decision to limit the amount to $10,000, and this established the law for future boards. While he was county treasurer his office handled a part of the "slush" fund which was circulated in the interest of the campaign fund of a United States senator. This part was the amount that was thrown over the transom into the bedroom of State Senator Whiteside, who brought the matter up in the Upper House of the State Assembly, turning the money over to that body. It was decided to turn the amount into the school fund of the state, and thus a portion of it went through the office of County Treasurer Chambers of Park County. Mr. Chambers served as vice president of the National Park Bank at Livingston; was president of the electric light plant, the first one the city had, and was one of the incorporators of the company owning it; and was vice president of the Park Coal and Coke Company. He was active in Grand Army work there, and held all of the offices in Farragut Post; and he is a past grand master of Livingston Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and past grand master of the State of Montana in Odd Fellowship. Mr. Chambers was elected to office on the republican ticket, having been a member of that party since he reached his majority, and as this was the period when the Free Silver issue was before the country he had four competitors at the November election, but won out with a gratifying majority. His first presidential vote was cast for Rutherford B. Hayes in 1876, while he was a resident of Iowa, and he has never seen any reason to change his support of republican presidential candidates since.

In June, 1904, Mr. Chambers came into the Milk River district and established himself as a resident of Valley County, when he located at Malta, having disposed of his interests at Livingston. At that time Malta was almost all on the north side of the railroad, but he was farsighted enough to see that there would be great expansion, and bought heavily on the south side, on Front Street principally, and bought the hardware business of S. O. Backus. The Chambers business house on the corner of Front Street and Fourth Avenue was at one time a pioneer building at Malta, and in its early days housed the blacksmithing equipment of Louis DuBois. Mr. Chambers has occupied this building for more than sixteen years, and has erected a new concrete, two-story building, 50 by 50 feet, which accommodates the furniture and implement stock of the Chambers Hardware & Furniture Company. The Chambers residence is a two-story colonial building of eight rooms, and was erected by Mr. Chambers after he came to Malta.

George T. Chambers was married at Glidden, Iowa, on November 15, 1876, to Miss Elizabeth Noonan, a daughter of Michael Noonan. Mrs. Chambers' mother was a Miss Murray before her marriage to Mr. Noonan. The birth of Mrs. Chambers occured at Janesville, Wisconsin, on December 10, 1857. She was one in a family of three sons and three daughters. Mr. and Mrs. Chambers became the parents of the following children: Adelaide, who is the wife of W. J. Stockman, of Red Cloud, Nebraska; Alice, who is the wife of Thomas Olmstead, of Dillon, Montana; Gertrude, who married Don Rathbone and is now a teacher in the Malta Public Schools; and George A., who is associated in business with his father.

When the matter of creating Phillips County came before the people Mr. Chambers identified himself enthusiastically with the movement, and was especially active with reference to having Malta chosen as the county seat. His efforts in this were all the more effective because of his former experience in county division, as he had assisted in the separation of Park County from Gallatin County. In every possible manner Mr. Chambers has sought to benefit the several communities in which he has resided, and has met with more than ordinary success not only in his civic performance of duty but in his business enterprises, and through them has attracted interest to this part of Montana and thus, as in other ways, assisted in creating and sustaining the great prestige of the Treasure State.

Judge Andrew Davidson. Both as private citizen and public official Judge Andrew Davidson measures up to the highest ideals of manhood, and he has been one of the active figures in the cattle industry and ranching history of Wagner and its vicinity. He is only an American by adoption, for he was born on a shepherd's farm at Yadlee, Milknowe, Haddingtonshire, Scotland, May 4, 1852, a son of James Davidson, and grandson of Andrew Davidson.

The grandfather, Andrew Davidson, was an Englishman from Northumberland and a shepherd by calling, and he established the Davidson family in Haddingtonshire, and all of them were humble people of great industry. James Davidson was born in Berwickshire, Scotland, in 1810, and died in 1877, his widow surviving him until 1881. Although educated to be a schoolmaster, he preferred to follow in his father's footsteps and became a shepherd, and was employed by the same man as such for twenty-six years. He was a dependable man of fine character, and received many indications of approval from his employer, and during his long life, which lasted until he was sixty-seven years, he lived up to his highest conceptions of integrity. He and his wife, Margaret Melrose (Lyall) Davidson, a daughter of William Lyall, a nailmaker of Haddington, became the parents of the following children: Jane, who married Alexander Punton, spent her life at Shepherd's House and was known as the Lammermoor Shepherdess; Elizabeth, who married James Teedle, became the mother of the present postmaster of Malta, Montana; and Judge Andrew, who is the youngest born.

During his boyhood and youth Andrew Davidson followed the life of a shepherd, and tended the flocks. He was educated in Cranshaw's School in Berwickshire until he was eleven years of age, and then began working among the neighbors, receiving about 20 cents a day for his services until he was fifteen years old. At that time he was made a shepherd on the farm of Blue Cairn in Lauderdale, tenanted by Nathaniel Hume, who had attained to wealth by tending the fleecy flocks in Galawater. For 2½ years Andrew Davidson held that position, and for the next six months was similarly employed on the farm of James Maither at Kedzlie, Roxboroughshire, Scotland, who had, himself, started out in life as a poor shepherd boy and risen to a position of wealth and standing through his own industry. He became a steadfast friend of Andrew Davidson, and this tie has been held inviolate by both of them, and Judge Davidson takes great pride in this fact, especially now that he is so far from his native heath.

Some years prior to his father's death Judge Davidson returned home to take his father's place at Yadlee, and remained there until 1882, or a period of eleven years, and then said good-bye to his family and sailed from Glasgow, Scotland, aboard the ship "Manitoba" for the United States, landing at Point Levi, Canada, opposite to Quebec, from whence he made his way to Kankakee, Illinois, his objective point. The trip across the Atlantic was made without any untoward incident, and the passengers were troubled by nothing worse than a rough sea.

Andrew Davidson worked at various jobs at Kankakee and during the winter fed a bunch of cattle. In the spring of 1883 he with others from that region went West to look for land on the public domain. He looked about him at Rea Heights, South Dakota, a point on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, but

MR. AND MRS. W. P. JAQUETTE

returned East and stopped in Tama County, Iowa, where he was a neighbor of "Tama Jim" Wilson, later secretary of agriculture of the United States Government, and found him an excellent neighbor indeed. Mr. Davidson rented a farm, and when he had harvested his fall crop sold it and came to Montana. Upon his arrival in the state he engaged with Turner & Grimm at Lavina, Meagher County, as a sheep herder. Leaving that firm he went to the Snowy Mountains and managed a sheep ranch for two years for Witmer Brothers. His next location was at Melville in the Sweet Grass country, and there he bought a bunch of cattle and ran them until 1891, at which time he moved to Malta, moving his stock and establishing himself 1½ miles north of that city as a rancher on his homestead, which he called the "Yadlee Ranch." At once he embarked in the sheep business, and ran his sheep until the "dry-landers" took up the range and made the sheep business a hazardous venture. He disposed of his property there and came to Wagner, where he bought the John Ebaugh farm of 650 acres and has since then belonged to the rank of the farmers. Half of his land is under the Milk River Irrigation Project. His residence is one of the cluster of buildings marking Wagner, and he built it in April, 1914.

Three days after he reached Kankakee, Judge Davidson made his declaration of citizenship, and he received his final papers at Livingston, Montana, before Judge Henry. He became a republican, is allied with the stalwart element of that party, and has carried his share of the local burdens in a political way in every community in which he has resided. His first official service was as a justice of the peace at Malta, and he has filled that office for ten years. He served on the School Board, and was county commissioner of Valley County when it included all of the present counties of Sheridan, Roosevelt, Phillips and Valley. His colleagues on the board were James Ferris of Hinsdale, Lee R. Cornwall of Buggy Creek, Valley County, and William McBride of Culbertson. The matters of chief importance which came before them were the building of bridges and the construction of roads, and they funded some county bonds at a lower rate of interest. Judge Davidson held this office for six years, and was during that period watchful of the interest of the big county.

An enthusiastic Mason, Judge Davidson belongs to Malta Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, No. 57, and is past master of it, and he has also taken the Chapter degrees.

On September 11, 1885, Judge Davidson was married in the old and historic city of Edinburgh, Scotland, to Miss Isabella Proudfoot Ritchie, a daughter of James and Jean (Proudfoot) Ritchie. James Ritchie was reared at Castle Craig, Peebleshire, had a common school education and died at the age of seventy-five years, his widow surviving him for a year longer. Their children were as follows: Jean, who died unmarried; Willie, who died in Scotland; Jessie, who married John Barnes, of Kirkliston, Scotland; Mrs. Davidson, who was born March 24, 1856; Maggie, who is the wife of James George, of Coatbridge, Glasgow, Scotland; Mary, who died unmarried; Adam, who is a carpenter residing at Chicago, Illinois; and Mima, who is the wife of John Spence, lives at Hinsdale, Montana.

Judge and Mrs. Davidson became the parents of the following children: Jeanie, who is the wife of Byron Hurley, of Wagner, has a daughter, Marguerite; James, who is a resident of Kimball, Minnesota, married Verna Kaylor, and they have three children, Leslie Andrew, Shirley and Margaret Isabel; Miss Margaret and William Andrew, who live at Wagner, Montana; Lillie, who is Mrs. Harry McConnell, assistant postmaster of Wagner; Clarence, who lives at Malta, Montana; and Frances E., who is the youngest in the family, lives with her parents.

James and William Davidson both volunteered for service during the World war, the latter entering the aviation branch and the former the infantry. William Davidson was trained at Kelly Field and at Waco, Texas, and then was sent to Camp Mills, Long Island, in preparation for going overseas, when the armistice was signed. James Davidson was trained at Missoula, Montana, and was discharged in the State of Washington.

Judge Davidson is an excellent type of sturdy, honest manhood, and in his office of justice of the peace displays such excellent judgment and knowledge of human nature that his decisions are seldom interfered with by the higher courts, and those brought before him cannot fail to recognize his innate fairness and sterling integrity. He attributes much of his success in life to the habits of industry and thrift he learned from his parents, and to the principles of honesty and uprightness they instilled both by precept and example, all of which he has sought to pass on to his own children, so that they in turn may, as he, rise up and call their father "blessed."

Walter P. Jaquette. One of the most enterprising and best known farmers and citizens of the Flathead Valley is he whose name forms the caption to this review. He represents a family which has done much for the advancement and development of the section in which he lives. He seems to have inherited many of the characteristics of his sterling ancestors, whom history records as men who refused to forsake principle for the sake of material gain, who refused to be thwarted in their life course by untoward circumstances, and who at the same time have labored earnestly for their own advancement have not neglected their duty to their fellows. They have always stood high in the communities where they have sought to establish their homes and engage in their chosen vocations during the years past. In everything relating to the material, moral or educational development of his community Mr. Jaquette has stood for the best things and is numbered among the representative citizens of the Flathead country.

The record of the Jaquette family goes back to the eleventh century, and in the thirteenth century members of the family sat on the Public Council of Switzerland, in which country the family attained to considerable prominence. In the days of the persecutions of the Huguenots in France the Jaquettes were among those who fled from the country, taking refuge in Switzerland. Long before William Penn came to America the Jaquette family was here. The first representative of the family here was the second governor of the South River Colony, Jean Paul Jaquette, that being during the Dutch administration under Peter Stuyvesant. Later, coming with the Dutch East India Company, where five brothers and a cousin, employes of that company, and who remained here. After the family became established in America some of them continued to follow the sea, and a Pointe Jacquette, on the eastern coast of Cuba, was probably named in honor of members of the family. After England took over the Dutch colony Jean Paul Jaquette was made a squire. Their property there was an entailed estate and it extended to about ninety years ago. The City of South Wilmington is built on the old estate of the Jaquettes.

The Jaquettes were prominent during the Revolutionary period. Maj. Peter Jaquette enlisted in Haslet's regiment early in 1776, and was by the latter's side when he was killed at the battle of Princeton, and afterward joined Hall's battalion as captain of the Fourth Company. He was with DeKalb when he was fatally wounded at the battle of Camden, falling into Jaquette's arms. The Major served from 1776 until the close of the war, spending but six weeks at his home during all this time. He was in every general engagement under Washington which took place in Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York and the other eastern states. He was then ordered to join the Southern army under General Gates, and with the brave DeKalb was in the battle of Camden, August 16th, in which the Delaware regiment, consisting of eight companies, was reduced to two of ninety-six men each, the command of which devolved upon his brave comrade, Kirkwood and himself. He was at the battle of Guilford Court House, the second battle of Camden and Utah Springs, and was also in every action and skirmish under General Green, in whose army he remained until the capture of Cornwallis at Yorktown. He returned to his native state in 1782, broken down in health, to find that his estates had almost gone to ruin during his absence.

Capt. Peter Jaquette, great-grandfather of W. P. Jaquette, organized and furnished to a great extent a company of horses.

Lieut. Joseph Jaquette, commissioned April 6, 1776, was killed in battle August 7, 1776.

Among the later descendants of these worthy progenitors was P. L. Jaquette, who was born in Baltimore, Maryland, the son of Isaac Jaquette. He was a veteran of the Civil war, having served in an emergency division of the Union army. Sworn in at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, he served under Major Benton and General Tompkins. He had married Elinor Greenfield, and left his young wife and three children to go to war. He returned safely and was honorably discharged at Harrisburg. During his enlistment he passed through some exciting experiences, the most notable of which was in connection with the incidents surrounding the assassination of President Lincoln. He was at the White House on the evening of the assassination, and after that crime his company was detailed to guard the home of Secretary Stanton. On the way to his post he heard the cry of "murder," and he ran in the direction of the cry which brought him to the door of Secretary Seward's home, where they saw the nurse who had been attacked and who was as bloody as a butcher. He was trying to attract attention to a doctor's carriage which was driving away and which contained the would-be assassin, for it was under the subterfuge of being a physician that the criminal had gained admission to the house. Just then Mr. Jaquette first heard of the shooting of the President, whom he later saw lying in state in the rotunda of the Capitol. Mr. Jaquette stated that he went into the war a democrat, but found that he was fighting democrats, so he came home a republican and has remained one ever since. Mr. Jaquette is now making his home with his son, the subject of this sketch.

Walter Jaquette was born in Pennsylvania in 1863, and is the son of P. L. and Elinor (Greenfield) Jaquette. He was reared by his parents and attended the public schools of his home neighborhood. In the spring of 1886, when he had just attained his majority, he went to California, where he remained during one summer. In Decemher of that year he came to Sheridan, Montana, where he prospected for a time. He then came to the Flathead country, pre-empted land and proceeded to its improvement. He was energetic and industrious, and was prospered accordingly, so that he was at length enabled to buy more land. His fine estate now comprises 240 acres, located three miles northwest of Kalispell, and he devotes himself indefatigably to its operation. He also gives considerable attention to the buying and selling of land as an investment proposition, in which he has been successful. He has improved and beautified his home until it is now one of the most attractive homes in the Flathead country.

Walter Jaquette was married to Luella Belle Patton, a native of Pennsylvania, the daughter of James and Isabel (Bleakney) Patton, whose five daughters were school teachers. To Mr. and Mrs. Jaquette were born the following children: Dorothy; Paul, who after service in France with the United States Army is now a student in Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island; Isabel, who is a graduate of the Flathead County High School at Kalispell, is teaching school at Batavia, Montana; Dorothy, who also is a Flathead County High School graduate and teaching at Montford, Montana, is the wife of Mark Hodgeson; Luella is a student in the Kalispell High School, as are Josephine and Eleanor, and Nancy and James are in graded school. The mother of these children was removed by death when the family were about to move into their new home, and her sister, Mary Patton, came from Pennsylvania to care for her sister's children. Some time later she became the wife of Mr. Jaquette.

Politically Mr. Jaquette pays but little attention to party lines, preferring to give his support to those men and measures which most nearly meet his approval. Fraternally he is a member of the Brotherhood of American Yeomen, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In all the relations of life Mr. Jaquette has proved true to every trust and enjoys the confidence of all who know him.

Ezra Ereaux. One of the representative ranchmen and early settlers of Phillips County is Ezra Ereaux, of Wagner, who after passing through all of the experiences incident to pioneer life is now enjoying a well earned prosperity. He was born at Little Falls, Minnesota, August 18, 1880, a son of Mitchell Ereaux.

Mitchell Ereaux was born in Quebec, Canada, of French ancestry, but was brought to the United States by his parents when he was still a boy, the family locating in Minnesota. Here he was reared to manhood, taught the fundamentals of farming, and given the educational advantages afforded by the rural schools of his day and section. As he was naturally good at figures, he never found any difficulty in transacting his various business affairs through life. He became a buyer of grain, and handled his shipments through his own elevator at Topeka, Minnesota. During his earlier years he had acquired a homestead from the Government, and on it he died in 1891, aged sixty-two years.

The wife of Mitchell Ereaux bore the maiden name of Marguerite LeDoux, and she was born in Illinois, a daughter of Mitchell LeDoux. She survives her husband and makes her home at Dodson, to which city she came in 1901. Their children were as follows: Annie, who died in Minnesota, was Mrs. Brome Ducette; Frank, who is a resident of Little Falls, Minnesota; Philander, who married Ameda Ducette, of Topeka, Minnesota; Florence, who married Ed Arvet, of Malta, Montana; Lucy, who is the wife of Archie Houle, a ranchman of Wagner, Montana; Ezra, whose name heads this review; Adolph, who is a resident of Dodson, Montana; and William, who is a resident of Little Falls, Minnesota.

A man of considerable force of character, Mitchell Ereaux identified himself with local affairs as a member of the democratic party, and served Morrison County as commissioner and supervisor and his school district as a member of the Board of Education. He and his wife were Catholics, and brought up their children in the same faith.

Ezra Ereaux attended the country schools until he was sixteen years of age and assisted his father, but then left home and came to Montana, engaging as a ranch hand in the vicinity of Dodson, his employer being Ben F. Stevens. For about two years he continued to work in and around Dodson, and then went to the Bear Paw Mountains and was there employed for three years by Frank Parker. He then became a clerk in the store of L. Minugh at Belknap, Montana, and this, his first mercantile experience, lasted for two years. During all of this time he had been saving what money he could, and when the opportunity offered invested it in an outfit comprising eight horses, a wagon and a trailer, and went into business as a freighter from different stations on the Great Northern Railroad to the mines at Zortman. This proved so profitable a venture that he was engaged in it off and on for about five years. In the meanwhile he filed on a homestead on Milk River, the land he now occupies, and eventually made it his permanent home. Becoming interested in his property, he disposed of his freighting business and began to raise cattle and horses, running them under the brand "lazy DH block" on his cattle, and "7H triangle" on the left shoulder on his horses. He was so successful in these lines that in 1916 he added sheep to his ranch, and this industry proved the most profitable venture he had ever engaged in, and he ran them until 1919, when he sold, and is now confining his activities to raising cattle and horses.

Mr. Ereaux built his pioneer house of pine logs hauled from the Indian reservation of the Little Rockies, and the cabin at first had only three rooms, but two extra ones were later added, and it served the family as a shelter until it was burned in 1910, and all of its contents, save a table, consumed. When Mr. and Mrs. Ereaux commenced housekeeping they owned a cook stove, a couple of chairs left to them by his mother, a dry goods box which they used for a table, and the bedstead they obtained by hauling a load of wood to Malta and trading it for this article of furniture to Mr. Chambers. It is entirely unnecessary to say that this primitive equipment has been replaced by one entirely adequate to the requirements of the family. Mr. Ereaux entered but a quarter section in the Valley, near Wagner, but he has since added to his holdings and now has a fine ranch, and has devoted himself to it, not taking much interest in other lines of business.

Mr. Ereaux cast his first ballot at Dodson, Montana, for Theodore Roosevelt for the presidency, and has continued a republican ever since. He has attended county conventions as a delegate many times, and served his precinct as chairman of the Central Committee of his party for a number of years. For a long period he has served the Wagner district as a school trustee. While this locality belonged to Chouteau County he was road supervisor for thirteen years.

On October 23, 1902, Mr. Ereaux was married at Little Falls, Minnesota, to Miss Claris Houle, a daughter of Henry Houle and his wife, Sarah (Ducette) Houle, both of whom were born in Quebec, Canada, but came to the United States in 1878 and homesteaded in Morrison County, Minnesota, where they have since resided, having been farming people all of their mature years. Mr. and Mrs. Houle became the parents of the following children: Joseph; Mrs. Ereaux, born on December 14, 1880; Adelor: David; Paul; Clara, who married a Mr. Johnson and died; Jacob, in the parental home; and Eva, who married John Becott. All of the surviving children live near their parents except Mrs. Ereaux and Mrs. Becott, the latter being a resident of Canada. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Ereaux are as follows: Lillian, Freddie, Theodore and Sadie.

Benjamin F. Stevens, of Dodson, is one of the men who has made history in the Milk River region as a stockman, having been identified with it since 1893. He was born near McGregor, Iowa, January 19, 1863, a son of Christopher Howard Stevens, a native of Georgia but reared in Kentucky. He was married at Sprig Springs, Kentucky, to Catherine Benton, a daughter of William Benton, a native of New York State who moved to Kentucky early in the history of that state. Mrs. Stevens was also born in New York State, and she died at Stockton, California, in 1887, having borne her husband the following children: William Howard, who left home with his brother, Benjamin F., and stopped at Alton, Illinois; Annie, who died in infancy; Benjamin F., and several who died in infancy. The father of these children died in 1866, and when the sons left home their mother went out to the Coast and lived at Stockton. She died as Mrs. Hugh Jackson. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens had lived for a time on a farm near McGregor, Iowa, prior to his death.

When he was only seventeen years old Benjamin F. Stevens started West and came as far as Sidney, Nebraska, by rail, and then went with a freight outfit to Deadwood, South Dakota. There he struck the outfit with which he traveled from Bellefourche to Miles City, Montana. When he left home he had no special objective point in view, but was looking for a suitable location, as he and his brother had become tired of the conditions in Clayton County, Iowa, where they had grown up on a farm, and thought Montana would furnish more excitement and better opportunities. On the trip West he passed by Camp Crook on the Little Missouri to old Stoneville, now Alzada, and every day saw herds of buffalo, and occasionally bands of Indians, real war parties which had escaped from the reservation. The horses of the Pennell & Roberts outfit with which he was traveling were guarded nightly to save from the thieving Indians. Mr. Stevens had his share of buffalo hunting to provide fresh meat for the party, and because of that he is entitled to be numbered among the early "buffalo hunters" of the state. Young as he was he had some means, and had brought quite a number of horses with him, and it was to protect them, quite as much as himself, that he joined this outfit.

Reaching Miles City, Mr. Stevens secured employment on the construction of the Big Horn Tunnel on the Great Northern Railroad, and he left his horses with a partner and pushed on with the railroad to Livingston, and spent a year at Junction City. His first work as a cowboy was with the Chouteau Livestock Company, and he came into the Milk River Valley with cattle in company with Shonkin Pool, foreman of the Jungsbury or "two-bar" outfit, with which Mr. Stevens' own cattle were running. Prior to coming to the Valley he had been in the Big Sag country south of Fort Benton as a ranch hand and cowman, A. W. Kingsbury of Great Falls being one of the proprietors of the outfit.

Not long after he located in the Milk River country he began adding to his cattle, and also handled horses, adopting as his brand for the former the "lazy HA," and the "lazy LA" brand for his horses. When he selected a location for his permanent ranch he settled at the mouth of Peoples Creek, now in Phillips County, then on the Fort Belknap Reservation, and his ranch headquarters occupied his wife's allotment of the reservation. He has maintained his stock interests here ever since, and it is a source of gratification to him that all of his ventures have been connected with the business of food production.

Mr. Stevens connected himself with Dodson as a resident in 1917, buying the old Waddell residence, the largest and most comfortable in the city, which was erected by a former merchant of Dodson, whose career in this neighborhood terminated some time ago. In addition to his ranch Mr. Stevens is a stockholder in the Dodson Co-operative Association, and he was one of the promoters of the old Dodson Bank, but retired from the banking business in 1920.

When Mr. Stevens cast his first vote it was for a democratic candidate, and he continued to be allied with that party until the second Cleveland administration, when he was not in accord with his party on the tariff question and so became a protectionist and republican, and since then has voted for the candidates of the latter party in national affairs. He has never joined any fraternal order or society.

On September 27, 1893, Mr. Stevens was united in marriage at the Ereaux ranch on Peoples Creek to Miss Rosalie Ereaux, a daughter of "Curley" Ereaux, who came from Quebec, Canada, where he was born, to the United States at a very early day, and then to Montana. He is of French ancestry, and is an uncle of Ezra Ereaux. Mrs. Ereaux was formerly Mary Pipewoman, of the Grosventre tribe of Indians, and was born in Montana. Mrs. Stevens was born on the Teton River near Fort Benton, Montana, December 4, 1875, and is one of the following children: Julia, who is the wife of Al Schultz; Mrs. Stevens, who was the second child; Frank, who is a ranchman of Peoples Creek; and Cecelia, who is deceased, was Mrs. L. Minugh. After attending the convent at Saint Peters, Montana, Mrs. Stevens went to the public schools of Augusta, Montana, and the tribal school at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and is a very well educated and highly accomplished lady. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens have the following children: Esther, who married Frank Hutchins, of Dodson, Montana; Benjamin L., who is a ranchman on Peoples Creek, married Gwen Evans, and has a daughter, Alloa; Katie, who is the wife of John D. McDonnell, has a daughter, Cecelia, and is ranching near Lewiston, Montana; Marie, who married Clarence Mills, of Dodson; Julia, who is a high school student at Chinook; and Helen and Rosalie, both of whom live at home.

Adolph Ereaux. The name of Ereaux is connected with some of the constructive citizenship of the Milk River country, and the upright gentlemen who bear it are a credit to their parents and the localities in which they have cast their lot. One of them is Adolph Ereaux, manager of the Dodson Co-operative Association, and a man of a varied experience in different lines of business, in some of which he was associated with his brother, Ezra Ereaux, in whose biography is to be found a complete history of the Ereaux family.

Adolph Ereaux was born in Morrison County, Minnesota, October 5, 1884, a son of Mitchell Ereaux, a native of Quebec, Canada, of French descent, who came to the United States at an early day and became one of the worth-while citizens of this great country and an important man in Morrison County, Minnesota. The eighth child born to his parents, Adolph Ereaux was reared on a farm near Bell Prairie, Minnesota, and attended the neighborhood schools. When he was twelve years old he lost his father, and he assisted his mother, and the two are still close companions, she making her home with him.

In 1900 Mr. Ereaux came to Montana, his sole capital being one nickel and two pennies when he arrived, and he earned his first money on the ranch of his uncle, "Curley" Ereaux, on Milk River. When he left that ranch he went to the Bear Paw Mountains and joined his brother Ezra, and the two were ranch hands for Frank Parker. Subsequently Mr. Ereaux engaged with Mose Anderson, a stockman near Chinook, Montana, and remained with him all summer, and then he and Ezra returned to their uncle's ranch for the winter of 1901. While working for him they also began to haul logs for the improvement of their claims, which were side by side on Milk River, near Wagner. For nine years Adolph Ereaux remained on his homestead, and during that time he was engaged in handling cattle and horses, and is still so engaged.

Leaving his ranch Mr. Ereaux embarked in a livery business at Wagner, putting up what was probably the first house in the hamlet, and he also dealt quite extensively in real estate, making both ventures pay him while he spent five years there. He then came to Dodson and erected the first garage in the city, and ran the second car on its streets, and when he had placed the business on a firm foundation he sold it and turned his attention to merchandising and is now utilizing his energies as manager of the Dodson Co-operative Association.

Reared in a home where democratic influences held sway, Mr. Ereaux, strange to say, cast his first presidential vote for a republican candidate, and he still holds allegiance to the latter party. For several years he has served as a member of the City Council of Dodson, and has been recently re-elected. The present body will have the direction of the expenditure of $30,000 for the extension of sewers, sidewalks and expansion of the electric light plant.

On January 12, 1916, Mr. Ereaux was married at Dodson, Montana, to Miss Ida Hoope, born in Pennsylvania in 1887, who came to Montana in 1915 and became a homesteader. Her father, who was a Pennsylvanian farmer of German ancestry, is deceased, but her mother survives and is now living in Phillips, as are her six children, namely: Henry, Mrs. Ereaux, Fred, Mrs. Margaret Ernest, Bertha and Louis. Mr. and Mrs. Ereaux have two children, Loraine and Victor.

Mr. Ereaux is a product of the great West, and having passed through much of the formative period of Montana feels a proprietary interest in the commonwealth which would not be his if he had come here after everything had been settled, for he has had the privilege of bearing his part in the great work, both as one of the historic "cowboys" and ranchmen. Later he has rendered equally valuable service as a business man, and has directed wisely and efficiently the civic affairs of his ward as a member of the City Council of his municipality. It is more than likely in the years to come that he will be called upon to exert himself to a still greater extent, for the people need such men as he to represent them in office.

Edgar Lee, of Dodson, one of the early settlers here, came to this region in 1899 from Winterset, Iowa, having been born in that state, in Madison

Aug. Schwachheim.

County, on March 22, 1876. His father was Hamilton Lee, born at Utica, Ohio, September 25, 1854, a son of Elisha Bowman Lee, who took his family to Iowa when Hamilton was ten years old. Subsequently he became one of the early settlers of Kansas, and then, still later, went into Nebraska and died near Great Bend a few years later. Elisha B. Lee married Ann Shields, who survived her husband many years and passed away at Great Bend in 1916, aged ninety-three years. Their children who reached mature years were as follows: John, who is a farmer of Ness County, Nebraska; Mary, who married William Dabney, lives at North Platte, Nebraska; Hamilton, who became the father of Edgar Lee; Martha, who married Daniel Bird, died in Barton County, Kansas; and Frances, who became the wife of Charley Gunn, of Great Bend.

Elisha B. Lee was a whig and later a republican, and he furnished a son to the Union Army during the war between the North and the South. Physically he was a man of large stature and was very vigorous. For many years he was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

During his young manhood Hamilton Lee was engaged in teaching school, but when he married he became a farmer. Several months after his son Edgar had come into Montana and reported favorably of the region Hamilton Lee followed, bringing his family by rail to Dodson, then represented by one building in addition to the station house. In this was a general store, saloon and post office, all kept by W. S. Collins, and all in one room. Mr. Lee entered his homestead just east of Dodson, and erected on it a frame house of six rooms. This was one of the most comfortable and commodious houses for many miles, and the settlers envied the Lees their home. Here Hamilton Lee began raising horses and cattle, running the former under the brand "E-bar-A" and that of the latter was "reverse KZ." By the time he retired he was shipping quite extensively, and was a man of large means. Upon leaving his ranch he located at Kalispell, Montana, where he educated his youngest child, but died at Los Angeles, California, May 2, 1919. In his last years he was a democrat in politics, while for many years he maintained fraternal relations with the Masonic lodge.

On January 1, 1874, Hamilton Lee was married to Miss Martha J. Robinson, a daughter of Milton and Mary E. (Spencer) Robinson. Mrs. Lee was born in Delaware County, Iowa, in March, 1855, and was educated in the common schools of her native state. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Lee became the parents of the following children: Cora, who is the wife of Charles Ross, one of the commissioners of Phillips County and a ranchman near Dodson; Edgar, whose name heads this review; Laura, who is a stenographer at Cutbank, Montana; Roy, who is a ranchman near Dodson, married Minnie Nelson; and Mercedes, who lives at Dodson.

Edgar Lee attended school at Winterset, Iowa, and having learned farming has continued in this line. He entered his homestead when he came to the Milk River country adjoining that of his father, one mile out of Dodson, but his pioneer home was only a one-room log house. When he married he replaced it with one of three rooms, which is now used as the tenant's house on the farm. His was a blue joint hay claim, and he did not disturb much of the soil to farm it until the Government irrigation project came through. Since then he has engaged in alfalfa raising and general farming. Now that his land is irrigated he can do so with a certainty of results, but prior to that farming was only a gamble. In 1915 Mr. Lee improved a property adjacent to Dodson, and has a seven-room cottage. His barn is 30 by 40 feet, with mow room for twenty-five tons of hay, and for a time he was engaged in dairying.

Mr. Lee is a democrat, casting his first presidential vote in 1900 for William Jennings Bryan. He has served Dodson as a member of its school board, and was deputy assessor of Chouteau County for a couple of years under Assessor A. E. Lewis.

On February 12, 1907, Mr. Lee was married at Havre, Montana, to Miss Julia G. O'Riley. Mrs. Lee was born in Minneapolis, Minnesota, March 8, 1889, a daughter of Thomas B. and Mary M. (Best) O'Riley. Mr. O'Riley was born in Canada, and was an excavation contractor, who came to Montana during the construction of the Great Northern Railroad, as he had some of the contracts for its dump construction. He finally settled at Exeter, took a homestead, and died there in July, 1915, when seventy-eight years old. Mrs. O'Riley survives and lives at Dodson. The O'Riley children are as follows: Mrs. Daniel Nicholson, Mrs. James Fineran, Percy, Bernard, and Mrs. Lee. Mr. and Mrs. Lee have two children, Frances and Donald.

Aug. Schwachheim. Improvement and progress may well be said to form the keynote of the character of Aug. Schwachheim, a well known citizen of Cascade and one of the representative citizens of Central Montana. He has not only been interested in the work of advancement of individual affairs, but his influence has been felt in the upbuilding of the community which is honored by his citizenship. The prosperity which he enjoys is the result of energy rightly applied and has been won by commendable qualities.

Aug. Schwachheim was born in Germany on February 25, 1864, and is the youngest of the nine children born to Frank and Caroline (Jung) Schwachheim, both of whom were also natives of Germany. These parents are both deceased, the father dying in 1914, when eighty-nine years of age, and the mother passing away when the subject of this sketch was a mere child. Frank Schwachheim was a miller by vocation, and spent his entire life in the fatherland. He was a member of the Baptist Church and was a man of fine character and industrious habits.

Aug. Schwachheim was reared under the parental roof and secured a good education in the public schools of his native community. At the age of nineteen years he immigrated to the United States, landing at New York City, whence he proceeded to Cleveland, Ohio, where he spent a year, being employed as a miller, which trade he had learned before leaving his native land. From there he went to Pontiac, Illinois, where he worked at the same trade for a year and a half. The next few years were spent at Hudson, New Richmond and Boardman, Wisconsin, working as a miller, and he was next at Goodthunder, Minnesota, and other places, including Montevideo and Rush City, where he was employed as head miller. In 1899-1900 he superintended the construction of a mill at Cambridge, Minnesota, for the Cambridge Milling Company, of which he was a stockholder and secretary and treasurer. In 1910 he disposed of his interest in that enterprise and came to Cascade, Montana, where he became secretary and treasurer of the Cascade Milling & Elevator Company. In 1916, in company with others, he bought a flour mill at Manhattan, Montana, and organized the State Milling Company, of which he became president. He is also president of the State Elevator Company, vice president of the First State Bank of Cascade, a stockholder in the State Bank of Power, and president of the Craig Merchandise

Company at Craig. In all these enterprises Mr. Schwachheim has been a moving spirit ,and much of the success which has attended them has been due to his energetic and persevering methods, as well as his sound discrimination and shrewd judgment in business affairs.

On June 9, 1892, Mr. Schwachheim was married to Augusta Johnson, who was born in Belleplaine, Minnesota, and to them have been born two children, Mildred, the wife of John R. Rumney, and Franklin, who is attending school.

Mr. Schwachheim is an appreciative member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, having been raised in Elkton Lodge No. 58, at Elkton, South Dakota, in 1890. He later demitted and became a charter member of Meridian Lodge No. 105 at Cascade. He is an attendant of and liberal contributor to the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which his wife is a member. Politically he gives his support to the republican party. As a man of affairs he has long filled a distinctive place in the public eye, and as a leader in important business enterprises he has attained distinction in a field where sound erudition, mature judgment and strict integrity are required. Because of these qualities, which he possesses to a marked degree, Mr. Schwachheim enjoys the confidence and esteem of the entire community. He has been chairman of the Board of Education of District No. 3, Cascade County, for the past eight years.

W. H. Bally. The State of Montana extends a broad welcome to such progressive and enterprising families as the Ballys, who a few years ago located in Flathead County, and have identified themselves with the ranching interests around Kalispell.

Mr. Bally was born in Ford County, Illinois, October 22, 1875, a son of Christopher and Nancy (Blackford) Bally, being the oldest in their family of seven children. He was reared and educated in the public schools of Illinois, and in that state he married Barbara Edna Tanton. Mrs. Bally was born in Cazenovia, Woodford County, Illinois, a daughter of T. O. and Barbara (Ginrich) Tanton. Her grandfather was a Union soldier in the Civil war. She was educated in the public schools of Illinois.

For a number of years after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Bally lived at Burnside in Hancock County, Illinois, where he developed a prosperous business as a plumber. Three children were born to their marriage, Edith Tanton, Maud Loomis and Lois Nancy.

Deciding to seek a new home in the Far West, Mr. and Mrs. Bally came to Montana in 1914, and subsequently bought their home ranch of 197 acres ten miles northeast of Kalispell. Mr. Bally at once entered with characteristic energy and public spirit into his own work and the welfare of the community. He was associated with other men of the locality in 1920 in organizing the Northwest Potato Exchange, the purpose of which is to facilitate production by better seeding and cultivation, the grading and standardization and the marketing of farm products in general. It is an organization in line with the most advanced thought on agricultural matters and promises great benefit to its membership. Mr. Bally is one of those most enthusiastic in the Exchange and is a stockholder and director.

Mr. and Mrs. Bally attend the Methodist Episcopal Church at Kalispell, of which Mrs. Bally is a member. Politically he makes his choice of candidates and measures with little respect to party lines. He is a member of the fraternal Order of Elks. Mr. and Mrs. Bally have utilized their resources and opportunities wisely, and have ideals to guide them, believing in a full and well ordered life. During the early summer of 1920 they enjoyed an interesting excursion, accompanied by their three daughters, taking an automobile tour through Washington, Oregon and California.

Henry Thien established and has been one of the active officials of the State Bank of Ryegate for the past ten years. Mr. Thien was formerly engaged in banking and in other lines of commercial activity in Minnesota and North Dakota. He has achieved much business success, is a man highly regarded in his home community, and has also reared a family to do him honor, several of his sons having made patriotic records during the World war.

Mr. Thien was born at Richmond, Minnesota, December 12, 1863. His father, Joseph Thien, was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1821, son of a Hanoverian farmer. Joseph Thien as a young man was employed in the postal service in Germany. In 1846 he came to the United States, and was a general contractor at St. Louis for a number of years. In 1861 he went to Minnesota, then a pioneer country, and established his home on new land at Richmond. He acquired extensive land interests and developed a large farm there. He was retired after 1886 and lived at Richmond until his death in 1894. He always considered the interests of the community his own, held several local offices, was a democrat in politics and a member of the Catholic Church. Joseph Thien married Maria Helena Terhorst, who was born in Hanover in 1828 and died at Richmond, Minnesota, in 1901. They were the parents of five children: Catherine, who died at Richmond aged fourteen; Anna, who died at Richmond, where her husband, John Suerken, a retired farmer, still lives; Henry; Margaret, wife of A. Abeln, a farmer at Richmond, Minnesota; and Josephine, who died young.

Henry Thien acquired a rural school education in Stearns County, Minnesota, and graduated in 1880 in the commercial course of St. John's University at Collegeville in the same county. His business career comprises a record of forty years. For two years he was a deputy in some of the county offices of Stearns County, spent 1½ years in the office of D. B. Searle, an attorney at St. Cloud, was for two years cashier of the Bank of Melrose, Minnesota, and then organized and for four years was cashier of the Bank of Browerville, Minnesota. Leaving his native state he went to Bisbee, North Dakota, and was actively associated there with the banking and lumber business from 1897 to 1910.

Mr. Thien identified himself with Ryegate in 1911, and soon afterward organized the State Bank. He was its cashier for several years and since 1918 has been vice president and active manager. The other officers of the bank are: P. A. Hilbert, president; and H. G. Jacobson, cashier. The bank has performed a distinctive service to Musselshell County. It has a capital of $20,000, surplus and undivided profits of $20,000, and its deposits aggregate $250,000. Mr. Thien is also president of the Hilbert-Thien Company, handling real estate and loans at Ryegate.

In politics he is a republican, is a member of the Town Council of Ryegate, and is affiliated with the Catholic Church. Mr. Thien married at St. Cloud, Minnesota, in 1886, Miss Ida Huhn, daughter of Rudolph and Elizabeth (Mockenhaupt) Huhn, her mother still living at St. Cloud. The father, who died at St. Cloud, was one of the first residents of that Minnesota community, going there in 1858 and for many years was a furniture merchant. The oldest of Mr. Thien's children is Robert R., who attended St. John's University and several business colleges and is now in the advertising business at Detroit, being vice president of the Walter F. Zimmer Company of that city. In September, 1917, he enlisted, was trained at Camp Dix, New Jersey, and was commissioned first lieutenant in infantry. He was mustered out of the army in December, 1918. The second child is Clara, a graduate of the School of Arts at Detroit and the wife of Floyd Dickinson, who is in the automobile business at Spokane, Washington. Leo H. Thien, who graduated from the State Agricultural College at Fargo, North Dakota, is a civil engineer by profession and a resident of New York City. In the early summer of 1917 he enlisted, was trained at Camp Lee, Virginia, joined the Two Hundred and Fourteenth Engineers, and went overseas in June, 1918. He performed some of the duties for which the American engineers were noted in the St. Mihiel and Argonne campaigns, and was returned to this country in February, 1919, and mustered out with the rank of first lieutenant. The fourth of the family is Frances K., a graduate of the Fargo High School and in the employ of the State Bank of Ryegate. Edmund J. Thien, who joined the Montana National Guards while a student in the State Agricultural College at Bozeman, did duty on the Mexican border in 1916 and in 1917 was called again to the Federal service, attending the officers' training school at the Presidio, California, and was commissioned a second lieutenant. Later he joined the Aviation Corps, and was in that department until mustered out in November, 1919. He was killed in an accident at Big Timber July 31, 1920, while engaged in electrical work at that place. The younger children of Mr. Thien are: Raymond, a fruit farmer at Grandview, near Yakima, Washington; Lucile, a graduate of the Billings High School and at home; Erminilde, a student in St. Vincent's Academy, Helena; Wilfred, who attends the Billings High School; and Harold, the youngest, who attends the parochial schools at Billings.

J. Peter P. Healy is a well educated lawyer, and has been in successful and active practice at Melstone for the past six years. The ownership of considerable farm and ranch properties around Melstone affords him diversion from his law practice.

Mr. Healy was born near Marcus, Cherokee County, Iowa, January 17, 1883. His father, John Healy, was born in County Cork, Ireland, in 1842, son of Thomas Healy, who spent all his life as a farmer in that county and died during a great epidemic in 1849. John Healy was then seven years of age, and at the age of ten years was brought by his mother to America. His mother first settled in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1852, later moved to Lincoln, Illinois, where John Healy grew to manhood and married and where he followed farming. In 1881 he moved to a farm in Cherokee County, Iowa, in 1890 went to Sioux County, Iowa, and in 1907 to the vicinity of Alvord, Lyon County, Iowa. He still owns his farm there but is now living retired at West Sioux Falls, South Dakota. He is a democrat, a Catholic, and a former member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. John Healy married Barbara Kaufmann, who was born in Wisconsin in 1851 and died at Alvord, Iowa, in 1911. Their children are: T. J. Healy, a carpenter and plasterer in North Dakota; N. A. Healy, a farmer and barber at Bainville, Montana; J. Peter P. Healy; Daniel J. Healy, who has a farm devoted to full blood Poland China hogs at West Sioux Falls, South Dakota; Mary, who is Sister M. Emmanuel in Mount St. Clair at Clinton, Iowa; Eme, Sister M. Hyacinthe in the same convent; Valencia, who is still pursuing her studies.

J. Peter P. Healy attended the public schools at Rock Valley, Iowa, also a Catholic school there, was a student in rural schools in Lyon County, Iowa, and graduated from the high school at Inwood in 1904. Soon afterward he entered the University of Iowa, taking two years of the general college course and finishing the law course and receiving his LL. B. degree in 1909. Mr. Healy began practice at Morristown, South Dakota, in the fall of 1909, but in 1913 came to Montana and for six months traveled as a collector with headquarters at Billings. In February, 1914, he located at Melstone and opened his law office on the 2d of March. He has since conducted a general law practice and owns his office building on Main Street. He also has a modern home on First Avenue, West, and his farms and ranches comprise a half section 3½ miles northwest of Melstone and another 320 acres nine miles southeast.

Mr. Healy has performed the duties of United States commissioner at Melstone since 1915. He is a republican, a Catholic, a third degree Knight of Columbus, having affiliation with Miles City Council No. 1518, and is a member of the Musselshell County Bar Association and the Commercial Law League of America. He is also secretary of the Melstone Commercial Club.

In 1916, at Melstone, he married Miss Cecile H. Aikins, daughter of Charles F. and Harriet (Fisher) Aikins. Her father homesteaded in 1911, and he and his wife still live on their ranch seven miles southeast of Melstone. Mrs. Healy is a graduate of the high school of West Liberty, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Healy have two children: J. Peter P., Jr., born March 12, 1917; and Barbara Harriet, born May 13, 1918.

Cornelius Francis Kelley was born at Mineral Hill, Nevada, February 10, 1875, son of Jeremiah C. and Hannah (Murphy) Kelley. His parents located at Butte, Montana, in April, 1883, when he was eight years of age, and he acquired his early education in that city, graduating from the Butte High School in 1892. He received the degree of LL. B. from the University of Michigan in 1898, and at once began general practice in Butte. He served as assistant county attorney of Silver Bow County, Montana, from 1899 to 1901, and during that same period was a member of the Montana House of Representatives. In 1900 he was a candidate of the independent democratic party for Congress.

In 1901 Mr. Kelley entered the legal department of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company at Butte as a member of the staff. He was appointed chief counsel in 1908. In 1911 he became vice president and a director and in 1918 was elected president of the company, which office he now holds.

Mr. Kelley is also president and a director of the Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company, the Intermountain Power Company, International Smelting Company and the Butte, Anaconda and Pacific Railway Company. He is vice president and a director of the Potrerillos Railway Company, the Santiago Mining Company, the Andes Copper Mining Company and the Greene Cananea Copper Company. He is a director of the Andes Exploration Company of Delaware, Andes Exploration Company of Maine, Butte Water Company, Raritan Copper Works, United Metals Selling Company, International Lead

Refining Company, Anaconda Lead Products Company, Arizona Oil Company, Guaranty Trust Company of New York and Western Montana National Bank of Missoula, Montana.

Mr. Kelley is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the American Bar Association and the Montana State Bar Association. He is a member of the Silver Bow Club of Butte, Montana, the Montana Club of Helena, Montana, and, in New York City, has membership in the University of Michigan Club, Metropolitan Club, The Links, New York Athletic Club, Sleepy Hollow Country Club and Rocky Mountain Club.

Mr. Kelley is a Catholic in religion, and a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Ancient Order of Hibernians and the Elks. He votes as a democrat.

On June 3, 1903, he married Miss Mary Tremblay, of Missoula, Montana, a daughter of Dr. J. A. Tremblay, a distinguished Montana physician. They have five daughters, Katherine, Dorothy, Frances, Cornelia and Mary.

Frank E. Hardy is a Richland County farmer and at the present time one of the board of county commissioners. He dates his permanent advent into the county from the 9th of June, 1909. Like most homeseekers of the Northwest, he immediately began looking for a proper place to exercise his homestead right to a part of the public domain, and selected its site two miles from Sioux Pass, in the northeast portion of the county.

Mr. Hardy, however, began his Montana career at Mondak, whither he arrived by train from Wisconsin, a young, unmarried man, and his first home was the proverbial shack of lumber, shingled and containing three rooms. He brought with him twelve head of horses, with the intention of engaging extensively in dry farming.

He was accompanied on the trip to this state by his brother John T. Hardy, and they obtained homesteads near each other, and are still neighbors and farmers. A sister also came with them, she being now Mrs. William Lewis, and this family are also located in the community and are numbered among the homemakers of the county. But this trio of Hardys were not the pioneers of the family in Montana, that honor resting with Sam Hardy, who was closely followed in this westward journey by Charles and Henry Hardy, and these three brothers formed a company and engaged in the cattle business in the northern part of old Dawson County, and they have since remained in that locality or not far removed from it.

Frank E. Hardy has followed his early plans as regarding farming and grain growing, and is numbered among those who have achieved success as agriculturists in this locality. Of the ten crop years he has witnessed in Montana in not one has he failed to harvest a crop, his wheat, oats and flax yielding him twenty-six bushels to the acre, and alfalfa is one of his favorite forage crops, for it matures well on dry land. Mr. Hardy's success has permitted him to add to his domain 280 acres by purchase, and his entire 1¼ sections is in one body and all fenced and improved with substantial buildings. His residence is a seven-room house, modern in its appointments, and his barn, 42 by 38 feet in dimensions, furnishes ample accommodations for the horses used on the ranch.

During the time Mr. Hardy has been a resident of Richland County from ten to fifteen school districts have been formed from the original one on which he settled, and he is now located in school district No. 26 and has been active in maintaining the standard of its schools. Since becoming a voter he has taken an active part in local politics, and in 1912 he was elected a member of the board of county commissioners to succeed C. P. Collins. He was re-elected at the expiration of his first term, defeating his fusion opponent who was endorsed by the non-partisan league. He has served with Commissioners John Bawden and O. H. Conkrite, and with Commissioners Henry Mikler and Arthur White, the two latter, with Mr. Hardy, constituting the present Board of Commissioners of Richland County. He has worked diligently for road building and road equipment, and has been influential in the purchase of two caterpillar tractors by the county for the improvement of its roads. During his tenure of office two elections have been called to test the sentiment of the county regarding the erection of a new court house, but both elections failed of endorsement by the voters. On petition of the board of county commissioners ordered an election for the purpose of obtaining local option, which petition was sustained by the voters and Richland County thereby became the first local option county in the state. On two occasions Mr. Hardy has been present at board meetings for the purpose of passing upon applications for seed grain for farmers, as provided by the statute of the State of Montana.

Although so closely identified with Montana and its interests for so many years Mr. Hardy is a native son of Wisconsin, born in LaCrosse County of that state October 30, 1881, and his boyhood days were spent on his father's farm there and his education was received in the county's district schools. His father, William Hardy, a native of Dublin, Ireland, had located in Wisconsin in 1866, and he died there during the childhood of his son Frank. His widow, who bore the maiden name of Mary Ann Agnew, still resides at LaCrosse, and she has attained the age of seventy-three years. She is the mother of the following children: Henry, John, Samuel, Frank E. and Charley, all of whom reside in the region of Sidney, Montana; Jennie, the wife of George Brannen, manager of the Jensen Coal Company of Fairview, Montana; Lizzie, wife of W. M. Lewis, of Sioux Pass, Montana; and Sadie, wife of W. M. Hartley, of LaCrosse, Wisconsin.

Mr. Hardy has never married, nor has he ever carried life insurance or joined a fraternal order. He indulges his love for reading, and this love for books and the current literature is perhaps his greatest pleasure in life. He was reared in a home of democratic influence and has supported the principles of that party, his first presidential vote having been cast for Judge Parker as against Colonel Roosevelt, the competitor of Judge Parker in the presidential election of 1904.

Andrew F. Nohle. In the sphere of business and in the domain of livestock this history of Montana and the Northwest is brilliant with the deeds and achievements of those yet living and yet active in the affairs of men. The pioneers of the first and the second settlement era have long since released their hold and passed into their reward, and those who followed them are the ancients of today and many of them are still factors in the creation of wealth and forceful in the administration of community affairs. Standing out conspicuously among this citizenship in Richland County, and among those whose efforts have counted for both the individual and the state, is Andrew F. Nohle, early settler, ranchman and financier.

He can be claimed one of the contingent of stockmen whose coming hither dates from the last decade

A. E. Hohl

of the old century, but he is, nevertheless, early, for he passed over a somewhat trackless region when he felt his way up the Big Muddy in 1892, trailing his cattle toward a new grazing ground, halted them on Milk River and established his first Montana ranch five miles north of Saco.

It was the second trip this young and earnest plainsman had made to the Treasure State when he located his ranch on Milk River, and he had been absent from the region six years since his first incursion into it. The unfavorable impression made by a drouth-stricken country upon his memory had not faded away, but he had nourished the hope that climatic action had changed so as to render the region tenable for the stockman and, encouraged by this hope, he returned to a grass-green and well-watered country instead of the arid and parched country it was before.

Upon his maiden visit to the state Mr. Nohle ascended the Missouri as far west as Fort Assiniboine and there crossed over into Canada and returned east along the southern border of the British possessions to his old ranging grounds in North Dakota. He had gone into the Mouse River country of Dakota ten years before, when there was no white man eyeing the region as a place of abode and when the Indian and the game animals of the plains were almost undisturbed by the encroachments of the "pale face." He therefore knew the West and felt unafraid to enter this Montana country and take his chances in the stock business with the few "cow men" who had preceded him.

Mr. Nohle was twenty-eight years old when he crossed the Red River of the North and breathed for the first time the inspiring ozone of the Northwest. Accompanied by his brother Albert he left Lowville, New York, in 1881 and reached Grand Forks, Dakota, his destination, and there his lot was soon cast with stockmen who had much to do with shaping his destiny and centering his affections upon the stock business. He became a ranch hand, as did his brother, and was employed by men who subsequently chose him as their foreman to establish their new ranch far out on Mouse River, as it was then, and some distance west of Devils Lake.

After a year at Grand Forks, R. M. Prouty, L. B. Richardson and Charley Sprout, associated as ranchmen, sent the Nohle brothers with cattle out to the frontier and, as foreman, Andrew chose his location on Mouse River. They went out with oxteam, too primitive to think of now when we have the automobile and the flying-machine, and the wildness of the region can be best conveyed to the reader by stating that six months passed without a letter or a newspaper reaching their camp. There were no evidences of civilization present save what they brought along; just the Indians and the sneaking coyote and the game animals of the prairie for neighbors. His service commended itself so favorably to his employers that Andrew soon became a member of the firm, and he continued so until after he had established himself at Nohle's Lake many years later.

The Nohle ranch at Saco proved to be but temporary, and during the four years spent there Mr. Nohle worked the trail, leading north from the Panhandle of Texas and drove two herds of cattle for the Prouty-Nohle Cattle Company over it, passing through Colorado and Wyoming to the Milk River Ranch. It was the old "N Bar N" Trail, and over it thousands of head of cattle were driven from the Lone Star State and the footprints of many old "cow men" still living in Montana were at some time made along its sinuous way. The Prouty-Nohle Company ran its stock under the brands "NP" and "lazy p" on the point of the left shoulder, and shipped its beef to Chicago from Hinsdale, Malta or Glasgow.

Leaving the Milk River, Mr. Nohle dropped down the Missouri River to the mouth of the Yellowstone and established a new ranch and a new headquarters at Nohle's Lake, just within the State of North Dakota. This region was new and untamed, and he had the use of everything nature offered humanity. His stock ranged up the Missouri and over the region north of it close to the international line, and his brand became widely known over Eastern Montana. With the passage of time he developed an extensive ranch and continued an active stockman until 1919, when other matters so crowded in upon him that he established a tenant upon his home ranch and diverted his attention to his other interests.

The Nohle ranch at Nohle's Lake is an achievement wrought with years of toil and waiting. It is a gem among ranch-farms on the Yellowstone and can be referred to as the centerpiece of the mosaic which its owner has conceived and laid. From a stock ranch the property gradually became conspicuous as a farm, and 1,600 acres of its valley lands have been brought under cultivation. It was on this ranch that the famous "Grimm" alfalfa made its first appearance, a plant that has popularized itself since and has taken a strong hold on the affections of ranchmen of the West. The erection of his splendid farm buildings, the development of irrigation under the Yellowstone Valley Project and the growing of alfalfa successfully all contribute toward placing Mr. Nohle in the category of practical men of the farm. He is called the "Father of Alfalfa in the Yellowstone Valley."

Adverting to Mr. Nohle's going to the Mouse River country, and reciting some of the incidents which affected the community where he lived, it was but a short time after his settlement until homeseekers began coming in and a civil community began to assume form. Thomas Freeman brought his family into the region in 1885, and many years later Mr. Nohle chose Thomas' second daughter for his wife. His salary as ranch foreman enabled Andrew to acquire cattle interests increasingly, and he sold many milch cows to the new settlers and many yoke of steers as well, the latter providing the horsepower to improve and cultivate the soil for the maintenance of his family. The claim furnished its owner a source of credit, for he could pledge it for his debts, and it was this provision of our law makers that made it possible for North Dakota and Montana homesteaders with bare hands and large families to stay.

As new settlers with little means came into the country they were often furnished work at hay harvest or other busy season by Andrew Nohle, and he thus contributed to their welfare in time of real need. This aid helped them to "hold fast" and to acquire a home, whereas without it many would have had to abandon the country, and their attempt to make a home in it would have proved a failure. There are many who will recall the winter of 1886-7, and the killing frost of the latter year, which worked hardships upon the weary and worn settlers and in which suffering was intensified by the seven years of drouth which followed before the climax of adverse weather conditions was reached. During these years of affliction Mr. Nohle and his company shipped in three cars of corn and oats and distributed the grain free among the settlers, another and stronger exhibition of the coursing of the milk of human kindness through his veins.

The brother who came into the West with Andrew Nohle prospered as a stockman and was for a period a partner of L. B. Richardson, but was carrying on a business of his own when he was drowned in Mouse River in 1894, while still unmarried, and his community mourned the death of a highly respected young man.

While a resident of North Dakota, Andrew Nohle deviated somewhat from the beaten path in which his feet had been trained. He became the organizer of the Dakota Trading Company at Alexander, and spent some years in mercantile life. He accepted some of the responsibility and burden of citizenship when McKenzie County was organized and became a member and chairman of the first Board of County Commissioners by appointment of Governor E. Y. Searles. He was three times elected a commissioner, was a member of the board that built the courthouse and jail at Shafer and started off the road work and bridge building in his county besides placing the county's affairs upon a business basis. Among his colleagues were some of the most earnest citizens and good business men of the county. His politics are republican, and he is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Turning to the origin of Andrew F. Nohle, we find his birth occurred in Lewis County, New York, and that his boyhood days were spent on his father's farm, where he learned the lessons of industry and thrift which have characterized him through life. His education was obtained in the country at home and was sufficient to furnish a good foundation for the broader training which came with experience in after years. His father was Charles Nohle, born in the Rhine country of Germany, came to the United States when a young married man and settled in Lewis County, New York. The father passed his life as a farmer and gave his political support, when he became a citizen, to the republican party, which elected him supervisor of his district. He and his wife were Lutheran in religion, and he passed away when sixty-three years of age. Mrs. Nohle bore the maiden name of Wilhelmina Smith, and died when sixty-one. Their children were Albert, who is mentioned above; Andrew F., the Fairview banker; Abbie, who became Mrs. Patrick Martell and died in Jefferson County, New York; Florence married Ed Smith and died in that state; Minnie became the wife of George Rector, of Los Angeles, California; Earnest passed away in New York; George W. is engaged in the cattle business in McKenzie County, North Dakota; Constant is a resident of Lowville, New York, and Amelia, who is Mrs. Miner, wife of a "Miles City boy," resides in Los Angeles.

Andrew F. Nohle had passed far beyond his majority year when he left the parental roof to come West and to quit the scenes of his childhood forever. He brought with him such capital as he had accumulated as a farm hand and began his career with his hands among the free and easy-going people of the frontier in North Dakota. How well he carried himself and how carefully he followed business principles in the conduct of his affairs is attested by the varied interests and valuable property he owns.

In the childhood and youth of Fairview, Montana, which knows Mr. Nohle so well, he purchased an interest in Delaney Brothers' Bank, and thus identified himself with the welfare of the town and with a new business field. He subsequently acquired all the interests of the Delaneys in the bank, chartered the institution as the First State Bank of Fairview on August 22, 1908, and capitalized it at $10,000. July 17, 1913, the State Bank, of which he was then president, nationalized and became the First National Bank of Fairview, with a capital of $25,000, and of this bank he was chosen president. He is president of the First State Bank of Buford, organized in 1906, and of the Buford Mercantile Company, organized in 1901.

While we were winning the World war he became a large investor in federal securities and encouraged everywhere the support of the war to free the world of autocracy. He has ever shown an interest in the education of the young, and in Dakota he was a partisan of district consolidation and became chairman of the School Board of his consolidation district.

In the month of February, 1917, Andrew F. Nohle married the girl whom he had known in childhood and whose father, Thomas Freeman, became one of his early neighbors on Mouse River. The wedding occurred at LaGrande, Oregon, and Tena Freeman was installed as mistress of the bachelor home of her husband at Nohle's Lake. Mrs. Nohle was born at Collingwood, Canada, and as a child of the West entered into the spirit of her husband's affairs. Like him, she is responsive to the demands of the present in preparation for the future and jealous of the customs of the times before the turmoil and confusion of the World war. Satisfied with the rewards which have been bestowed for his labor, content with the possession of ample means for the future and blessed with true friends who appreciate his qualities as a man and a citizen, Andrew F. Nohle approaches his "three-score-and-ten" in the full assurance of a well-spent life.

Harrison J. Freeborn. While qualifying himself for the profession of law, in which he is well established at Butte, Mr. Freeborn, who came to Butte eleven years ago, spent some seven or eight years with the East Butte Copper Mining Company, and when he left he resigned the responsibilities of four of five positions that had been concentrated under his personal management.

Mr. Freeborn was born at Erie, Pennsylvania, February 17, 1890, and is a young man who has won his way and his advancement largely by his own self reliant efforts. His grandfather, John Freeborn, spent all his life in County Armagh, Ireland, where he was a land owner and agriculturist. John Freeborn, father of Harrison J., was born in County Armagh in 1853, lived there to the age of twenty-one, and on coming to the United States in 1874 located at Erie, Pennsylvania. He did some farming in Northeastern Pennsylvania and then for a time was associated with a farm implement company, covering the district around Erie and Corey. In 1901 he moved to Iowa and was an official and stockholder in the Citizens National Bank of Des Moines until he retired in 1906. He is still a resident of Des Moines and is a republican and a Methodist. In 1878, at Erie, Pennsylvania, he married Agnes Brown, who was born in Newry, County Armagh, Ireland, in 1862 and came to the United States with her parents at the age of fifteen. The Brown family located at Erie. Her parents were Robert and Martha Brown. Her father was born in Ireland in 1840, for many years was an employe of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, and died at Erie in 1916. Her mother died at Erie in 1899. John Freeborn and wife had a family of six children: Alexander, who lives on a farm in Erie County, Pennsylvania; William J.; Madeline, wife of Ernest Susong, a farmer at Downey, Idaho; James R., timekeeper for the East Butte Copper Mining Company and a resident of Butte; Harrison J.; and Dora, who lives with her parents. The son William J. has for many years been identified with the United States army and is a captain in the regulars now located at Norfolk, Virginia. At the time of the Spanish-American war he enlisted in the navy as a sailor, and was on the same ship with Captain Hobson and volunteered to sink the Merrimac in the harbor, one of the greatest exploits ever credited to the American Navy. After that war he enlisted in the army, and was in the Philippine campaign against Aguinaldo. During the World war he had charge of the Base Hospital at Fort Riley, Kansas.

Harrison J. Freeborn attended the public schools of Erie, Pennsylvania, through the seventh grade, and finished his sophomore year in the high school at DesMoines, Iowa. On leaving home he spent a year working in the mines of the Black Hills, and in the spring of 1909 came to Butte and began employment in the mines of this vicinity. In September, 1909, he entered the Butte High School, and continued his studies until May of the following year. During that summer he again worked in the mines, and was again in high school from September, 1910, until January, 1911. At the latter date he left school to go to work for the East Butte Copper Mining Company as a laborer. At the end of eight months he was promoted to store keeper, and from time to time additional responsibilities were assigned him until he was storekeeper, timekeeper, cost accountant, assistant purchasing agent, and performed all these varied duties until he resigned in November, 1918. In spite of this busy program Mr. Freeborn was diligently studying law at night, and was qualified and admitted to the bar in June, 1918. For the past two years he has been a rising attorney with a general practice and is located in the Phoenix Building at Butte.

Mr. Freeborn is affiliated with the Methodist Church, is an independent democrat in politics, and owns a modern home at 1229 West Platinum, the finest residential street in Butte. On January 18, 1911, at Butte, he married Miss Anne Donnelly, daughter of James and Margaret (O'Toole) Donnelly. Her mother lives in Butte, where her father, a mine foreman, died in 1916. Mrs. Freeborn completed her junior year in the Central High School at Butte. To their marriage were born four children: James D., born March 24, 1912; William B., born October 19, 1913; Harriet A., born in 1916; and Margaret Patricia, born November 22, 1919.

Charles H. Clapp, who is president of the Montana School of Mines at Butte, has been professor of geology in that institution since 1916 and is one of the leading authorities in the West in economic geology, mining and metallurgy.

Doctor Clapp, who is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was born at Boston, June 5, 1883, being a member of an old New England colonial family, the Clapps having come from England and settled in Massachusetts about the beginning of the eighteenth century. His father, Peleg F. Clapp, was born at Scituate, Massachusetts, in 1823, was reared and married there and spent an active life in Boston as a builder and contractor. He died in 1893. He was a democrat and a faithful member of the Unitarian Church and also belonged to the Masonic fraternity. In 1861 he enlisted in a Massachusetts regiment of infantry and was all through the war as a soldier. Peleg F. Clapp married Mary Manson, who was born at Scituate in 1845 and died at Boston in 1890. Of their six children Charles H. is the youngest, and most of them have followed professional careers. The oldest, Mary, is a teacher in the public schools of Boston. Harry is a patent attorney, practicing in Chicago. James is a Boston architect, Philip is a public accountant at Boston, while Lucy is the wife of Howard W. Read, connected with the Baker-Vawter Corporation and living at Benton Harbor, Michigan.

Charles H. Clapp attended the public schools of Boston while a boy, graduating from high school in 1901. He received his degree Bachelor of Science in mining engineering from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1905. While he has had an almost uninterrupted career as a teacher, Doctor Clapp has also performed many practical services as a scientist. From 1905 to 1907 he was instructor in mining and geology in the University of North Dakota at Grand Forks, and at the same time was assistant state geologist. From 1907 to 1910 he was instructor in geology in his alma mater, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and at the same time was carrying on graduate studies which led to his degree Doctor of Philosophy in 1910. In the meantime, beginning in 1908 and continuing until 1913, he was geologist for the Canadian Geological Survey, most of his field investigations and other work being done in Columbia. From 1913 to 1916 he held the chair of geology in the State University of Arizona, at the same time being state geologist and also geologist for the United States Geological Survey. He was then called to the Montana State School of Mines as professor of geology, and in 1918 became acting president and in 1919 president of the institution.

Doctor Clapp is a member of the Geological Society of America, the American Institute of Metallurgical Engineers and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He is an independent democrat in politics, affiliated with the Unitarian Church, and is a member of the Silver Bow Club and the Rotary Club of Butte. His home is at 1204 West Woolman Street.

April 19, 1911, at Devil's Lake, North Dakota, he married Miss Mary Brennan, daughter of M. H. and Mary (Coyle) Brennan. Her father was a lawyer and died at Devil's Lake, where her mother is still living. Mrs. Clapp is a highly educated woman, being a graduate of the University of North Dakota, from which she received the degrees A. B. and A. M. Doctor and Mrs. Clapp have five children: Daniel, born January 28, 1912; Michael, born October 28, 1913; Mary, born February 16, 1916; Francis, born October 28, 1917; and Lucy, born November 18, 1919.

Alfred W. Eiselein was one of the pioneers of the Town of Roundup, and established the Roundup Record, of which he is the present owner in 1908. He is a successful newspaper man, and has proved one of the ablest and most enterprising citizens of this section of the state.

Mr. Eiselein was born in Carver County, Minnesota, September 9, 1884, son of Adolph and Mina (Ziemer) Eiselein. His father was a native of Germany and was an early settler in Minnesota, where for many years he was a merchant. He also became interested in land ownership and at different times had stock in local newspapers. His wife was also a native of Germany, but they were married in Minnesota.

Alfred Eiselein, who was next to the youngest in the family of eight children, grew up in Carver County and from the age of sixteen lived with the family in Renville County. He is a graduate of the Minneapolis High School and for two years studied art in the Minneapolis School of Fine Arts. As a boy he earned his first money in the newspaper business, and the trade and profession of journalism has been his permanent interest. At the age of twenty he was working as a printer in North Dakota, and conducted several newspapers in that state. In March, 1908, he was among the first arrivals at the new Town of Roundup, Montana, and in the following April established the Record. His chief equipment was an Army hand press. He now has a complete printing establishment with modern equipment, including linotype and cylinder presses, and has made the Record an influence in the steady enlightenment and upbuilding of the community.

Mr. Eiselein is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Elks, and in politics is a republican.

Daniel R. Conway, managing editor of the Roundup Record, is one of the forceful men of his profession in Montana, whose flaming sincerity is evidenced in whatever he undertakes. He is an easterner by birth, having come into the world at Fairport, New York, June 27, 1889, a son of Thomas and Eva (Niblock) Conway. Thomas Conway was born at Elmira, New York, and died when only thirty-one years old, in February, 1892. His wife, who was born at Athens, Ontario, Canada, also died in February, 1892, when twenty-seven years old, leaving one child. Thomas Conway was a locomotive engineer on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad, and lost his life through an accident. In religious faith he was a Roman Catholic. A strong democrat, he gave the candidates and principles of his party an enthusiastic support. For some years prior to his death he was a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

Daniel R. Conway was only two years old when his parents died, and was forced to make his own way from the time he was not much more than an infant. His first work was as a newsboy, and as he could he attended the Collegiate Institute at Athens, Ontario, Canada, and Magill University, selling papers and doing janitor work to pay his way through these institutions, having in view one objective, literary labor. His first newspaper connection was with the Athenian as a reporter. This journal was a weekly publication, and Mr. Conway remained with it for three years, and then went with the Union Gazette of Newark, New Jersey, as a reporter. Later still he was with the Cleveland, Ohio, Plaindealer for some time, and then going to Iowa engaged with the Freeman Tribune at Webster City. In 1914 Mr. Conway came to Montana and established the Sentinel at Scobey, Sheridan County, but after two years sold it and was with the Scott's Bluff, Nebraska, Star until in January, 1919, when he located permanently in Roundup as managing editor of the Record, and here his talents receive proper recognition. He belongs to the International Typographical Union. In politics he is a strong republican.

On August 2, 1913, Mr. Conway was married to Helen A. Bryler, born at Webster City, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Conway have one daughter, Evelyn. His road to advancement has not been without battles, but he has fought them bravely and honorably, and when opportunity came he was ready.

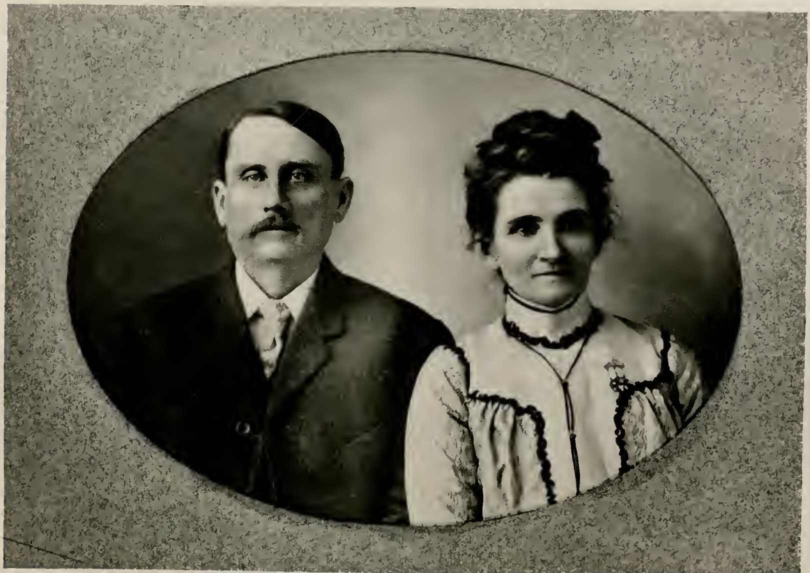
Daniel Cardwell Kyle. The late Daniel Cardwell Kyle was not only one of the most successful cattlemen of Valley County, but he was also one of the most beloved of its citizens, and is not only remembered for his good business judgment, his ability to overcome serious losses, and his foresightedness in meeting the problems of curtailment of the open range and changes in marketing, but also for his open-handed hospitality, his kindness of heart and his flaming sincerity, whch instantly impressed all who came into contact with him. Mr. Kyle's operations were carried on in the vicinity of Saco, in the Milk River Valley, but he was known all over this part of Montana.

Daniel Cardwell Kyle was born in Tennessee, July 25, 1854, but was reared on a farm in Palo Pinto County, Texas, and educated in an academy in that region. His parents, who had gone to Texas in 1858, were William and Prudence (Smith) Kyle, and their only other child was the twin sister of Daniel C., named Sarah, who married a Mr. Conatser, and she died in Palo Pinto County, Texas, leaving three daughters. There both parents also died, leaving Daniel C. the sole survivor of his family. On the site of the old Kyle farm one of the richest oil fields of Texas has been opened up, but the Kyle family is no longer interested in it.

Mr. Kyle's career as a cattleman began when he bought 600 head of cattle from "Lum" Slaughter of Palo Pinto County, Texas, one of the pioneer cattlemen of that region, and took them up to the Panhandle country of the Lone Star State. This was about 1878, and he and his wife began ranching on Salt River, and remained there for eight years, and then sold their holdings for $135,000 and moved to Secorro County, New Mexico, paying $125,000 for a ranch and bought almost a whole county of land. It required much sacrifice and untold labor to even hold his own in that neighborhood, and he failed to get ahead on account of the drouths, so he left that state and shipped everything to Orrin Junction, Wyoming, from whence he brought his possessions across to the Milk River country, and here he spent the remainder of his life.

The advent of Mr. Kyle into Montana bears the date of October, 1892, and he took up land east of Saco, on which he established his ranch and began to run his 10,000 head of cattle. Unfortunately he had not taken into consideration the difference in climate, and during the ensuing winter lost about 90 per cent of them on account of the great frosts and low temperature. When spring came the canons north of Milk River, where he had ranged them, were almost full of the carcasses. This loss was heart-rending, for it wiped out all of the savings and profits of Mr. and Mrs. Kyle during their married life. The majority of people would have been so discouraged that they would have given up the struggle, but they were made of sterner material, and so went to work at once to rebuild their fortune and clear off the $100,000 of debts this loss had occasioned. Notwithstanding these losses Mr. Kyle never lost his faith in the cattle industry, and once he realized the obstacles planned to overcome them, and so succeeded that when he died on July 19, 1910, he was one of the wealthy men of this region. His range brand was "NE," and he ran his horses under his son's brand, "KA." He never tried to run as many cattle again as he had when he came into the state, but he had those of better strain, being nearly all good grades of Herefords, and far more valuable than the Mexican "doggies" he drove into Montana.

Being among the first settlers of this neighborhood, the Kyle family became acquainted with the cowboys of the early days, who demonstrated their appreciation of the hospitality and friendship offered them by denying themselves many of the comforts of life in order to help their new neighbors get on their feet after their great loss. Some of those former "cowpunchers" are still in the neighborhood, but are now men of prominence, and are still numbered among the warm friends of the Kyles, among them being Pleas Price, John Survant, J. L. Truscott, Harry A. Vagg and Colonel Saunders of Helena,



Daniel C. Kyle   Mary A. Kyle

all of whom loved Mr. Kyle for his inherent worth and his loyalty to them and his ever willingness to aid any of them in time of need.

A democrat, Mr. Kyle was appointed county commissioner of Valley County after it was separated from Dawson County, and later served as sheriff. He was active in all public affairs, and was very prominent as a Mason, Kyle Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Hinsdale, being named in his honor. He was a Methodist, having joined the church in Texas while on a trip back there to bury one of his children, and upon his return to Montana worked in harmony with "Brother Van" in all religious activities of this region, and the two were warm personal friends. The Kyle ranch on Milk River was the first place, it is believed, that the noted Montana preacher visited in this region, and he made it his abiding place when he was in the locality. Mrs. Kyle was very active in the work of the church at Saco, being one of its first trustees and serving on its first board with C. W. Nelson and Cecil Taylor.

On March 17, 1876, Mr. Kyle was married to Miss Mary A. McAdams, a daughter of Capt. William C. McAdams, a stockman and Indian fighter of Palo Pinto County, Texas, who settled in Texas years before the war between the states, and as a youth of seventeen years participated in the Mexican war. His wife bore the maiden name of Anna Alexander and she was of English birth. Mr. and Mrs. McAdams had five daughters and two sons who reached maturity, those surviving being as follows: Mrs. Kyle, who was born October 6, 1856; Mrs. William Slaughter, of Dallas, Texas; and Mrs. Carrie Clay, of Sayre, Oklahoma. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Kyle are as follows: Quinnie L., who is the wife of Allen Shaw, of Phillips County, Montana; Callie, who is the wife of Charlie Peterson, of Glasgow, Montana; and Daniel McAdams, of Saco.

Daniel McAdams Kyle as a member of the Montana National Guard went to the Mexican border and spent several months helping to guard the Rio Grande frontier from invasion. Soon after his return home he, with the remainder of his company, was called into the service of the World war, and went overseas to France with the 163rd Infantry, known as the old "Second Montana." He was assigned to the Depot Brigade, was in the troop training service and was mustered out as a second lieutenant, reaching home early in 1919.—By J. H. Christensen.

James H. Rowe has been a figure in the business life of Butte for over twenty years, and has achieved a place where he is recognized as one of the best authorities on real estate in the city.

Mr. Rowe was born in Chicago August 6, 1874, son of Henry C. and Ellen (Regan) Rowe. His ancestors, of Irish extraction, lived in New England and Canada for several generations. Mr. Rowe acquired his early education in the De LaSalle Institute at Chicago, the Christian Brothers College at St. Louis, and the University of Chicago.

Coming to Butte in 1899, he at once began activities as a factor in local real estate and fire insurance circles. He is president and owner of the Lawlor and Rowe Corporation, which has played a prominent part in the building development, and has also handled some of the largest and most valuable transactions in real estate.

Mr. Rowe is a man of education, of liberal public spirit, and has never failed to identify himself with any movement for the public good or with any patriotic cause. He is a democrat, but is more concerned with the good government of the community than with the success of partisan movements. He is one of the active and valued members of the Butte Chamber of Commerce, is a member of the Silver Bow Club, the Butte Curling Club and the Butte Country Club, and is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He married Miss Josephine Sullivan, and their two children are Helen and James H.

Donald A. Petrie. When it is remembered that the majority of men never rise above the ordinary, but live out their lives in obscurity, and, dying, are forgotten, all the more credit must be accorded those who have enriched their communities, benefited their associates, raised a higher standard for the generations to come, and demonstrated the worth of individual endeavor. The aggressive, public-spirited men of any locality plan for the future as well as the present, and so shape the future of the community. Donald A. Petrie, one of the leading merchants of Martinsdale, is accepted as a man of prudence, safe and reliable, and his advice on business transactions is sought by many.

Donald A. Petrie was born in Scone, Scotland, on June 3, 1875, a son of David Petrie. The birth of David Petrie occurred in Perthshire, Scotland, in 1847, and his death at Stirling, Scotland, in 1915. He was reared in Perthshire, where he spent the greater part of his life, and so impressed the authorities with his dependability and ability to enforce the laws that for many years he was kept in office as a member of the police force, his period of service extending over thirty-five years. After his retirement from its arduous duties he moved to Stirling, where he died. In politics he was a tory. A very religious man, he found expression for his faith in the creed of the Presbyterian Church, of which he was a devout member until the close of his career in this world.

David Petrie was united in marriage with Annie Farquharson, born in Spital of Glenshee, Perthshire, Scotland, in 1856, who died at Stirling, Scotland, in 1910. They had the following children: John, who lives at Lincoln, Nebraska, is a livestock agent for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad; Andrew, who is deceased; David, who is a grocery merchant of Buffalo, New York; James, who died in childhood; Alexander, who handles men's furnishings at Sheridan, Wyoming; George, who is a sheepraiser of Omaha, Nebraska; Donald A., whose name heads this review; James, who is a merchant of Opal, Wyoming; Peter, who is in partnership with James at Opal, Wyoming; Finley, who clerks in the store of his two brothers at Opal, Wyoming; Robert, who lives at London, England, is a painter and decorator; Mary, who married William Malnock, formerly a member of the police force, lives at Stirling, Scotland; and Charles, who died in childhood.

Donald A. Petrie attended the public schools of Perthshire, and remained at Scone until he was nine years of age, when his parents moved to Bankefoot, Perthshire, Scotland. When he was fourteen years old he left school, and while still living at home made himself useful to neighboring farmers.

In 1900 Mr. Petrie came to the United States and spent his first three years in this country on a farm owned by his uncle, John Farquharson, in Campbell, Franklin County, Nebraska, but left that district in 1903 and went to Buffalo, Wyoming, and was a clerk in one of its stores for two years. In 1905 Mr. Petrie selected Martinsdale as his field of action, and coming here worked for H. E. Marshall, a merchant, until in June, 1915, when Mr. Petrie bought out his former employer and founded the Martinsdale Mercantile Company in conjunction with V. B. d'Autremont, and they maintain this association today. The store is located on Main Street and is one of the leading mercantile establishments in the eastern part of Meagher County, the trade coming from Meagher and Wheatland counties. Later the company was incorporated, and its present officials are as follows: V. B. d'Autremont, president; Mrs. D. A. Petrie, wife of Donald A. Petrie, vice president; Donald A. Petrie, secretary and treasurer. This store is conducted according to modern ideas, the stock is well assorted, fresh and timely, and exceptional values are given for the money.

Mr. Petrie resides on Main Street. He affiliates with the Presbyterian Church. A Mason, Mr. Petrie belongs to Musselshell Lodge No. 69, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Harlowtown, Montana; Harlowtown Chapter No. 22, Royal Arch Masons; Harlowtown Commandery, Knights Templar; and Algeria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Helena, Montana. He also belongs to Buffalo Lodge No. 14, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Buffalo, Wyoming; and Twodot Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of Twodot, Montana.

In 1902 Mr. Petrie was married at Bloomington, Nebraska, to Miss Anna Robertson, born at Stirling, Scotland, and they have two children, namely: Lillian, who was born on January 4, 1904; and Winifred Grace, who was born on January 1, 1913.

Edward Patrick Gruber. It is truly said that "no man lives to himself alone," and in nothing is this more clearly shown than in business circles, where each industry is interdependent upon the other, and every new one opens up new avenues along which men may pursue honorable callings. With the invention, manufacture and marketing of the automobile, and its consequent almost universal adoption as the medium of transportation, came an entirely novel opening for the active man with mechanical tastes, that of providing means for the care and repair of these machines, and of the handling of new cars and supplies. Almost over night these garages sprung up, in the beginning of the business many of them being very crude, but they have been improved to meet the requirements of the trade until now they are thoroughly equipped establishments, and are to be found all over the country, even at the crossroads of any great highway over which there is much automobile traffic. Owing to the fine roads in many parts of the state Montana has thousands of automobiles and attracts to it countless tourists, so that there is an immense demand for first-class garages, and among those who are engaged in operating them the Townsend Garage and Implement Company ranks high, and of this concern Edward Patrick Gruber, of this review, is president, secretary and manager.

Edward Patrick Gruber was born in Broadwater County, Montana, on April 8, 1890, a son of John Gruber. John Gruber was born in Germany in 1852, and was there reared, educated and married, but left his native land in 1880 and came to the United States. After his arrival in this country he located at Buffalo, New York, where he worked for several years in a lumber yard. Then, in 1885, he came to Montana, and for three years was in the employ of Senator W. A. Clarke, after which he took up a homestead in Broadwater County, six miles southwest of Toston, and is still living on this ranch, which he has expanded from its original proportions to its present ones of 640 acres, so that he is one of the pioneers of the state who is now living and prosperous. Since coming to this country and securing his papers of citizenship he has been a strong republican. Prior to coming here, like others of his country, he had the obligatory military training in the German army. The Lutheran Church holds his membership, and he is a very strong churchman.

John Gruber was married to Julia Whitteck, born in 1857, in Germany, and they became the parents of the following children: Mary, who resides in Los Angeles, California; Augusta, who married D. C. Tullmer, an oil salesman of Los Angeles, California; John, who is on the home ranch near Toston; Joseph, who is a rancher of Broadwater County; Edward Patrick, who was fifth in order of birth; and Robert, who is also on the home ranch.

Edward Patrick Gruber attended the rural schools of Broadwater County and the Butte High School through the sophomore year, and until he was sixteen years old remained on his father's ranch. For the subsequent six years he worked in the mines at Butte, and for two years was in the employ of the American Smelting and Refining Company's works at East Helena. His next occupation was that of chauffeur, and he was connected with the Butte Garage of Butte, Montana, where he learned the business very thoroughly. Mr. Gruber then spent some months on his father's ranch, but in the fall of 1914 came to Townsend and was selling agent for automobiles for a year. He then organized the Townsend Garage & Automobile Company, of which he is president, secretary and manager, A. M. Kempton is vice president, and J. E. Ward is treasurer. The garage and implement plant is located on Broadway, where there is a floor space for garage purposes 50 by 146 feet. This is, without exception, the leading garage of Broadwater County, and a general garage and implement business is carried on and Mr. Gruber is agent for Broadwater County of the Buick, Dodge and Reo cars. He carries all kinds of farm implements and specializes on Ford tractors.

Mr. Gruber is a man of other interests, and owns a ranch of 640 acres 2½ miles northwest of Toston, and his modern residence on Cedar Street, Townsend. His company owns the garage and implement building on Broadway. In his religious belief he is a Roman Catholic. He belongs to the Townsend Commercial Club and is an active factor in it.

In June, 1915, Mr. Gruber was united in marriage with Miss Dora A. Dawson, of Butte, Montana, a daughter of John and Alice (Porter) Dawson. Mrs. Dawson is deceased, but Mr. Dawson survives and resides two miles north of Cold Spring, Montana. It was during the early sixties that he came to Montana, and he became one of the prominent men of his region, now owning a large amount of ranch property. Mr. and Mrs. Gruber have the following children: Jack, who was born April 18, 1917; Donald, who was born November 1, 1918; and Dawson, who was born January 25, 1920. Mr. Gruber is a man of strong personality and has won the confidence of the men with whom his business brings him into contact. He possesses that courage and bigger vision which enable him to push ahead and handle large affairs, and do so in such a manner as to result profitably to him and to reflect credit on his community. While his business cares have been very absorbing, he has never neglected what he believed to be his duty in civic matters, and is one of the dependable men of Broadwater County.

Michael Henry Crowley. The M. H. & W. E. Crowley Company is known far and wide as one connected with the vital industry of agriculture, and its members, Michael Henry and William E. Crowley, have contributed much to this region in their work of developing large ranching properties and raising sheep, in their enterprises setting a high standard and in their results proving the wisdom and profit connected with the entry into and continuance at the work for which their talents and training specially fitted them.

Michael Henry Crowley, the senior member of this firm of brothers, was born at Grafton, Ohio, on February 2, 1872, a son of James Crowley, a native of County Clare, Ireland, where he was born on February 2, 1818. He died at Logan, Montana, in June, 1919. Until he was seventeen years old James Crowley lived in his native county, but left it to enlist in the British Army and fought in British India all through the Sepoy rebellion, during which campaign he was wounded three times and received a medal for carrying off two wounded officers from the battlefield under heavy fire. This medal has three clasps, and is among the cherished possessions of his family. He was at the siege of Lucknow and at Koilkonda, India, and in all spent twenty years in that country and then returned to Ireland, was married in County Clare, after which he and his wife came to the United States, arriving here in 1859, and for five years thereafter he was engaged in working in the rolling mill at Portland, Maine. During the period of the war between the states he served his adopted country by drilling raw recruits at nights and on Sundays, being admirably fitted for that work on account of his long service in the British Army. He moved to Cleveland, Ohio, and continued working in rolling mills until 1869, when he bought a farm at Grafton, Ohio. Oil was later discovered on his land, an option was taken on his property and he sold it, realizing a comfortable fortune. In 1876 he went to Knox County, Missouri, and bought a farm, on which he lived for five years, then sold it at a profit, and in 1882 came to Montana and was a rancher in the Logan district until his death. He was a democrat and a Roman Catholic, and stanch in his support of his political and religious principles. His wife bore the maiden name of Maria Bennett, and she was born in Ireland, in the same county as he, and she died at Logan, Montana. Their children were as follows: John J., who is a rancher of Saint Peter's Mission, Cascade County, Montana, was born in Ireland; Patrick, who was born in Scotland, where his parents spent a year, is a business man of Seattle, Washington; Mary, who was born at Portland, Maine, married C. M. Wilson, a rancher of Logan, Montana; Ellen, who was born at Portland, Maine, lives at Helena, Montana; James, who was born at Portland, Maine, is a carpenter and builder of Butte, Montana; Margaret, who was born at Cleveland, Ohio, married John B. Sloan, was a pioneer of Montana, and now is an extensive rancher and stock raiser on the home ranch near Logan, Montana; Catherine, who was born at Grafton, Ohio, married Joseph M. Malin, an extensive rancher and large land owner of the Logan district; Michael H., whose name heads this review; and William E., who is mentioned at length below.

Michael H. Crowley attended the public schools of Edina, Knox County, Missouri, for two years, and was brought to Logan, Montana, by his parents, and there completed the eighth grade work in the rural schools of Gallatin County. He then took a course in the Bozeman Academy and later one along commercial lines in the Montana Agricultural College at Bozeman, leaving it in 1891. Returning to his father's ranch he was employed on it until 1900. In that year he and his brother William E. bought a ranch of 600 acres at Logan, which they still own, and were managers of the Three Forks Land Company until 1910. From 1910 to 1915 they did a very large real estate business at Logan, but in May of that year removed to Townsend, since which time they have bought several ranches in the Missouri Valley and now own several sections of land which they are farming, as well as their magnificent 12,000-acre sheep ranch near Ringling, Montana, where they are doing a vast business as sheep raisers. On May 15, 1915, they opened up a real estate, loan and insurance business, with offices in the Townsend Hotel Building, and developed very valuable connections and did an immense amount of business in all lines, but closed it out so as to devote all of their attention to the sheep industry. Mr. M. H. Crowley owns a modern residence on Broadway. He, like his father, is a democrat and a Catholic. Bozeman Council, Knights of Columbus, holds his membership and has made him a Third Degree Knight, and he also belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and formerly belonged to the Woodmen of the World.

In 1900 Mr. Crowley was married to Hannah Malin, a daughter of Walter A. and Farnetta (McAdow) Malin, and she died at Logan in 1908, having borne her husband one daughter, Farnetta, who was born on March 26, 1903. On February 8, 1910, Mr. Crowley was married to Miss Stella Coleman, a daughter of Michael and Margaret (Corcoran) Coleman. Mr. Coleman was born in County Clare, Ireland, in 1850, and died at Miles City, Montana, in 1913, having come to Montana in 1879. He first lived at Miles City, and was in the employ of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. Mr. Coleman's wife was born in Kentucky in 1851, and died at Livingston, Montana, in 1901. Mrs. Crowley attended Butte Business College, where she secured a practical training. Her brother-in-law, J. W. Goodall, was foreman of the stock at the Roosevelt Ranch at Medora, North Dakota, during the time the late Colonel Roosevelt was engaged in ranching. Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Crowley have the following children: Margaret, who was born October 17, 1912; and Robert, who was born on July 12, 1916.

William E. Crowley, the junior member of the firm of M. H. & W. E. Crowley, was born at Grafton, Ohio, on March 17, 1875. He attended the rural schools of Gallatin County, Montana, and took a business course at the State Agricultural College at Bozeman, Montana. Subsequently he studied law in Notre Dame University at Notre Dame, Indiana. Since returning to Montana he has been in partnership with his brother Michael Henry Crowley in the enterprises mentioned above, their interests being identical. He, too, has a modern residence on Broadway. His political and religious connections are the same as those of his brother. He belongs to Bozeman Council, Knights of Columbus, in which he has been made a Fourth Degree Knight, and he also belongs to the Elks.

William E. Crowley was married to Mary Donaghy, born at Ogden, Utah, and their children are as follows: William, who was born in May, 1912; Mary Virginia, who was born in December, 1913; June, who was born in June, 1916; and Raymond, who was born on June 21, 1918.

During the World war both brothers took a very active part in all local war activities. William E. Crowley was one of the four-minute speakers and had charge of the minute men of Broadwater County and had them thoroughly organized. Through their efforts much effective work was accomplished in assisting the administration in carrying out its projects.

The association of these brothers has been maintained through their maturity, and having always worked in conjunction they have accomplished more than if each had remained alone. Being mere children when brought to the state, they are essentially Montana products, and it would be difficult to find men more thoroughly imbued with the great tolerant spirit of the West than they, or who are more keenly alive to the possibilities of this region, so many of which have been developed through their industry and dependable enthusiasm. They are men who are sure that they live in the finest county, state and country in the world, and are exerting themselves to still further improve conditions so that no one can have any doubt as to the truth of their contentions.

Eugene McCarthy was born in South Amboy, New Jersey, September 12, 1868, a son of Eugene E. and Ellen (Geoghegan) McCarthy. He was second in a family of six, five sons and one daughter.

When he was six months old his parents moved to St. Lawrence County, New York, in which state both of his grandparents lived and died. Four years later his parents moved to Erie County, Ohio, where they took up their residence and remained for six years, or until the spring of 1879, when they again moved westward, this time to Bismarck, in what was then known as the Territory of Dakota, arriving there before the Northern Pacific had crossed the Missouri River. His father being a contractor on the construction work of the Northern Pacific Railroad, the family spent the hard winter of 1879-1880 in the Bad Lands of Dakota in dug-outs, and the problem of food and fuel during this most severe winter was always a serious one.

The spirit of the West still calling, the McCarthy family again moved onward in the spring of 1880 and camped on the Yellowstone River near the present site of the City of Glendive. Here the elder Eugene McCarthy hunted buffalo for their hides. The younger Eugene accompanied his father on his hunts and tended camp while his father shot and skinned the bison.

After a season of buffalo hunting his father returned to construction work on the railroad, and Eugene went to work as a water-boy until he was strong enough to drive a span of mules on a slush scraper during the summer and hauling freight during the winter.

In the winter of 1882-1883 his father took a contract for two miles of construction work on the Northern Pacific in the Jocko Canyon, about two miles east of the present station of Ravalli. When this work was completed the family moved into the Flathead Valley, arriving there in May, 1883.

In speaking of his early boyhood the Judge said it was not a bed of roses that he was raised on, and his recollection is of hard knocks and privations. Many a night in zero weather he has cooked his meager supper of bacon and flap-jacks after shoveling a hole in the snow drift to build his camp fire, and then roll up in his blankets in the freight wagon to sleep from sheer exhaustion, only to roll out the next morning before daylight, get his breakfast, feed his stock, and be ready to start on the road again with the first trace of dawn. Such were the hardships the early pioneer freighter had to contend with, and though the roads be bad and the weather severe he could not delay or dally, for in those days the food and ofttimes the life of the community depended upon the prompt arrival of the freighter.

He states, however, that his early life of hard knocks, the living in the open and subsisting on the simplest and coarsest kind of food have given him a physical constitution that has never deserted him in time of need. He is fifty-two years of age and has never been sick in bed a day in his life, or required a doctor's attention except when injured.

In the winter of 1885-86 the first public school in Flathead Valley was started near the present site of Ball's Crossing, just south of the City of Kalispell, and Eugene was enrolled as one of the first students. A trapper, Henry Robinson, was employed as a teacher, and he seemed to take a special interest in Eugene and endeavored to instill in him a desire to obtain an education.

In the spring of 1887 he left the Flathead Valley and went to work for the Northern Pacific Railroad as timekeeper for an extra gang, returning home again that fall to resume his study at school. The following spring he again went to work, this time for Sheets & Harrison, a firm of civil engineers who had the contract to survey the northern boundary line of the Flathead Indian Reservation. It was this survey which definitely established the northern boundary of the reservation, it having been in dispute for some years, the Indians claiming that the line should be some twenty miles to the north and including nearly all of the Flathead Lake within the reservation. Young Eugene noticed that the line, as established, left the greater part of the best farming land in the Dayton Creek Valley outside of the reservation, and he decided then and there that when he became of age he would file on a homestead in this fertile valley. This decision was later fulfilled.

In the following year he packed the United States mail from Thompson Falls to Murry, Idaho, in the heart of the Couer d'Alene mining district. Later, in the winter of 1888-1889, he accepted a contract to get out ties and poles for the railroad, the operations being carried on at Trout Creek, Montana.

It was with a view of continuing in this line of work that he and his partner, Bill Hardy, outfitted themselves and crossed the Rocky Mountains over the Marias Pass before the survey for the Great Northern Railroad was completed across that pass. Here, on September 29, 1890, he squatted on the land upon which the Town of McCarthyville was platted, the town being so named in his honor. This town became famous in the annals of the upbuilding of the West, and is so well known to old-timers in Montana and to readers of the Saturday Evening Post that it is needless to repeat its history. A few tumbled-down log cabins are all that remain of this famous construction camp of which young McCarthy was once the mayor.

In the spring of 1891, in company with William and Dave Mumbrue, he put in the first saw mill on Flathead Lake. This mill was located on what is known as Goose Bay, on the west shore of the lake. In the fall of the same year he moved to his ranch in Dayton Valley, where he remained for seventeen years.

In October, 1895, he was married to Clara Deschamps. Three of the four daughters with which they were blessed are now married, and a son, Duncan A., who is now seventeen years old, is a student in the high school. Nellie B. is now Mrs. Gurden H. Foy and has a son, Perry. Katie B. is now Mrs. Ire R. Cope. Stella M. is now Mrs. John P. Barry and has a son, Rodney. The third daughter, Clara M., died at the age of eleven years.

Mr. McCarthy was employed for eight seasons in the service of the United States Geological Survey, and while so engaged helped to establish the international boundary between the United States and Canada and also to map the Glacier National Park.

In the summer of 1906, being a widower, he sold his Dayton Valley ranch, and in November of the

Eugene McCarthy

same year he was married to Mrs. Malinea Lalond Benson, who had two children, a daughter Violet, who is now Mrs. Roy Gill Sparke, and a son Andrew Lee Lalond, of Seattle, Washington.

From 1908 to 1916 Mr. McCarthy was engaged as sales manager for a real estate firm selling large tracts of land located in various parts of the United States and Canada, and this afforded him an opportunity for quite extensive traveling throughout the country. Among other successful transactions was the sale of a fifty-acre addition to Palm Beach, Florida. It is known as the Palm Beach Heights Addition and is now the most valuable residential property in the city. This transaction netted him a very handsome profit.

He was elected a justice of the peace of Kalispell Township in 1916 and in 1917 he received the appointment as police judge, and is at present holding both these offices, having been re-elected in our last general election.

Big of heart, genial in manner and thorough in whatever he undertakes, Mr. McCarthy is typical of his times and the great West which he has so notably helped to develop. In the prime of life, he has already experienced more than a half dozen ordinary men do in a lifetime, but these experiences have only served to widen his horizon and expand his nature, and makes him realize that there is a bit of good in the worst of men and a touch of bad in the best, and he renders his decisions with this in view.—Written by J. H. Christensen.

William Ralph Gordon. Agriculture today continues as essential in peace as it was in war, and consequently now more than ever must the farmer take advantage of every opportunity offered him for making his work more effective. The state and national governments have recognized this and are aiding those engaged in this most important industry to learn necessary facts relative to the structure, composition and physiology of farm crops and their environment, such as climate, fertilizers and soil. As the vital interest in any community, the success of agriculture as the great basic industry is of paramount importance, and one of the enthusiastic young men of Montana who recognizes this and is devoting his talents and knowledge to the promulgation of agricultural information and the securing of co-operation among the farmers is William Ralph Gordon, county agricultural agent for the Broadwater region with headquarters at Townsend.

William Ralph Gordon was born at Wheeling, West Virginia, on April 21, 1892, a son of William C. Gordon. The latter was born at Powhattan, Ohio, in 1866, and is now a resident of Wheeling, West Virginia. He was reared in his native place, which he left for Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he completed his collegiate training, following which he became a druggist of Sisterville, Ohio. Later he was in the drug business at Bellaire, Ohio, and then in 1888 went to Wheeling, West Virginia, to be married, and in 1891 located there permanently. When he first went to Wheeling he bought an interest in a drug store, later becoming its sole owner, and he is now engaged in conducting it. In politics he is a republican. William C. Gordon was married in 1888 to Laura Cecelia Thompson, born at Wheeling, West Virginia, in 1868. They became the parents of the following children: Gertrude, who married H. E. Gimpel, a capitalist of Brooklyn, New York; and William Ralph, whose name heads this review.

William Ralph Gordon attended the public schools of Wheeling, West Virginia, and was graduated from its high school course in 1912, following which he entered the University of West Virginia at Morgantown and was graduated therefrom in 1916 with the degree of Bachelor of Scientific Agriculture and as a member of Phi Kappa Sigma Greek Letter College Fraternity. He also belongs to the Skull and Key, a sophomore honorary college fraternity, and the Sphinx, a senior honorary college fraternity.

In 1916 Mr. Gordon came West to Arlee, Montana, as instructor of agriculture in the Consolidated High School, and held that position for seven months, when, in April, 1917, he was sent into Powell County at the time of this country's entrance into the World war for emergency agricultural work. After a short time he was transferred to Townsend, arriving in this city on May 22, 1917, and continued to do emergency work for the Government until the close of the war. This emergency work had for its object the increasing of agricultural production under the United States Department of Agriculture and the land grant colleges, co-operating, in other words, with the other agricultural colleges. The results were so gratifying and beneficial that the Government has made this work permanent, and Mr. Gordon has been made county agricultural agent for Broadwater, and is carrying out this same work today. His offices are on Broadway, and he resides at the Commercial Hotel.

In his political views Mr. Gordon is independent. He belongs to the Christian Church. Well known as a Mason, he is a member of Valley Lodge No. 21, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Helena Consistory No. 3, in which he has been made a thirty-second degree Mason, and Algeria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Helena, Montana. Mr. Gordon is not married. Along other lines he is educating the agriculturists to take advantage of such important aids as irrigation, dry farming, selective plant and animal breeding, specialization in crops, fertilizers and cold storage, and is introducing and disseminating technical and practical information relative to crops, methods of cultivation, markets, prices, and similar topics.

Judge Edward H. Goodman, judge of the District Court and one of the most distinguished jurists of this part of the state, is claimed as a resident by the people of Townsend, who are proud of the fact that their community has given to the bench of Montana a man of his caliber. Judge Goodman was born at Meeme, Manitowoc County, Wisconsin, on September 14, 1855, a son of Thomas F. Goodman and grandson of Patrick Goodman, the latter a native of the north of Ireland, who came to the United States in the early forties and settled in New York State, later leaving it for Chicago, Illinois, where he died.

Thomas F. Goodman was born in the north of Ireland in 1831, and coming to the United States, settled at Sheboygan, Wisconsin, and later bought land and went into the hotel business at Meeme, Wisconsin. In 1855 he went to Sacramento, California, and in 1861 enlisted in the Second California Volunteer Cavalry for service during the war between the states. His death took place at Salt Lake City, Utah, in 1863, when he was sent to that city on account of difficulties with the Mormons. He married Mary Roberts, who has survived him and makes her home at Watseka, Illinois, being now an aged lady, as she was born in Wales in 1833. Their children were Robert J., who was a retired farmer and died at Watseka, Illinois, in 1917, and Judge Goodman, who was second in order of birth. After the death of Mr. Goodman his widow was married to Meltire Nye, who was a brick manufacturer and farmer of Watseka, Illinois, and who died at that place in 1912. Mr. and Mrs. Nye had two children, William R., who is a farmer of Michigan, and Mary, who married Fred Myers, a carpenter and builder of Watseka.

Judge Goodman attended the public schools of Chicago, to which city his mother had moved in 1862, taking the high school course. In 1870 he went with his mother to a farm near Watseka, Illinois, and assisted her on the farm until 1879. He then took the scientific course at the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso, Indiana, from which he was graduated in 1881, with the degree of Bachelor of Science, and in 1883 was graduated from the department of law of Valparaiso University with the degree of Doctor of Laws. That same year he was admitted to practice law by the Supreme Court of Indiana. The subsequent year he went West to Emporia, Kansas, was admitted to the bar of Kansas, and remained there for a year. In June, 1885, he came to Townsend, Montana, and was one of the pioneers of this town, teaching its first school and remaining as its principal until 1888, when he entered upon the practice of his profession, becoming one of the most eminent attorneys this part of the state has ever produced.

Always a democrat, he was elected on his party ticket attorney of Broadwater County, and served as such from 1897 until 1902. In 1889, 1890 and 1891 he represented Townsend in the State Assembly, serving in the First and Second Sessions. At that time Townsend was in Meagher County. Judge Goodman was on the judiciary committee during both sessions, and was chairman of the Code Commission during the Second Session. In December, 1919, Judge Goodman was appointed judge of the District Court, comprising Broadwater, Meagher and Wheatland Counties, by Gov. S. V. Stewart, and his offices are now in the Court House.

Judge Goodman belongs to the Broadwater County Bar Association, the Montana State Bar Association and the National Bar Association. During the World war he took a very active interest in all local war activities, and was head of the Red Cross Chapter of Broadwater County and assisted in putting over all of the drives.

Since coming to Townsend he has been active as a worker in the Episcopal Church. Judge Goodman is very active as an Odd Fellow, belonging to North Star Lodge No. 19, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is a past grand, and he is also a past grand of Montana, and served for six terms as grand representative in the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the World, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a member of Townsend Camp No. 365, Woodmen of the World, of which he is past counsel commander, having been the first to hold that office in this camp, and he is now head watchman of the Head Camp, comprising nine Western states. Not only has he served in the Head Camp for four sessions, but he has served on the legislative committee of the Head Camp for several years.

Having always had a lively faith in the future of Townsend, Judge Goodman has not hesitated to invest in its realty. He owns a fine modern residence, one of the best in the city, located on Cedar Street, and it is well supplied with all conveniences. He also owns an office building on Broadway, where he still maintains his law offices, and other pieces of valuable property at Townsend, and a ranch of 480 acres of partially irrigated land 1½ miles northeast of Townsend.

In June, 1888, Judge Goodman was married in Wyoming to Miss Eva Allen, a daughter of E. A. and Sebrina Allen, both of whom are deceased. Mr. Allen was a lumberman of Wisconsin who came to Montana in the early eighties and was engaged in the lumber industry in this state. Judge and Mrs. Goodman have one daughter, Mary Z., who is at home.

Judge Goodman is a man whose comprehensive knowledge of the vast and intricate questions of his profession is almost unlimited, and has been acquired through a long experience at the bar, all of which he feels has been of educational value. As a citizen his tangible and practical efforts to raise the standards of real Americanism have been animated by the highest motives, and his liberal views and public spirit have endeared him to the people of the Broadwater country. His advancement has never been spectacular, although many honors have been conferred upon him, but he has risen because of his firm grasp of his profession, his love of humanity and his complete realization of the need for a fair and impartial administration of affairs and a sound and just enforcement of the law. The country has too few men of the caliber of Judge Goodman not to show appreciation of him and what he has accomplished in his section. He is fitted by training and years of experience as well as natural temperament for the larger and broader experience of his office, and is already making a record in it which promises to reflect new distinction upon him and his community.

Fred A. Johnson is a Helena building contractor, head of a growing and prosperous business developed through his initiative and out of a number of years of practical experience as a carpenter.

Mr. Johnson is a native son of Montana, born at Helena, July 11, 1888. His father, John A. Johnson, was born in Sweden in April, 1851, grew up in his native country, and had some training in the regular Swedish Army. In 1870, when about eighteen years of age, he set out for Australia and did farm work on that continent for two years. He then embarked as a sailor, and was on freighting vessels plying to nearly all ports of the world for nearly ten years. Several times he rounded Cape Horn. About 1882 he came to the United States, remained in Chicago a short time, and in 1886 settled at Helena, Montana, where he has been a resident for the past thirty-five years. He is a carpenter and builder and is still at work, being a member of the organization owned by his son Fred. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, belongs to the Carpenters Union, and is a member of Garnet Camp No. 105, Woodmen of the World, and the Woman's Woodcraft of the World. He married Josephine Anderson, born in Sweden in 1858. Besides Fred A., the oldest of their children, there are: Agnes, wife of Glen Lenhart, a janitor in the State Capitol and a resident at 819 Eighth Avenue; Olga, wife of Axel Larson, a miner at Butte; Arthur, a machinist at Helena; Carl, an electrician; Elmer, a carpenter; and Ernest, an electrician, the three latter also living in Helena.

Fred A. Johnson was educated in the public schools of Helena up to the age of nineteen. His first regular employment was with the Northern Pacific Railway, beginning as call boy and eventually being promoted to foreman of the switch engines in the yards. He left railroading in 1910 and became an apprentice carpenter and followed that trade from 1910 to 1918. He then took up contracting independently, and established and is proprietor of the Northwest Construction Company, whose offices are at 130 Sixth Avenue, East.

Mr. Johnson is a member of the Carpenters Union and is active in the Helena Commercial Club, serving on the committee promoting the building campaign

WILLIAM HODGSKISS AND FAMILY

now in progress in Helena. He is a republican voter and a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Johnson and family reside at 310 Howie Street. He married in Helena in August, 1913, Miss Ruby Longstaff, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Longstaff, the latter now deceased and the former manager of the Continental Oil Company in Helena. Mrs. Johnson is a graduate of the Helena High School. To their union have been born two children: Raymond, born May 11, 1914, and Lila, born August 21, 1916.

Sherwood S. Cross. One of Montana's ex-service men who shared in the splendid record of achievement made by the American Engineers in France, Sherwood S. Cross was recently appointed and is now giving his entire time to his duties as county surveyor of the new County of Glacier, with home at Cut Bank.

Mr. Cross was born in Minneapolis, Minnesota, October 23, 1893, son of David W. and Mary C. (McLaren) Cross. His mother was born in Ontario, Canada, and both parents were of Scotch ancestry. Sherwood S. Cross, one of four children, completed his early education in the Minot High School in North Dakota, and subsequently entered Leland Stanford University in California, where he spent two years, 1913-14, pursuing a general engineering course. After leaving university he was employed as a transit man by the Great Northern Railway Company and the Canadian Pacific, but was only fairly started in the work of his profession when America entered the war. He volunteered and was mustered in at Fort George Wright, Spokane, in Company F of the Twenty-fifth Engineers. Soon afterward he was sent to Camp Devens, Massachusetts, had a period of intensive training, and sailed from Hoboken, New Jersey, on the old German steamship America, landing at Brest, France, January 2, 1918. At Bordeaux he was employed for six months in the construction of the Army Base in S O S. Subsequently he was on front line duty, and was in the great fighting through the Argonne region, culminating with the taking of the historic city of Sedan. He was gassed while on the Meuse. Later he was returned to Brest, where as an engineer he took part in the reconstruction of the camp and remained on duty there until May 14, 1919, when he returned to the United States on the Kaiserine Auguste Victoria. Mr. Cross was honorably discharged at Fort D. A. Russell, Cheyenne, Wyoming, June 4, 1919.

He had been out of the army only a few days when on July 15, 1919, the Board of County Commissioners of Glacier County appointed him to his present office as county surveyor. This office in a new county involves important responsibilities, but he is well equipped by previous experience and technical skill for their performance. Mr. Cross is a republican, a member of the Masons, and the American Legion, and was reared in the Presbyterian Church, the church of his parents.

Ory J. Armstrong. A native son of Montana who saw actual service on the western front in France, Ory J. Armstrong returned to his native state to find the duties of civil office awaiting him, and was soon called from the ranks to his present duties as deputy clerk and recorder of the new Glacier County.

He was born at Choteau in Teton County, Montana, May 29, 1893, son of James W. and Amelia (Smith) Armstrong, being one of their nine children. He acquired a good education in the Choteau High School, and spent one year in the University of Iowa and another year in the Salt Lake City Commercial College.

Soon after completing his education America entered the war with Germany, and he volunteered at Fort William H. Harrison at Helena, being mustered in May 15, 1917, in Company M of the Second Montana, later the 163rd Infantry. He was transferred to the 102nd Infantry, Company E, July 15, 1918, and November 14, 1918, became a member of Company A of the 127th Infantry. In the meantime he was with the troops that sailed from New York December 14, 1917, reaching Liverpool the day before Christmas and landing at LeHavre, France, January 1, 1918. For the first three months he was with the S O S at Bordeaux, following which he entered the Army Training School at Langres, and on July 9th was commissioned a second lieutenant and assigned to the 102nd Infantry. Lieutenant Armstrong participated in the historic campaigns of the Argonne and St. Mihiel, and after the signing of the armistice he was with the Army of Occupation from November 14 until April 25, 1919. He was with the troops recalled to Brest April 25th, sailed from that French port on the 5th of May, and reached New York Harbor May 15th. He was honorably discharged at Fort Russell, Wyoming, May 23, 1919, and at once returned to Montana and engaged in ranching until the Board of Commissioners of Glacier County called him to his present duties as deputy clerk and recorder on December 28, 1919.

Mr. Armstrong is a prominent member of the American Legion Post and also belongs to the Thirty-second Division Veterans Organization. He is a republican and is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity.

William Hodgskiss, a Northern Montana pioneer, a prominent ranch owner and business man of Choteau, is a citizen of world-wide travel and experience. He was born in England and as a young man while in Australia developed especial skill in the art of shearing sheep. Even today a skillful sheep shearer follows an itinerant vocation, commanding very high wages, and many of them follow their work wherever the season's demand takes them, whether north or south of the equator.

Mr. Hodgskiss was born in Staffordshire, England, April 12, 1852, son of John and Ursula (Yardley) Hodgskiss. His parents were natives of England and spent all their lives there as farmers. His father died at the age of eighty-one and his mother at sixty-seven. William was the fifth of their seven children, five of whom are still living.

William Hodgskiss grew up on his father's English farm and acquired a common school education. He spent one season farming for himself in England, and for six years of his early life was a member of the Queen's Royal Yeomenry of Cavalry in Staffordshire. In 1881 he went to Australia and did work mostly in sheep shearing. Altogether he spent six years in Australia and New Zealand, and his services were in great demand in the shearing of sheep.

Mr. Hodgskiss came to America in 1888, spending a few months in New York and then going to the California and Nevada sheep ranges found employment as a sheep shearer during 1888-89. He also worked for sheep outfits in Idaho, Oregon and Montana. In the fall of 1889 Mr. Hodgskiss came to Teton County, Montana, and located at Choteau. Here he conducted the pioneer hotel, the Choteau House. In 1892 he engaged in the cattle and horse ranch business, and when the range was free and open he frequently had from 600 to 800 head of cattle on the pasture and about the same number of horses. For nearly thirty years he has been a factor in the ranch industry, and still owns a valuable ranch adjoining the Town of Choteau, and is one of the largest owners of city property. Besides these holdings he owns about 5,000 acres of ranch land in Teton County and 320 acres in South Dakota.

Mr. Hodgskiss is a republican, and while never caring for public office, served one term as county assessor of Teton County, being elected in 1894. He has affiliations with Choteau Lodge No. 44, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Choteau Chapter No. 19, Royal Arch Masons, Helena Consistory of the Scottish Rite, and Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Helena.

In December, 1890, he married Miss Margaret Gyldenskog, a native of Norway. To their marriage were born five children: John E., William L., Ursula Caroline (who died in December, 1918, at the age of twenty-two), Ruby Florence and Grant H. These children are all graduates of the Montana State College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts at Bozeman.

Iden M. Rasmusson, the first and present clerk of the District Court of Glacier County, is an honored ex-service man from Montana, who served nearly two years during the World war. He is one of the active members of the American Legion.

Mr. Rasmusson was born at Willmar, Minnesota, a son of Peter and Carrie Rasmusson, being one of a family of five children. His parents came to Montana during his youth and he completed his education at Cut Bank and for one year was a student in the Wesleyan University at Helena. After leaving college he was employed in the First National Bank of Cut Bank and also took up a homestead. His good mother, a devoted Christian woman, died in 1916, mourned by a large circle of friends.

Mr. Rasmusson was early in the service of his country when America entered the war against Germany. He was mustered in at Fort William Henry Harrison at Helena July 30, 1917, being assigned to Company H of the 163rd Infantry. The detailed record of his service is as follows: On detached duty at Blossburg, Montana, August 28th to September 30th; left Helena for Camp Mills, New York, October 26th; from Camp Mills was sent to Camp Merritt, December 6th; from Camp Merritt to Hoboken, New Jersey, December 14th, and the same day embarked for foreign service on the converted German steamship Leviathan and landed at Liverpool December 24, 1917; arrived at Camp Morn-Hill, Winchester, England, December 25th, and after a brief stay left that camp December 30th, crossing the English Channel and landing at Le Havre the 31st; arrived in Carbon Blanc January 4, 1918, and at Camp Genicart January 8th, leaving there for St. Aignan March 19th and arriving March 20th. Left St. Aignan for Montrichard June 5th, where he remained continually training troops arriving from the States and then conducting them to the lines of defense when called for. His duties in training and instructing troops continued until after the signing of the armistice. Leaving Montrichard for Brest January 24, 1919, he arrived in that port January 26th, and started for home again on the United States steamship Leviathan February 3rd, reaching American shores February 11th. On the 12th he left Hoboken for Camp Merritt, New Jersey, thence to Camp Dix on the morning of the 16th, arriving the same day, and soon afterward was sent to Fort Logan, Colorado, where he arrived February 26th and was discharged March 6th.

He immediately returned home and on April 1, 1919, was appointed by the Board of County Commissioners as clerk of court for the new County of Glacier. He now gives all his time to his official duties.

Mr. Rasmusson is a republican in politics, is affiliated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Masons and is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He stands high in his home community not only for his record as a soldier but for his sterling character and ability as a citizen.

George F. Ingram, a resident of Helena, where he has been well known in official and business life, has been emphatically a man of action, and a record of his changing experiences, beginning in the early days of Montana Territory, has much of the value of real history.

George F. Ingram was born at Princeton, Caldwell County, Kentucky, son of George J. and Mary (Martin) Ingram, being one of their thirteen children. He attended the public schools of his native town and also Cumberland College up to the age of sixteen.

Strenuous life began for him at the age of seventeen, when he entered the Confederate army. He was a member of Company G of the First Kentucky Cavalry, his early commander being the great cavalryman General Forrest, while later he was with Gen. John Morgan and for the last two years of the war his company was a body guard to another conspicuous Confederate leader, Gen. Joe Wheeler. At the capture of Fort Donelson Mr. Ingram was made a prisoner, spent several months at Camp Morton, Indianapolis, and at the end of six months was exchanged at Vicksburg. He was then attached to the Eighth Kentucky Infantry until remounted. As a cavalryman he was constantly on the move, and nearly every day was exposed to the hazards and hardships of raiding and scouting expeditions. One of his experiences involved another well known Montanan, Col. A. A. White of Kalispell. Mr. Ingram under General Forrest commanded a small troop that descended suddenly upon the City of Memphis, Tennessee, driving in the picket lines, the express object of the expedition being the capture of Maj. Gen. C. C. Washburn of Minneapolis, who with several other Union officers had his headquarters at the Gayosa House at Memphis. The attack failed of its ultimate purpose because Sergeant White, of the Union picket line, with the aid of a fleet horse was able to get to the hotel before the arrival of Forrest's men and arouse the sleeping generals, who fled with their trousers over their arms to the safety and protection of a fort and garrison a half mile away.

Mr. Ingram at the close of the war was in Alabama and came north through Tennessee to Kentucky and after a few weeks, in 1865, set out for the Far West. He went to Virginia City, Nevada, went back to Salt Lake City the same year, and in the fall made a trip to Boise City. After spending the winter of 1865-66 at Salt Lake he started for Montana as assistant wagon boss of Gilman and Saulsbury, freighters. He left the train at the head of Black Trail Canyon and rode by coach into Virginia City on July 2, 1866. The following morning he took a coach for Helena, and in that mining camp, now the capital city, he worked for his brother in a wholesale and retail grocery. He left that to establish a restaurant opposite from the present site of the City Hall. He lost that business and all his accumulated capital and then went to placer mining at Montana City. From October, 1866, to the end of the year he was in the Gallatin Valley, and on the first of January returned to Helena and soon afterward took charge of a herd of cattle on which his brother had a mortgage at Crow Creek. The first of April, 1867, he returned to Helena and six days later started for the Salmon River country of Idaho, where he remained during the summer. He embarked in the grocery business there and again was unfortunate, returning to Helena in the spring of 1868 with a debt of $2,200 dollars. He then bought a bull outfit and engaged in freighting out of the Gallatin and Madison valleys. One season he bought all the potatoes raised in that country and freighted them to Helena, driving one of the teams himself. Another trip he made with his wagons to the Oneida Salt Works eighty miles east of the present site of Idaho Falls, and brought to Montana six loads of salt, three wagons drawn by nine yoke of oxen each. On this trip he passed over the site of the present City of Butte, then merely the Silver Bow mining camp, and sold one load of salt to the late A. J. Davis for chlorinization purposes. His next stop was at Deer Lodge, where he sold another load to the late Ed Larribie, then proprietor of a small grocery store on Main Street and afterward one of the great bankers of Montana. The third load of salt he brought to Helena. From there he went to Fort Peck on the Missouri River, twelve miles above the mouth of Milk River, for the purpose of taking freight from boats that were unable in that season to proceed higher up the stream. Lieutenant Townsend of the Thirteenth Infantry with a company of troops was on guard for about 300 teams bringing freight from Fort Peck to the wreck of the Amelia Poe, a boat sunk below the mouth of Milk River.

The first of November Mr. Ingram was back in Helena and during the winter of 1868-69 he taught a school at Willow Creek on Jefferson River. The next spring he went to Corinne, Utah, reaching there the ninth of May and the next day went on by train to Promontory, where he witnessed the driving of the golden spike linking together the Union and Central Pacific railroads. While at Promontory he conducted a billiard hall for Ephe Garns, later moving the billiard equipment to Ogden, which city became the official junction point of the Central Pacific roads. April 1, 1870, Mr. Ingram accepted employment as a brakeman on the Central Pacific with a run west of Ogden. After four months he removed to Kilton, ninety miles west of Ogden, and conducted a barber shop six weeks. He left there for the Snake River diggings, at what is now Twin Falls, and ten days after reaching that point opened a grocery store at Upper Falls. In order to get his goods on the ground it required a windlass and rope in effecting the descent of 200 feet. The next fall Mr. Ingram bought the S. P. Bridger and Company store at Clark's Ferry. The spring of 1871 brought him for a third time to bankruptcy as a merchant, and out of a capital of $4,000 he left for Montana with a horse, a pointer dog, a double barrel shot gun and $60 in money. Reaching Helena again he took employment with the Northern Pacific Railroad Company during the first preliminary survey in the Territory of Montana. He was a railroad commissary, and the next winter he trapped and hunted on the Yellowstone. In March, 1873, he left Bozeman for the Yellowstone National Park, and there built for Horr and McCarthy the first log house in the park at Mammoth Hot Springs.

This work done, he went to the Crow Agency, now called the Old Mission, nine miles below Livingston, and began work for F. D. Pease, Indian agent, holding different positions, part of the time as superintendent of sawmills, in charge of the beef herds, and general superintendent of farm work. In April, 1874, Mr. Ingram went to the Judith Basin, and for Storey and Dawes, whose post building is still standing at Lewiston, became one of a party of four who took seventy-five wild horses from the ranch at Emigrant on the Yellowstone and delivered them to Dawes to be traded for buffalo robes from the Indians. A few days after delivering the horses Mr. Ingram formed a new connection with the Diamond R freight outfit, going to Carroll on the Missouri River, seventy-one miles from Livingston. He hunted in the vicinity of Carroll until the first day of July, when the first steamboat arrived from Bismarck. It was the Penina, under the command of Capt. Dan Maratta. With dispatches of the Diamond R Company on the same day Mr. Ingram started for Helena, leaving at sunrise and leaving the capital city on the evening of the third of July, having traveled 235 miles in three days, changing horses three times. The Diamond R Company then employed him to run an express from Helena to Carroll, and he operated that during the summer and fall of 1874. He was again in Helena from the first of November until the first of January, 1875, and then started for Carroll, reaching there the first of February. This jouney was notable because it was made in the coldest winter ever known in the State of Montana. One night while he was camped at Hoply's Hole the Government thermometer at Fort Benton registered 65 degrees below zero. The average temperature for the month of January, 1875, was 14½ degrees below. The snow was also four feet deep in the Judith Basin and Mr. Ingram was four days in traveling thirty miles. In the spring of 1875 he took another commission from the Diamond R Company to carry mail from Fort Buford to Carroll, that being practically half of the route of the Government contract from Buford to Helena. He ran the mail until the first of May, 1876, when the route was discontinued. A steamer then took him to Benton, and about the first of July he went by boat to Bismarck, and by team to Deadwood City in the Black Hills.

Mr. Ingram has many interesting reminiscences of the Black Hills country during the mining excitement. For a time he clerked in the grocery store of Miller and McPherson, next bought a saw mill, and also owned a third interest in the No. 4 mine at Deadwood Gulch. Another owner of this mine was William Gay, who afterward was hanged at Helena for the murder of Sheriff Rader of Meagher County.

September 30, 1877, Mr. Ingram married Miss Lizzie Nichols, who was born and reared in the Bitter Root Valley of Montana. Their marriage was the first in the Black Hills at which a minister of the gospel officiated. Two children were born to their marriage, the first dying unnamed. The second, George W., was born July 24, 1880, and was killed while serving with the American Volunteers in the Philippines in 1900. Mrs. Ingram died in May, 1883.

Mr. Ingram remained in the Black Hills until the fall of 1885, when he went to Chicago and soon afterward left for Honduras, Central America, as superintendent of the Chicago and Honduras Mining Company. His business duties took him on to Venezuela, where he made a report on a placer mine, and he returned north by way of New Orleans to Chicago and thence to the Black Hills. He served as deputy United States marshal in charge of all of Dakota Territory west of the Missouri River. The United States marshal at that time was his old acquaintance, Capt. Dan Maratta. Resigning in July, 1889, Mr. Ingram returned to Montana, reaching Butte in August, and directly after the great fire left for Spokane, Washington. In the fall of 1890 he returned to Montana from Spokane, and during the past thirty years neither his business nor inclinations have taken him far from the City of Helena, which he has regarded as his permanent home. However, he has been constantly active, serving as assistant inspector of seals, weights and measures for the city, as deputy marshal under William McDermott, three years as assistant freight agent under Henry Neil, and for the past ten years has been state agent for the Preferred Accident Insurance Company of New York.

On Christmas Day of 1887 Mr. Ingram married for his second wife Miss Minnie Craig, of Deadwood. A son and a daughter were born to their marriage, Craig and Doris Ingram. Craig served with the rank of ensign in the navy during the World war and was twice overseas. Doris is an instructor of home economics in the Red Lodge High School. Both children are graduates of the State College at Bozeman. Mr. Ingram is affiliated with the Eagles, the Woodmen of the World, Knights of Pythias, Elks, and as an ex-Confederate is a stanch democat in politics.

John E. Lewis, who is one of the proprietors of the Glacier Park Hotel, is a Montanan whose name is not unknown and unappreciated throughout the nation. He is a pioneer hotel man, and through his individual efforts and the institutions over which he has presided has wielded a tremendous influence in promoting the growth and development of the wonderfully scenic country in which Columbia Falls, his home town, is located.

Mr. Lewis was born in Iowa in 1865, a son of Samuel and Catherine (Oberichter) Lewis. He is a college man, having graduated from the Iowa State University in 1889. He has spent practically all his active life in Montana, coming to the state in the fall of 1890. For a time he lived at the Indian trading post of Egan in the Flathead country, and was employed by Ramsdell Brothers, general merchants. In 1891 he moved to Columbia Falls, and is now one of the oldest permanent residents in that town. He built the first hotel there, named The Columbia, and operated it a number of years. Later he assumed the management of the large Gaylord Hotel. As the country grew and attracted an ever increasing volume of tourists Mr. Lewis recognized the need of and made plans to establish there a large, modern and commodious hotel at Glacier Park. As a result a few years ago the great hotel was completed, standing at the north end of the park and with convenient access to Lake McDonald. The Glacier Park Hotel has 152 rooms, and every season its accommodations are taxed to the limit. The Glacier Hotel has entertained many celebrities, including many parties from Europe. It maintains a thoroughly competent staff, and every effort is made to serve the most exacting and discriminating tastes of the guests. This is one of the few hotels where wild game is still a regular part of the menu. In season it is possible to order venison or the meat of the Mountain Goat and even bear meat. The management of the Glacier Park Hotel is under the personal supervision of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, who for many years have given their personal attention and the utmost study to hotel keeping as a profession.

Mr. Lewis married at Missoula Miss Olive Sellman, also a native of Iowa and daughter of Benton and Emily Sellman. She was educated in an Iowa high school. Mr. Lewis is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, the York and Scottish Rite Masons, with the Elks, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Modern Woodmen of America, and Mrs. Lewis is a member of the Rebekah Lodge. Politically he is a stalwart republican, and for years has been an ardent admirer of the late Colonel Roosevelt. Some members of the Roosevelt family have been entertained in his hotel. In the interests of the great national Glacier Park Mr. Lewis has been called to Washington several times to consult with the Department of the Interior and act as a competent witness upon matters relating to its improvement.

Mr. Lewis and his former partner, Mr. C. C. Miller, now have under appraisement a plan for remodeling the Gaylord Hotel at Columbia Falls, to serve the needs of a first class modern hostelry at that point. Their plans if carried out will involve an expenditure of at least $25,000. Mr. Lewis is a successful business man and has been thoroughly public spirited in connection with every matter where the vital interests of the Flathead country were at stake.

Under appointment from President Roosevelt he served five years as receiver of public moneys at the Kalispell Land Office. Mr. Lewis is an enthusiastic baseball fan, and in his younger days was a star player. He made a record in baseball while a student in college, and during one vacation he played on a professional team and drew a salary of $2,500, then an almost unprecedented sum for a professional ball player. Mr. Lewis possesses a splendid physique, and is still more of an athlete than many younger men. Many will recall the performance by him at Columbia Falls several years ago, when standing at the Odd Fellows Building he threw a baseball over the width of two streets and completely over the three-story Gaylord Hotel, a throw which for distance would probably equal the world's record.

John S. Wise. To the old time generation of Montana, and to hundreds of tourists who have sought out the charms of the scenic Montana, John S. Wise is best known as Jack Wise, the pioneer guide of Glacier Park and an old time Indian fighter.

He was thrown into the midst of excitement and events of more than passing interest when only a boy. He was born at Mendon, Illinois, April 9, 1860, a son of George Wise. When eleven years of age he shipped as a cabin boy on the steamer Old Far West under Captain Johnson, and journeyed up the Missouri River to the head of navigation, Fort Benton, Montana. That was in 1872. At Fort Benton he worked for a time for the T. C. Power Company in their general merchandise store. He soon began trading with the Indians, exchanging guns, ammunition and provisions, and was what was known as an "enlisted trader." In return for these manufactured products he received from the Indians furs and also the dried buffalo meat known as pemmican. Mr. Wise quickly accommodated himself to the hazardous vocation of Indian trading. More than once he visited an Indian camp on purposes of peaceful trade, and discovering a hostile attitude made the best of his escape. He was at Fort Benton from 1872 to 1876, and then determined to start out for himself. He traveled down the Missouri River to old Fort Peck, an Indian trading post that had been abandoned in 1874, and moved to the Polar Creek Agency. At that time, asserts Mr. Wise, the Indians were wild and ugly. The Government was issuing bacon and flour, but the Indians having an ample supply of fresh meat did not appreciate the value of Government provisions. Mr. Wise has seen them pile bacon and burn it, empty the flour on the ground, saving only the sacks for use as blankets.

J. E. Thorsen

Through these various experiences Mr. Wise mastered all the arts of woodcraft known not only to the white men but to the Indians, and became a skilled hunter and trapper and was a scout who excelled even the Indians in following a trail. During the winter of 1881 and 1882 he engaged in hunting buffalo at the mouth of Little Dry Creek on the Missouri River at the place known as Bill Norris' Store. The buffalo was killed only for their hides and the carcases allowed to spoil on the ground. Mr. Wise has seen as many as 250,000 hides piled on the ground.

In time Mr. Wise decided that his personal welfare demanded a permanent home, and in 1887 he pre-empted 160 acres in the Flathead Valley, across from Columbia Falls. In 1900 he homesteaded another 160 acres at the head of Lake Five. In 1895 he married Miss Sallie Decker, of Bozeman. Two sons were born to their marriage, Harry, now deceased, and George. Mr. Wise married for his second wife Mrs. Rachel Scott, of Walla Walla, Washington.

At the time of the Spanish-American war Mr. Wise volunteered in Company H of the First Montana Volunteers, and was mustered in at Helena. He went with this regiment to San Francisco, then to the Philippine Islands, and saw eighteen months of service before he was discharged at the Presidio in San Francisco. He is an active member of the Spanish War Veterans, and in politics is a democrat.

Mr. Wise participated as a scout and as a volunteer in some of the last Indian hostilities in Montana, particularly in the rounding up of some of the notorious bad men. Perry Paul and Lalla See were two notorious Indians that had killed two white men while sleeping in camp. Later a white man named Duncan from Post Falls, Idaho, was killed by an Indian named Pascel. Three prospectors near Libby were also murdered by an equal number of Indians. These outrages caused the white men to arm themselves, and Mr. Wise played a helpful part in hunting out the murderers. Two of the Indians were captured and hanged at Demersville, Mr. Wise being present at the execution, and subsequently Ralph Ramsdell, a deputy sheriff, caught Antley and brought him to Egan. Mr. Wise and four other men rounded up Perry Paul and Lalla See, catching the former at Antwines Ferry on the Pend Oreille River. Lalla See was captured at Camas Prairie, but escaped to Ravalli and surrendered to Duncan McDonald. He was later hanged. Four Indians were hanged at Missoula, Perry Paul, Lalla See, Antley and Pascel. Mr. Wise was also present at the surrender of the noted chief Rain-in-the-Face at Polar Creek in the fall of 1880. He had served as a scout with the forces under the command of Colonel Ilgers, of the United States regular troops, who received the surrender of Rain-in-the-Face and turned him over to Colonel Miles. Mr. Wise was also present at the surrender of Sitting Bull in the spring of 1881 at Fort Buford, at that time being retained as a scout in the service of the regular army.

Mr. Wise has seen a remarkable panorama of change occur in Montana during the nearly fifty years of his residence. These changes have been especially noteworthy in the Flathead country. He is familiar with every valley, every mountain trail, and practically every nook and corner in the Glacier Park and surrounding region, and has acted as guide to hundreds of tourists and travelers, including many celebrities from the East. Mr. and Mrs. Wise have an attractive home three miles west of Belton on the Northern Transcontinental Highway between St. Paul and Seattle. Their home is at the head of Lake Five in very picturesque surroundings, and they offer splendid and unique accommodations for the traveling public, where many tourists stop a few hours or a few days, enjoying the products of Mrs. Wise's kitchen, and the fishing and hunting in the vicinity. Jack Wise is not only one of the best guides in the northern country, but is a social, companionable spirit whose friendship is sought by many prominent men. He is a character of Flathead County who is indispensable to the history of that locality.

Joe E. Choisser. The community of Forsyth holds a distinguished regard for the late Joe E. Choisser, who died at his home in that city October 21, 1919. He had been a resident of Montana more than forty-five years, and his years in the state were signalized by a high degree of business enterprise, an initiative that made him a leader in community affairs, and he exemplified all the best traditions of the patriotic American.

He was born at Eota, Minnesota, January 15, 1866, son of William and Mary Jane (Provine) Choisser. His father was a native of Illinois and his mother was born in the State of Tennessee. While Joe Choisser was born in Minnesota, he was reared chiefly in Illinois, and acquired his early education in the common schools of that state. When very young he began to be depended upon at home as a helper in the family support, and whatever capital he began business on later was made with either his head or his hands or both. He was seventeen years of age when he accompanied the family to Montana. The family party consisted of his father and mother and seven children. They made the journey by rail to Miles City and took up their home on a ranch on Rosebud Creek, about seven miles above the Town of Rosebud. That was the family home until recent years, and is everywhere in that region still known as the Choisser Ranch. The good mother passed away at the ranch in 1906, but the father now lives at Forsyth. William Choisser was a Union soldier during the Civil war, and is one of the few surviving veterans of that struggle still living in Rosebud County. Of the seven children five survive: Mrs. Charles Taber, of Forsyth; William, Jr., also of Forsyth; Mrs. W. A. Twitchell, of Glasgow, Montana; Earnest, of Forsyth; and Mrs. C. D. Foster, of Castle Rock, Montana.

After coming to Montana Joe Choisser did not long remain with the family on the ranch, but traveled about over the state or territory, following different occupations. He selected as his permanent home Forsyth and established himself in business there. For twenty years he was one of the busiest men of the community, identified with various commercial and civic enterprises, and as a builder of the town erected his first business house on Main Street. He became the owner of much property and eventually employed his capital in the construction of the Choisser Block, a three-story brick building, the upper floors of which are the chief part of the Alexander Hotel, while the lower floor is occupied by the postoffice and business concerns.

During the World war Mr. Choisser was one of the real leaders in Rosebud County, serving as chairman of the County Council of Defense, chairman of the executive and finance committee of the Red Cross, and as a member of the State Draft Board. He was very liberal of his private means to support war work, and in every way proved himself a genuine American. He was one of the few of the county who went the limit in the purchase of baby bonds.

Mr. Choisser had also served as a member of the State Fair Board of Montana. He was a stanch republican, having learned his politics from his old soldier father. However, his mother being a Southern woman by birth and training, presented to him the principles of Jeffersonian democracy. Mr. Choisser was always interested in county politics, and was an interested spectator at nearly all the sessions of the Montana Legislature, though he never sought an office for himself. His only fraternity was the Elks. His social and community side was well developed and his benevolences were in keeping with the needs of the people and institutions among whom he lived. He believed in church, made contributions to all the local denominations, but was especially interested in the Presbyterians, since Mrs. Choisser was of that faith. His generosity extended to the needy everywhere, and hearty, generous good fellowship was one of the dominant characteristics of his life.

At Miles City, Montana, September 25, 1901, Mr. Choisser married Miss Florence Gilliland, who since the death of her honored husband has shown the ability of a thorough business woman. Mrs. Choisser came to Miles City with her parents. She was born in Douglas County, Nebraska, daughter of Jasper Newton and Elizabeth (Hickey) Gilliland, her father a native of Missouri and her mother of Illinois. Her father gave his entire life to active business, though he lived quietly and with no part in politics beyond voting as a republican. He died at Forsyth, October 23, 1919, at the age of sixty-three, just two days after the death of Mr. Choisser. Besides Mrs. Choisser the children of the Gilliland family are Mrs. Thomas Moran, of Wyoming, and Newton J., who is manager of the Alexander Hotel of Forsyth.

Mrs. Choisser has one daughter, Kirtlye Winifred, who attends grade school at Forsyth. Mrs. Choisser acquired her education in Montana. During the World war she was superintendent of surgical dressings in the local Red Cross Chapter and also chairman and later vice chairman of the Chapter. She is an active member of the Presbyterian Church.

Louis Byron Woods. Since July 1, 1918, Mr. Woods has been assistant general freight and passenger agent for the Great Northern Railway, with headquarters at Helena, and with the entire State of Montana as his jurisdiction. He has known hardly any other line of experience except railroading, beginning as a telegraph operator soon after his graduation from high school.

Mr. Woods was born at Waverly, Bremer County, Iowa, May 5, 1872, son of James Weston and Adeline Estella (Walling) Woods. His father was a native of Boston, Massachusetts, and was an Iowa pioneer. He was in the West early enough to take part in the Blackhawk Indian war, in which he served with the rank of colonel. Later he became a lawyer, and was also a lawmaker of the State of Iowa, helping formulate the first constitution. He died in Iowa in 1883. His first wife was Caroline Wells, a native of Illinois, who died in Utah. The only living child of this union is Judge William W. Woods, a prominent lawyer and judge of the District Court at Wallace, Idaho. The second wife of James W. Woods was born in New York State and survived her husband many years. She was the mother of two sons, George W. and Louis B. The former is a newspaper publisher at Belle Plain, Iowa.

Louis Byron Woods attended grade schools in Iowa, and when he was eight years of age his parents moved to Eldora in Hardin County. There he completed his high school education, and after learning telegraphy was made a station agent with the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad. Later he transferred his services to the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway, and was with that company until 1890. For a time he was employed by the Cudahy Packing Company at Omaha, and spent eight years as station agent and telegraph operator of the Union Pacific Railway in Wyoming.

Mr. Woods' first location in Montana was at Boulder, where he served as block train despatcher for the Great Northern. He was transferred to Belt, and then to Helena, where he was promoted from station agent to the traffic department. His headquarters were moved to Butte in 1903, where in 1909 he became general agent of the freight department of the Great Northern, and from those responsibilities was promoted at the date above given to assistant general freight and passenger agent. At about that time he removed his home to Helena, where he resides at 110 South Beattie Street. His offices are in the Power Block. In his career as a railroad man he has always filled with credit to himself and benefit to his employers various positions, and has frequently won honorable mention and high commendation from superior officials.

Mr. Woods is interested in fraternalism, being affiliated with Laramie Lodge No. 3, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Laramie, Wyoming, Helena Chapter No. 2, Royal Arch Masons, at Helena; Zabud Council No. 2, Royal and Select Masters, at Butte, Treasure State Camp No. 6306, Modern Woodmen of America, at Helena, and the Royal Neighbors of America. While living at Butte he was a member of the Silver Bow and Anaconda clubs. In politics he is a democrat and during his earlier residence in Helena represented his ward in the Central Committee in 1902. Outdoor sports make a strong call upon his interest, especially hunting and fishing.

At Missoula in 1910 he married Miss Janet Schoeller, whose parents live at Post Falls, Idaho. Her father is a rancher. Mrs. Woods is a graduate of the Spokane High School. They have one child, Wallis, born September 18, 1911, now a student in the Helena public schools.

Claude F. Morris, president of the Montana State Bankers Association and a former state senator, educated himself for the law, but probably never handled a court case in Montana, all his interests and connections here having been as a banker, a position in which he has won high honors.

Mr. Morris was born on his father's farm in Audrain County, Missouri, January 10, 1869, son of Harrison F. and Nancy Catherine (Domigan) Morris. His father, who was born in Georgetown, Scott County, Kentucky, September 25, 1824, was a true son of Kentucky as exemplified in his interests in fine livestock, particularly saddle horses. He moved from Kentucky to Audrain County, Missouri, in 1867, and was a successful farmer, breeder of Durham cattle and of horses the rest of his life. He lived to the venerable age of nearly ninety years, passing away June 10, 1914. He took no interest in politics as the means of getting office; was a democrat, and for thirty years was an elder and earnest working member of the Presbyterian Church. His wife, Nancy Catherine Domigan, whom he married at North Middletown, Kentucky, in 1850, was born in the community of Bourbon County, December 11, 1834, and died January 8, 1907. Eight children were born to their union, and seven are still living. Claude Frank was the fifth among the children and the first born after the family came to Missouri.

His early life environment was his father's stock farm in Northeastern Missouri. His early education was acquired in district schools, and later he took a business and normal course at Sedalia, Missouri. Mr. Morris made his first acquaintance with Montana at Fort Benton, where he arrived May 10, 1892. The following four years he was employed as a bookkeeper in the Stockman's National Bank of Fort Benton. There he learned the fundamentals of good banking, but after four years he resigned to accept a clerkship in the agricultural department of Washington under Secretary James Wilson. He remained in Washington five years, and during four years of that time he devoted all his leisure time to his law studies at the Columbian, now the George Washington, University. Among the members of the faculty of that law school from which he received instruction were Justices Harlan, Brewer and Vandeventer of the Supreme Court. Mr. Morris has always deeply appreciated the honor of being president of the class of ninety-three members.

In August, 1903, he returned to Montana with the intention of practicing law. He was prevailed upon, however, by S. McKennan, a prominent financier of the Northwest, to enter banking with the McKennan interests, and accordingly for three years he served as secretary of the Union Bank and Trust Company of Helena. He left Helena to become vice president of the First State Bank of Malta, settling up the affairs of that involved institution. Then in March, 1907, he came to Havre as cashier of the Security State Bank and in 1911 was elected vice president of that institution. Mr. Morris has used his training as a lawyer chiefly to handle the trust and admininstrative work connected with his banks. He is interested in a number of other banking institutions over the state.

He is also president of the Bearpaw Live Stock Company, which operates a ranch of 5,000 acres in the Bearpaw Mountains. His first important political honors came in 1914 with his election to the House of Representatives, and in 1916 he was sent to the State Senate. One noteworthy distinction of his legislative career was as author of the $15,000,000 road bill passed in the session of 1918. Mr. Morris took his early Masonic degrees while at Washington, and is affiliated with Havre Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, Scottish Rite Consistory and Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Helena, and is a member of the Havre Lodge of Elks. He is also one of the trustees of the Masonic Temple at Havre. In politics Mr. Morris is a democrat.

October 25, 1905, at Ann Arbor, Michigan, Mr. Morris married Miss Alice Cary Manwaring. She was born near Binghamton, New York, daughter of T. P. and Mary (Griswold) Manwaring. Her father was a prominent horticulturist. Mr. and Mrs. Morris have three children, Catherine, Philip M. and Richard McKennan.

Nick Arnet, who has had a rich and varied experience in the western country, is one of the substantial business men of Cut Bank, proprietor of a flourishing business as a harness dealer.

He was born in Alsace Lorraine, August 15, 1884, son of John and Margaret (Reich) Arnet. His father was an officer in the French army during the Franco-Prussian war when France lost Alsace-Lorraine.

He had a thirst for adventure common to most youth, and in 1901, at the age of seventeen, entered the Government lighthouse service on Lake Michigan, being employed in taking supplies and building material to the different lighthouse stations. During the fall of 1902 he assisted in building lighthouse towers on the Government piers at Milwaukee and Sheboygan.

At Cut Bank in 1914 Mr. Arnet married Mrs. Martha Pearce, and since then he has given all his time to his growing and prosperous harness business at Cut Bank. He is a republican in politics, is a past master of the Masonic Lodge, and was a member of the City Council when Cut Bank was first incorporated in 1911. He also served as the first city marshal, and for two years had experiences in keeping law and order in that then typical wild west cattle town, requiring all his resources, courage and tact.

Fred D. Morck. While his home and office are in Antelope, the business service performed by Mr. Morck covers a wide scope of country around the town. He has the leading farm loan agency in this community, and has been actively identified with Antelope since 1911, coming here soon after the building of the railroad and when the chief institutions of the town were the store of Grayson Brothers and the Citizens State Bank.

Mr. Morck has had an unusually wide and profitable experience, and by travel and residence is well informed on conditions both in the Northwestern United States and abroad. He was born at Ossa, near Aalburg, Denmark, December 8, 1885, and his early training was chiefly in scientific agriculture. His father, William Morck, and his mother, Emma Jacobson, were both born in that part of Denmark. His father entered the merchandise business in 1863, and the following year left his store to join the Danish army in the war against Germany, at which time the rich and populous Province of Schleswig-Holstein was taken from Denmark and annexed to the German Empire. In later years the youth of Denmark were always given frequent reminders of that loss of territory and assured that some day the province would be returned. That prophecy is now being realized and fulfilled as a result of the new map of Europe following the World war. William Morck after this war continued a successful merchant in Denmark and died in 1910, at the age of seventy-five. In politics he always supported "the party of the left" in the Danish parliament. He and his wife were both Lutherans. His wife's father was Peter Jacobson, one of the wealthy mill men of Denmark, and at one time a winner of a capital prize of $50,000 in a Government lottery. Mrs. Emma Morck is still living in Denmark. She was the mother of thirteen children and Fred D. is the only one in America. The others are: Julius, a minister; Emil, of Aasa; Carl, a traveling salesman; Valdemar, of Odense; Gorm, a farmer near Odense; William, a customs officer at Copenhagen; Charles, a hardware dealer at Kolving; Matilda, housekeeper for her brother Julius; Carrie, wife of S. Husum of Aalburg; Thyra, wife of Alfred Jensen, of Odense; Mrs. Dagmar Heilskov, whose husband is a large farmer and dairyman near Gudumholm; and Mrs. Lillie Jensen, whose husband conducts a straw goods factory at Copenhagen.

Fred D. Morck as a boy acquired a general education and later was in a technical school for the study of scientific farming. For one year he studied dentistry, but decided that profession was not congenial to him. About that time he left Denmark and came to the United States for the purpose of spending a year and gaining knowledge and experience that would be useful to him in the old country. He sailed from Copenhagen aboard the steamer

United States for New York, and ended his journey at Bemidji, Minnesota, where a cousin lived. He shortly afterward went into the lumber woods, and was soon overcome by the life and opportunities of the northwestern country. After a year or so he became a contractor getting out timber. When he abandoned that business he made his first trip to Montana. After that he returned to his native country for a visit in 1907, and after an absence of eight months returned to the United States for the purpose of making a permanent home here. The following three years he spent on the Pacific Coast at Seattle, connected with Lehlan Brothers, wholesale dealers in grain and flour.

In was from Seattle that Mr. Morck came to Antelope in 1911. Here he opened a business of collection, real estate, insurance and farm loans. He began the farm loan business in earnest in 1912 as local representative of E. J. Lander and Company, and through the Morck agency of this corporation a large amount of capital has been distributed over the region around Antelope and has become directly productive in stocking and equipping the farms. The company has always shown a liberal policy and in spite of adverse conditions has exhibited an undeviating faith in the stable prospects of this part of Montana.

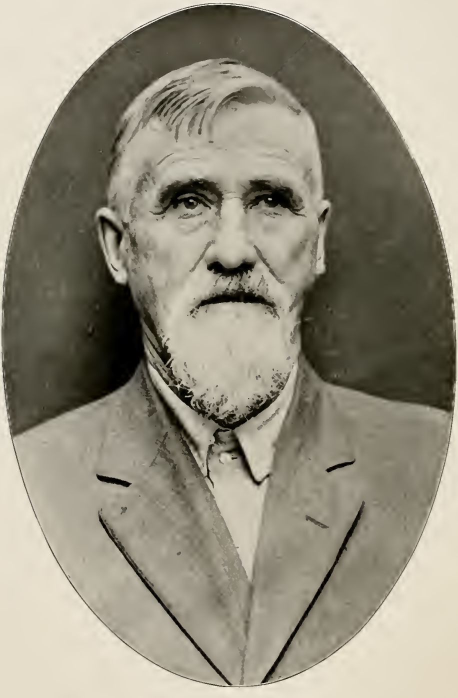
Through his business and also personally Mr. Morck has been actively associated with farming and rural improvement around Antelope. The springtime seeding of grain and flax has been a part of his annual program and he is recognized as one of the stanch and loyal friends of the entire region. He was one of the organizers of the Antelope Telephone Company and became its vice president, and is also one of the founders and a director and vice president of the Antelope Publishing Company. Mr. Morck took out his citizenship papers at Plentywood in 1914 and as a voter has acted with the democratic party. He is the present town treasurer of Antelope.

At Plentywood January 28, 1915, Mr. Morck married Miss Hildred Benson, who was born at Crystal, North Dakota, where her parents, James and Isabel Cunningham Benson, were homesteaders after removing from Walkerville, Ontario. Her parents are now farmers at Swift Current, Saskatchewan. Mrs. Morck, one of a family of five sisters and three brothers, was liberally educated, taking a commercial course and for a few years prior to her marriage did office work at Swift Current. Mr. and Mrs. Morck have one son, Gerald, born October 17, 1917.

William Preston McMannamy. The respect which should always be accorded the brave sons of the North who left homes and the peaceful pursuit of civil life to give their services, and their lives if need be, to preserve the integrity of the American Union is certainly due the gentleman to a brief review of whose life the following lines are devoted. He proved his love and loyalty to the Government on the long and tiresome marches in all kinds of situations, exposed to summer's withering heat and winter's freezing cold; on the lonely picket line a target for the missile of the unseen foe; on the tented field and amid the flame and smoke of battle, where the rattle of the musketry, mingled with the terrible concussion of the bursting shell and the deep diapason of the cannon's roar, made up the sublime but awful chorus of death. All honor to the heroes of 1861-5. To them the country is under a debt of gratitude which it cannot pay, and in centuries yet to be posterity will commemorate their chivalry in fitting eulogy and tell their knightly deeds in story and in song. To the once large but now rapidly diminishing army that followed "Old Glory" on many bloody battlefields in the sunny South, crushed the armed hosts of treason and re-established upon a firm and enduring foundation the beloved Government of our fathers, the subject of this sketch belongs.

William Preston McMannamy, retired lumber and mill man and now living in honorable retirement at Kalispell, was born at Port Jefferson, Shelby County, Ohio, on January 31, 1842, and he is the son of Samuel S. and Orinda (Kelley) McMannamy. He was reared at home and in his youth attended the schools of his neighborhood. At the outbreak of the Civil war young McMannamy promptly offered his services to the Government and enlisted in Seneca County as a member of the Fifteenth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for three months' service. At the expiration of his first enlistment period he re-enlisted at Columbus, Ohio, in the infantry and was assigned to the Benton Cadets, named in honor of Senator Benton of Missouri, the father-in-law of Gen. John C. Fremont, and they were designated as the body-guard of the last named officer. He served with his regiment in Missouri, being in close relationship with General Fremont, until the latter was superseded in command. Young McMannamy was then appointed one of the detail to convey the general's baggage to St. Louis. On leaving St. Louis the soldiers were conveyed across the Mississippi River in a big but old ferry boat. McMannamy with several comrades were in a large omnibus which was driven onto the ferry boat, and the boys, without any particular reason for their act, decided to get out of the omnibus and walk about the boat. They had hardly done so when by some accident the omnibus, horses, driver and all, fell off into the river and were lost. On returning to his command Mr. McMannamy was mustered out and returned home. There he promptly enlisted again, this time for three years or until the close of the war. He was assigned to the Twentieth Regiment of Ohio Infantry and veteranized at Vicksburg, Mississippi. The Twentieth Ohio Regiment was one of the heroic regiments of the Civil war and took part in many of the most important engagements of the war. After participating in the historic battle of Shiloh they went to Boliver, Tennessee, where Mr. McMannamy was taken prisoner. After being held for thirty days he was exchanged at Vicksburg and rejoined his regiment at Boliver. Thereafter he took part in many important events, including the successful siege of Vicksburg and Sherman's celebrated march from Atlanta to the sea. On the battle roll of this regiment are Shiloh, Boliver, Grand Junction, LaGrange, Jackson and Raymond, the latter being, according to Mr. McMannamy, the hardest fought of all. His company went into the battle with thirty-five members, ten of whom were wounded. After three years' service, his country still needing him, Mr. McMannamy enlisted for the fourth time and, after ten days' furlough, rejoined his regiment at Kenesaw Mountain, in which bloody engagement he participated. He was at Atlanta in 1864 and assisted in repelling Hood's terrific attacks and took part in the evacuation of that city. He continued in active service from Savannah to Buford Island, South Carolina, thence on to Pocotelago, with Richmond as their objective point. After the surrender of Lee at Appomattox they took part in the Grand Review at Washington, and then returned to Columbus, Ohio, where they were mustered out.

Upon returning to civil life Mr. McMannamy went



Oscar Brackett

to Chillicothe, Missouri, where for a number of years he was engaged in the operation of a planing mill. In 1891 he came to Kalispell, Montana, or, rather, to the locality where Kalispell later stood. He was literally among the pioneers of this section and he has been a witness of the splendid growth and wonderful development of this section of the great Treasure State. Eventually he engaged in the manufacture and sale of building material, operating the most complete lumber yard and mill in this locality, his material entering into the construction of a majority of the early buildings of Kalispell. Of late years, however, he has retired from active business and is enjoying that rest to which his years of toil so richly entitle him.

On December 20, 1868, Mr. McMannamy was united in marriage with Olive Mead, the daughter of Hiram and Sarah (Fosdick) Mead, of Chillicothe, Illinois. To this union were born two children, Anna and Hugh P. The former is now Mrs. Piper, of Portland, Oregon. Hugh is continuing the business formerly operated by his father, having a planing mill at Kalispell and a saw-mill ten miles northwest of Kalispell. He was married to Mabel Bolton, who was born in Wisconsin, and they have two sons.

Politically Mr. McMannamy has been a life-long supporter of the republican party, while fraternally he is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic Post at Kalispell. Though almost four score years old he still takes a keen interest in everything pertaining to the best interests of the community. During their active years he and his wife were always counted on as active supporters of every movement for public improvement. Mrs. McMannamy, who passed away on February 16, 1915, left behind her silent evidences of her public spirit in the magnificent shade trees which now adorn many of Kalispell's best streets, and which were planted under the auspices of the Woman's Improvement Club, of which Mrs. McMannamy was secretary and one of the leading spirits. She was a good wife, a loving mother and faithful friend, who enjoyed to a remarkable degree the love and affection of all who knew her. She was an active member of the Order of the Eastern Star. Mr. McMannamy has lived a life true to his highest ideals and he enjoys the universal confidence and esteem of the entire community in which he has been a leading figure for so many years.

Oscar Brackett, the proprietor of the Brackett Hotel at Ismay, has the distinction of being one of Montana's earliest pioneers. He arrived in the state in 1876 from Bismarck, where he had preempted a tract of land near where the bridge over the Missouri River has since been built, and he made his home there and did the work of proving up. In December, 1875, he was a member of a party of thirty-five which started for the Black Hills country. This was then a prohibited region to the settlers, but despite that fact the little party evaded the watchful eye of Uncle Sam's guardians and made its way across the hills without detection, camping at Bear Butte. General Custer had taken his army into the region the summer previous, and Mr. Brackett's little party found his trail and while pursuing it saw their first Indians. Soon a small band of the red men were seen at closer range, and immediately two warriors came toward them, and the party began firing over their heads. The Indians retreated, but soon returned with reinforcements, and the battle began. After many shots had been exchanged the reds set the prairie on fire, and to offset this the exploring party backfired and kept in the wake of the flames during the remainder of the day, and went into camp at night prepared for a strong defense in case they had been followed. There were no casualties on either side, and as the Indians did not pursue it was felt they were satisfied to call it a draw.

The party drove over to Rapid Creek, where General Custer had made the first gold discovery, and secured claims about fifteen miles above where Rapid City is now located, and although they picked up a little gold during that winter it was not in sufficient quantities to warrant a digging, and Mr. Brackett accordingly left the party and went on to Deadwood, where the rich mine of the Hills had just been opened. However, he did not find the outlook encouraging there, and he started with a wagon train for Bismarck.

During the first night out on his return trip the train was attacked by a band of Sioux, but after the firing of a few volleys and the wounding of a member of the wagon train the red men gave up the attack, although a few followed along and two attacked again during the day, but failed of their purpose. The two red men were finally disposed of by Mr. Brackett and a companion, who lay in wait far to the rear, and when the two Indians passed they shot one of the horses, dismounted his rider, and Mr. Brackett and his companion then joined the train. No further trouble from the Indians was experienced.

On arriving at Bismarck, Mr. Brackett found the Messrs. McClain & McNiter to have contracted with the Government to establish a hay and wood camp on Tongue River and were in need of help, Mr. Brackett accordingly joining them. The party went up the Missouri River to old Fort Union overland, escorted by Government troops to the objective point, and they established camp on the island near the mouth of Tongue River. They succeeded in putting in the wood for the camp, but there was no hay to cut during that season. Mr. Brackett remained with the party until the work was finished, and then joined a small party and began his career as a buffalo hunter.

The hunting party selected as its location the region near the mouth of the Little Porcupine, pitched camp, and remained there during the winter of 1876-7, but in the meantime changed their vocation from buffalo hunters to trappers of wolves and beaver, as there was no sale for buffalo hides. In the following spring Mr. Brackett and Pete Jackson, still living at the mouth of the Little Porcupine, made themselves boats and trapped down the Yellowstone River to Fort Buford, where they found the steamboat Far West, which had brought up the Seventh United States Cavalry, and they went on board with their pelts and went down to old Milestown and sold their winter's catch. Afterward Mr. Brackett established yards there for supplying wood to steamboats, also put up hay during the summer, and in the fall he and his companion, Mr. Jackson, returned to the Little Porcupine and engaged in killing buffalo and rafting meat down to Milestown. They spent the winter there smoking buffalo hams, and early the next summer Mr. Brackett bought one of the big "flatbottoms" which had brought vegetables down from Bozeman, loaded it with his meat and floated down the Yellowstone to the Indian Reservation at Berthol, where he sold his meat and then journeyed on to Bismarck.

Mr. Brackett at this time had been absent from his native home in Maine since 1872, and he decided to return there for a visit. He had one buffalo ham left, and this he took with him as a treat for his friends, and it was probably the only buffalo meat which ever found its way into that eastern country. After spending a month at home Mr. Brackett returned to Bismarck and hired to a company having a Government mail contract, was stationed twenty miles out on the route as station man, and was thus employed for eighteen months. In the winter of 1879 he again made his way into Montana and hunted buffalo on Fallon Creek, covering the region about Ismay as well as the country around Brackett's Butte, southeast of Baker, and succeeded in obtaining 700 hides during the winter. In the following winter he hunted at Teepe Buttes on Grand River, duplicating his catch of the preceding season, and he sold his hides at Selley Springs. In the following spring he went into the region north of where Terry is now located and started a sheep ranch on Brackett's Creek, and remained in that locality until the winter of 1886-7. He started in the winter with 7,000 head and came out in the spring with 2,400. Eighty per cent of the stock of the country died during that disastrous winter, the most severe in the history of the state.

Leaving Brackett's Creek, Mr. Brackett crossed over to the Yellowstone, established his headquarters on Ash Creek, and was engaged in the cattle business there for two years, when he sold his cattle and engaged in the raising of horses, continuing that occupation for a similar period. It was at the close of this venture in 1907 that he abandoned the stock business, built a hotel at Ismay, and with the exception of two years has since given his time and attention to the conduct of this hotel. He has been successful in this new venture, and has made his hostelry one of the best known places of its kind in the community.

Although Mr. Brackett has spent the greater part of his life in the West, he was born in Maine, at East Cornish, February 6, 1850, and his boyhood days were spent on a farm. The educational training which he received in his youth was obtained in the common schools, and his parents' home was his own until he had passed the age of maturity. His father, James Brackett, was a native of Aroostook County, Maine, became one of the selectmen of his town, and was widely known for his interest and participation in public affairs. He lived the life of a farmer, was fairly successful in his endeavors, gave his political support to the republican party, and was a Baptist in his religious affiliations.

James C. Brackett married Elizabeth Ball, a daughter of Isaac Ball, a member of an old Maine family of colonial times, as were the Bracketts of Portland. James C. Brackett, who was born in 1818, lived to the age of eighty-four years, and his wife, born in 1828, passed away when about fifty years of age. Their children were: Mary, who married Ed Lewis and resides in Maine; Oscar, the only representative of the family in the West; William, of Cornish, Maine; Martha, the widow of Charles Parent and a resident of Lewiston, Maine; Miss Ellen, a trained nurse living in Massachusetts; and Elizabeth, who resides in the City of Cornish, Maine.

Oscar Brackett married in Custer County, Montana, Miss Ella V. Hibbs, who was born near Cadiz, Ohio, and was well educated. After completing her schooling at the Barnesville, Ohio, Normal School she came out to Montana and taught at Lame Deer in the Cheyenne Indian Reservation and later at Terry. When she first located in Custer County its area embraced all the territory out of which the Counties of Fallon, Carter, Powder River, Prairie and Rosebud were afterward created, and the entire county then contained but three schools and Montana was divided into only thirteen counties. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Brackett, but the oldest, Frank, was drowned when a young man of eighteen. The daughter Edith is engaged in teaching in Ismay. She was educated in the schools of Dillon, Montana. Constance, the second daughter, is editor of a school magazine in Minneapolis, Minnesota, and has spent several years as a teacher. The youngest daughter, Evelyn, is the wife of Earl Smith, of Thermopolis, Wyoming, and they are the parents of one son.

Mr. Brackett cast his first presidential vote as a republican, and in the main he has supported the principles of republicanism since that time. He is now serving as a member of the Board of Aldermen of Ismay.

Justin C. Simpkins, M. D. One of the dependable and scholarly physicians and surgeons of Valley County is Dr. Justin C. Simpkins of Glasgow, who has been here in active practice since 1908, and during that period has firmly established himself in the confidence of the community. He was born in Tippecanoe County, Indiana, June 26, 1859, a son of Dr. Robert J. Simpkins.

Dr. Robert J. Simpkins was born at Natural Bridge, Rockbridge County, Virginia, where his father had located, and where he spent his mature years as a planter. There were five sons in his family, all of whom entered the medical profession, and moved to different localities, one of them being John Simpkins, one of the noted physicians of Indianapolis, Indiana, during its early period. The death of Dr. Robert J. Simpkins occurred in 1894, when he was seventy-two years of age. He was married to Margaret Gilbert, a daughter of John Gilbert, who was one of the leading men and a representative farmer of Tippecanoe County, Indiana, and one who took a very active part in republican political affairs. John Gilbert was a member of the Indiana State Assembly prior to the outbreak of the war between the states. His death took place in Tippecanoe County, but he was born in Ohio. Mrs. Robert J. Simpkins was his eldest child who lived to maturity, and she died at the age of seventy-one years, in 1912. The children born to Dr. Robert J. Simpkins and his wife were as follows: Dr. Justin C., who was the elder; and his sister, Lizzie C., who has spent her life as a public school teacher.

Dr. Justin C. Simpkins took his collegiate course in Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Indiana, from whence he was graduated when he was twenty-three years old. As was but natural, coming as he did from a family of medical men, he decided to enter the medical profession, and did his preliminary studying with his father, and took his first course of lectures at Rush Medical College, Chicago, Illinois. He subsequently studied in the Indiana Medical College at Indianapolis, Indiana, from which he was graduated in 1886. While still a junior student he began practicing at Marshfield, Indiana, and when he had completed his course he located at Boswell, Indiana, where he remained for twelve years. During this time he did post graduate work at Chicago, Illinois, in physical diagnosis and surgery, and he has always shown a preference for surgical cases. In 1904 he was graduated from the Chicago Polyclinic in post-graduate work, and has never relaxed his diligence in studying to keep abreast of the progress in his calling.

When Doctor Simpkins left Boswell he established himself at Danville, Illinois, and while living there occupied as his residence the house adjoining the one of Hon. Joseph E. Cannon, the noted leader of republican forces and for so many years congressman from his district in Illinois. Doctor Simpkins numbers other noted men among his friends, for he was a personal friend of Gen. Lew Wallace, author of Ben Hur, and no one took more interest in the success of that celebrated author than he.

Leaving Danville, Illinois, Doctor Simpkins came further west and homesteaded in the vicinity of Granville, North Dakota, and he proved up his claim and continued his practice. However, he found that the climate was not suited to him, and he left North Dakota and went to Nevada in the hope of improving his health. For two years, with that object in view, he engaged in mining and prospecting in the mountains of that state, and in August, 1903, erected the first tent at Rawhide, Nevada, where by December of that year there were 3,000 people. It was a gold camp, and the mines proved to be good producers, and the several claims of Doctor Simpkins and his partner, known as the "Gold Quartz" property, sold at a high figure, and with his profits the former came to Montana.

Like his honored father, Doctor Simpkins is a radical republican, but, unlike him, he has been very active in the affairs of the several communities in which he has lived. While at Boswell he was township trustee for six years, and as such had under his supervision the township educational affairs and road work, and he introduced what was then the innovation of the establishment of a central school, which was the first ever established as far as he knows. Upon coming to Valley County Doctor Simpkins continued his public-spirited efforts, and served it as health officer for three years. His first presidential vote was cast in 1880 for James A. Garfield. Fraternally he belongs to the Odd Fellows and the Elks. In Indiana and Montana he has been interested as a member of the various medical societies.

In June, 1884, Doctor Simpkins was united in marriage with Miss Alice Van Houten in Warren County, Indiana, where she was born in September, 1861, a daughter of Richard and Hulda (Steadman) Van Houten. Richard Van Houten was born in the United States, but his parents were natives of Holland. A farmer by calling, during the war between the states he enlisted in the Union army in an Indiana regiment, and it is believed he was killed while in the service. Mrs. Simpkins was the only child born to her parents, and she was educated in the Williamsport High School. Doctor and Mrs. Simpkins had the following children born to them: Rupert R., who is one of the faculty of the State Normal School at McComb, Illinois, having been graduated from the Indiana State University, is married; Albert, who was a druggist and is now engaged in farming but maintains his residence at Minot, North Dakota, married a Wisconsin lady; Mrs. Mabel Fairman, who lives at Glasgow; Mrs. Frances Estes, who lives at Valejo, California; and Madaline, who is stenographer for a prominent law firm of San Francisco, California. Mrs. Simpkins died at Valejo, California, in 1918.

During the late war Doctor Simpkins rendered his community and country a very valuable service by acting as examiner for all of the recruits and drafted men at Glasgow.

Frederick B. Gillette, United States commissioner of this district, came into Montana to make his home in 1904. He was then just twenty-one years of age, and came to the state to join his father and sister and take up Government land. These relatives had preceded him here a year, and they all filed on land in the Milk River Valley, three miles west of Hinsdale.

Mr. Gillette came into Montana from Chicago, Illinois, where he was born January 21, 1883. His father, Stanley A. Gillette, continued his identification with this region of Valley County more or less from 1902 to 1914, and in that time proved up a claim. He was born at Rome, New York, grew to mature years there, and was a schoolmate of ex-Secretary of State Lansing. In his early life Stanley A. Gillette entered the railroad service, serving as a traffic man during the remainder of his life. He was first with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and finally with the Great Northern, and during the most of his service was stationed at Chicago. He passed away there May 10, 1919, at the age of sixty-one years. He was of colonial stock, originally from Alsace-Lorraine and French Huguenots, and his forefathers left Europe about the time of the St. Bartholomew massacre and established the family in the New Amsterdam Colony. Among the Revolutionary ancestors on the Distaff side was Malcolm Henry, who served under General Marion, the Swamp Fox, and took part in the battles of Kings Mountain and Cowpens. Malcolm Henry was a relative of Frederick B. Gillette's maternal great-grandmother, who married Joshua Gentry, the first president of the Hannibal and St. Joe Railroad Company, the first railroad to be built west of the Mississippi River, and the Gentry home was in Hannibal. In his younger days Mr. Gentry was appointed by President William Henry Harrison as first sheriff of the Territory of Missouri. Richard Gentry, another maternal ancestor, was a Virginia soldier in the Revolution, and was present at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown.

Stanley A. Gillette was a son of Alonzo Gillette, who spent his life in the Rome locality of the State of New York as a farmer. He married a Miss Sloat, whose family originally spelled the name von Sloatten, of Holland stock. Stanley A. Gillette was one of three children, his brother being formerly a railroad man and miner at Durango, Colorado, but now located at Traverse City, Michigan, and his sister, Mrs. Emma Norlin, is a resident of Teluride, Colorado.

Stanley A. Gillette married Mary A. Bolling, a daughter of Alexander and Adaline (Gentry) Bolling. Mr. Bolling was of old Virginia stock, although born in Kentucky, and he spent the vigor of his life at Hannibal, Missouri, where he was a pork packer and farmer. Mrs. Gillette, who was born at Hannibal, attended the college of that city and was a teacher before her marriage. She died in Chicago in November, 1914, the mother of two children. The daughter, Miss Edna F., was a resident of Montana for several years, where she took up a claim, but she has returned to Chicago.

Frederick B. Gillette completed his high school training in the old South Division High School in Chicago, and after his graduation there secured a position with a wholesale metal company, was later in the office of the Northern Assurance Company there, and then came to Montana and took up a claim. During a period of ten years he maintained his home on his land and farmed the family lands, following the business on an extensive scale until he found it was not profitable. He entered enthusiastically into the irrigation project started by the Government, and continued to encourage the project for a dozen or more years.

When he finally abandoned farming Mr. Gillette secured a position with the Great Northern Railroad Company at Hinsdale as an operator. In 1912 he was appointed United States commissioner at Hinsdale, and has since held that position. During his tenure of office a major portion of the region tributary to Hinsdale has been filed upon and proved up. He entered the employ of the Imperial Elevator Company in March, 1915, and has ever since continued as their Hinsdale manager.

Mr. Gillette was brought up in a home of a "hardshell" republican, and when he cast his first presidential ballot at Hinsdale in 1908 it went for Mr. Taft. As a citizen he has always manifested more or less interest in the county, but not in an official capacity.

In Missoula, Montana, August 2, 1916, Mr. Gillette was married to Miss Marguerite Noeth, whose father settled in Montana many years ago and lived in the vicinity of Great Falls and Missoula. He came to this state from near Detroit, Michigan, the birthplace of his daughter. Both Mr. Noeth and his wife were of Bavarian origin, and Mrs. Gillette is their oldest surviving child. She graduated from both the Missoula High School and the Montana State Normal at Dillon, and taught in Hinsdale from 1909 to 1912, and from 1913 to 1916 in the Missoula schools. A son, Frederick B., Jr., was born to Mr. and Mrs. Gillette May 10, 1918.

Mr. Gillette was the first candidate to enter Masonry in Kyle Lodge No. 96, at Hinsdale, and for years has served as secretary of the lodge, and his records are conceded to be the most complete to be found in any local lodge. He is a member of Chapter No. 17, Royal Arch Masons, at Glasgow. He was active in the consolidation of fourteen Masonic lodges from Malta east to the North Dakota line and also along the Scobey branch. They were consolidated under the title of the Masonic Welfare Association of Northeastern Montana, of which he was elected the first president.

Mr. Gillette was registry agent under the selective service act, and registered practically everyone available for military service in this territory. Under the questionnaire system he had an unlimited amount of experience helping to fill out these forms. He was chairman of several of the bond and Red Cross drives, and always arranged it to report "Over the top" at 7 o'clock of the morning the drive opened and always made the assertion good. He is the president of the Hinsdale Chamber of Commerce.

Pleas Martin Price has been identified with the locality and the interests of the Hinsdale community of Valley County since the year 1888. He came here from Texas with a trail herd bound to the Home Land and Cattle Company, the Niederinghaus people. It was the "STV" brand of stock, and they started north from the range in the Panhandle of Texas.

Mr. Price was reared in Texas, and was born in Fannin County of that state October 22, 1863. His father died just before the son's birth. It is believed he was a Confederate soldier. In an early day he went from Virginia to Texas and settled in the county where his son was afterward born. He married a Virginia Lady, Miss Josephine Milam, and Pleas M. Price was her only child. She subsequently became the wife of Levi Perryman and died in Montague County, Texas, about the year 1878.

Left alone in the world by the death of his mother, Pleas M. Price was brought up in the home of Levi Perryman, his stepfather, in Montague County, Texas, and the limited educational training which he received was gained in the schools of his home community and under difficulties. Indians were numerous there and were constantly seeking whom they might scalp or put to death, keeping the people in constant dread, and they very often sought protection behind stockades. Mr. Price was in Texas when the buffalo left that region, and it is remembered by him that many of the prairie dogs followed along with the buffalo to the Canadian line, but none of the dogs crossed into the British possession.

Mr. Price remained loyal to his stepfather until he reached the age of maturity, and he then began driving cattle on the trail from Texas north. He made his first trip in 1882, going to Abilene and Dodge City, Kansas, and later to Ogalalla, Nebraska, driving over the old eastern Chisholm trail several times. On his first trip to Montana with the "STV" outfit in 1888 he remained in the territory and entered the employ of the Home Land and Cattle Company, holding the cattle he helped drive through. Continuing with that company until 1894, he began ranching for himself on Beaver Creek, near Hinsdale, and the homestead which he entered there became the nucleus of his ranch. He settled on his claim in 1893, but did not file on the land until 1897. His first home was a three-room log house, which is still doing duty as the family abode, and it was the home into which he brought his bride. His stock interests have been confined to range horses and cattle, which he has run under the brand "M5" on his cattle and "W-K" on his horses, and stockraising and farming still comprise his life's vocation.

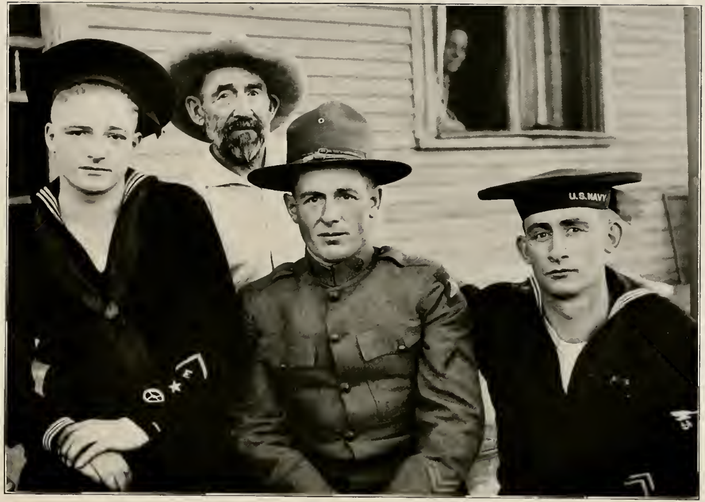
When he first located in this locality Mr. Price was in Dawson County, and to reach the county seat, Glendine, he had to go by way of St. Paul, if by train or take pack-horse and bed and grub if he made cross country drive. Valley County was not set off until 1893, since which date his residence has been in the latter county, this change having been effected without removal of his home. During several years his residence was temporarily at Great Falls, while educating his children, but he has always claimed allegiance to Valley County. He has always maintained an interest in local politics, in national affairs supporting the principles of the democratic party, and during the early years of his residence here he served as one of the trustees of the Hinsdale School District.

Mr. Price married in Chinook, Montana, in June, 1896, Miss Cora M. Galvin, who was born in Wisconsin and came to Montana in 1895. She has a brother, Will Galvin, living at Martindale, Montana. Mrs. Price's education, like that of her husband, was limited, and it was while living with her brother in Saco that she became acquainted with Mr. Price. Two children have been born to them, Tressa and Earline, the former a graduate of St. Mary's School in Great Falls.

During the period of the World war Mr. Price added his interest and assistance enthusiastically to the needs of the period as a farmer, returning to his farm to grow food for the needs of the nation, and he also bought generously and patriotically of stamps and bonds.

James McIntyre is the president of the First National Bank of Hinsdale, and he has been a Montana resident since the spring of 1916. He first located at Glasgow, where he was associated with the Milk River Valley Bank until the fall of 1916, when he associated his interests with Hinsdale and promoted the organization of the First National Bank.

Mr. McIntyre was born at Wolfe Island, Ontario, March 11, 1862, a son of John McIntyre, who was born in Ireland of Scotch parents, a son of James McIntyre. The early generations of the family were farmers. John McIntyre lived to the good old age



JUDD P. HEDGES AND SONS

Daniel J. Oliver G. Harry H.

of eighty years, and died in Michigan. James McIntyre married a Miss Reid, and both lived to the advanced age of ninety years. They were the parents of four children: James, who died in Kingston, Ontario; Jane, who married David Donley and died on Wolf Island, Ontario; Martha, who married an Irishman named McCarthy and moved to Western Canada. John McIntyre was the youngest of the children. He married Margaret Marshall, who was born in Ireland, a daughter of John Marshall. The following children were born to John and Margaret McIntyre: William, the treasurer of Isabella County, Michigan, and a resident of Mount Pleasant, that state; James, the Hinsdale banker; John, the foreman of a North Dakota cattle ranch in McHenry County; Mary J., who married Captain Horne, in the Great Lakes Navy service and a resident of Sarnia, Ontario; and David, the youngest, is a machinist at Sarnia.

James McIntyre was not a pupil in school after he attained his eighth year. His mathematical education came to him largely through experience as he has found the need. He left home when a child of ten and began fighting his own battles at that early age and working at whatever presented itself within his strength, much of the time on the farm. When he became older he went to the lumber woods of Ontario, where he spent many winters in the logging camps, and was there until after he reached his majority. On one occasion while driving his team a horse buyer from Manitoba came along and bought it, and Mr. McIntyre hired to the buyer to accompany him out to Brandon, Manitoba, where he accepted the foremanship of a large farm and remained there until 1888, going to Minnesota in that year.

Mr. McIntyre came into the United States with so little capital that it was hardly worth the name, and he depended upon his manual efforts for a living until he became a merchant. He was seriously crippled in 1892, while out hunting, falling with his gun while going through the timber and shooting off his hand. On first locatng in Minnesota he began farming in Kittson County, and after two years there, in 1890, removed to Pembine County, North Dakota, where he engaged in running a ferry on Red River, and when he left that county in 1893 he went to Walsh County and took up merchandising at Forest River, his stock also including implements. In 1898 he disposed of his interests there to engage in the hardware and implement business in Conway, North Dakota, and in the spring of 1902 disposed of that business and removed to McHenry County, where at Bantry he was a banker and interested in farm lands. When the Great Northern built through the county he organized the State Bank of Bantry, and was elected its cashier, but is now serving the institution as its president. He still maintains his dual interests there.

From McHenry County, North Dakota, Mr. McIntyre came into Montana in the spring of 1916 and settled at Glasgow. The First National Bank of Hinsdale was chartered in October, 1916, capitalized at $25,000, with a surplus of $8,000, and it still maintains its original officers: James McIntyre, president; Thomas Dignan, vice president; and Verne McIntyre, cashier. The other members of the board of directors are: J. H. Rutter, R. R. Black, Julius Waber and R. F. Ater. Notwithstanding the crop failures and adverse conditions generally of this locality the bank has been constantly adding to its surplus fund whatever profits that might have been paid out as dividends, making it a stronger and safer institution. Mr. McIntyre's other interests outside of banking in Hinsdale comprise his home and small land holdings. He has always kept aloof from the burdens and responsibilities of local service, although he has carried the responsibilities of citizenship as a voter and is a republican in national affairs.

In Selby, Ontario, May 21, 1881, he was married to Frances A. Bruton, who was born at Napanee Mills, Ontario, in October 1865, a daughter of James A. and Eunice (Wagar) Bruton. The father was a stationary engineer. Mrs. McIntyre was the second born in a family of twelve children, and she received her educational training in her home town. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. McIntyre. William A., the oldest, is a farmer in McHenry County, North Dakota. He is married and has six children. Alfred B., the second son, is a druggist in Spokane, Washington. He volunteered for service in the World war, but was rejected. He married Elizabeth Semm. Verne, the third son, and the cashier of the First National Bank of Hinsdale, volunteered for war service, went into the Marines, and was stationed at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, during most of his service, receiving his discharge as a corporal and returning home in January, 1919. Frances is the wife of C. M. Gilbertson, cashier of the State Bank of Bantry, North Dakota. Robert K. left high school at the age of eighteen to enlist for war service, and was made an observer in the One Hundred and Third Aero Squadron and was with the LaFayette Esquadrille in France. He spent eight months overseas, and was discharged after the signing of the armistice, reaching home in February, 1919. He is now completing his high school training in Hinsdale.

Mr. McIntyre is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Kyle Lodge No. 96, Hinsdale, and is now treasurer of his lodge. During the period of the war the First National Bank took a leading part in the work of the Hinsdale community, and is special depository for Government funds such as Liberty Bonds and certificates of indebtedness.

Dr. Judd P. Hedges. The record of the subject of this sketch is that of a man who by his own unaided efforts has worked his way from a modest beginning to a position of influence in the professional world. His life has been of unceasing industry and perseverance and the systematic and honorable methods which he has followed have won him the unbounded confidence of his fellow citizens of Ekalaka, Carter County.

Judd P. Hedges was born in Cayuga County, New York, on May 15, 1857, and is the son of Stephen and Ruth (Gault) Hedges. Stephen Hedges, who also was a native of New York State, spent his active life as a tailor's cutter, making clothing at Weedsport, where his death occurred. He was a Union soldier during the Civil war, first as a three-months' member of the old Nineteenth Regiment, New York Infantry, and then he enlisted for the duration of the war. However, he was discharged before the expiration of his enlistment period, owing to sickness, and died early from the effects of his service. His father was American born, but of English stock. To Stephen and Ruth Hedges were born the following children: W. Ralph, who was a commissioned officer in the Civil war and later died at New Haven, Connecticut; Montriville M., who also was a veteran of the Civil war, died at Mellstone, Montana; Agnes, who was the wife of William Wilson, died at Bridgeport, Connecticut; Judd P., of this sketch.

Judd P. Hedges received his education in the public schools and at the age of sixteen years he went to New York City, where he entered a dental office, agreeing to work for a year for nothing, but after a few weeks he had acquired such a knowledge of the profession that his employer paid him $15 a week. His health failed and on the advice of his doctor he went West, locating at Fargo, North Dakota, where he rustled around among the old-timers, among whom he soon located H. S. Back, General Sibley's old chief of scouts and one of the noted frontiersmen, who initiated the young man into western ways. In 1879, in company with several other men, he first entered the Territory of Montana, for the purpose of hunting buffalo. The region was so undefined as to boundary markings that for a time the party did not know they were in Montana, until they passed down the Little Missouri from near its head. For two or three months the party camped and killed the big game along the Wyoming-Montana line, the object being both the hides and the meat. Doctor Hedges was not again in Montana until 1882, when he again accompanied a party of buffalo hunters. They hunted on the head of Big Beaver, Cedar Creek and Cabin Creek of the Yellowstone all of the winter of 1882-3, returning to Fargo in the spring. In the spring of 1884 Doctor Hedges bought up a bunch of cattle and returned to Montana, locating on Box Elder, being the first ranchman to locate on that stream. He engaged in the cattle business there for two years, and during the hard winter of 1886 he was put to the necessity of wintering his cattle on cottonwood and on the meat of his dead cattle, which he used by boiling and mixing a little hay with it. Doctor Hedges then abandoned ranching and engaged in freighting, hauling pelts and wool to Miles City, Wibaux and Terry. Two years later he took the mail contract from Powderville to Ekalaka, delivering mail at the latter point twice a month, for which he was paid $125 a trip by the settlers. Eventually the Government established a mail route to this point.

About that time Doctor Hedges had acquired some dental stock and he began practicing dentistry at the cow and sheep camps, and this service rendered to the cowboys and sheep herders eventually led him to establish an office in Ekalaka. He remained actively engaged in the practice there until 1898, when he joined Troop I of the Grigsby Rough Riders of Montana for service in the Spanish-American war. Troop I was mustered into the service at Miles City and was sent to Chickamauga Park, Georgia, and there remained inactive until the close of the war. After returning home the Doctor resumed the practice of his profession at Belle Fourche, remaining there about three years. Then for a short time he was engaged in the retail liquor business at Camp Crook. Returning to Ekalaka, he reopened his dental office and has continued the practice of his profession to the present time.

At Lead, South Dakota, in September, 1900, Doctor Hedges was married to Mrs. Nellie Frees, of Syracuse, New York, whose maiden name was La Porte. To Doctor and Mrs. Hedges have been born the following children: Oliver G. who served in France during the recent World war and was among the first troops to reach the Rhine, on December 8, 1918. He is now employed in the stock yards at Omaha, Nebraska. Harry H. was a marine during the recent war, being on the Lake Oswego, and was promoted three times in service. He is now a ranchman of Carter County. Daniel J. enlisted at the age of fifteen years in the recent war, was first on a gunboat on the Pacific Ocean, but was transferred to the Atlantic. He was on two different submarines, in which he was in the war zone and saw fighting at close quarters. He is now in Ekalaka, returning uninjured, as did both of his brothers. The two daughters are Ruth and Lucile.

Politically Doctor Hedges is a republican. He was always a great admirer of Colonel Roosevelt, by whom he was invited to join his troop for the Spanish-American war, and the Doctor has regretted that he did not accept the invitation. He has taken an active interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of the community in which he lives. He was the first mayor of Ekalaka and has served on its board of education. During his years of residence in Ekalaka the Doctor has not only gained an enviable notoriety in his chosen profession, but has also established a sound reputation for unrightness and noble character in all the relations of life. Because of his success and his splendid personal qualities he enjoys the confidence and good will of all who know him.

Julius Waber represents the business life of Hinsdale as the proprietor of its pioneer drug store. He became identified with the locality in 1905 and began as a ranchman in Rock Creek Canon. He settled on the public domain there and became extensively interested in the stock business, handling at one time about 1,000 head, branded "H9" on the left hip. He continued actively in the business for five years, and is still a stockman, although he has changed his location.

Mr. Waber took his homestead five miles north of Hinsdale, the improvements thereon enabling him to live comfortably during the process of proving up, and he occupied it at times for five years, when he acquired his patent. He has since purchased land nearer Hinsdale, under the Milk River Irrigation Project, and is improving his property with permanent buildings and bringing the land under cultivation. He employed a unique method in clearing the sage brush from the land, pulling a road grader over it with a traction engine and clipping off the brush like corn stalks. He was then able to rake them into winrows and burn them. He first tried the mattock, but found this too slow and laborious a process, and the idea of clearing with a road grader came to him after some experimenting.

On leaving the ranch Mr. Waber established himself permanently in Hinsdale, where for five years he served as the postmaster of the town, having been appointed to the office in 1909, and serving therein until April, 1913, when he turned it over to his successor, Mr. Rutter. Mr. Waber opened his drug store, the first in the town, in June, 1910, and prior to this he was a clerk for Mr. Nelson, and also had charge of the machinery and implement department for a year of the Hinsdale Mercantile Company.

Mr. Waber came to Montana from Elysian, Minnesota, where he was born and reared. He was born June 6, 1881, a son of Frank Waber, who came from his native Vienna, Austria, to the United States when a young man, thus avoiding army service and joining friends in Minnesota. He established a blacksmith shop at Elysian, that state, and spent the remainder of his life at the anvil and forge. From the prosperity which he derived from this vocation he invested in farm lands, and continued interested in the agricultural life of that region. He early became an American citizen, and his interest in public affairs was never permitted to lag, always supporting the principles of the democratic party.

Frank Waber was first married to Theresa Summer, who was born near her husband's birthplace and died in 1891, the mother of four children: Rudolph, a farmer in LeSueur County, Minnesota; Julius, of this review; Emil, a rancher in the Milk

River Valley of Montana; and Oswald, a farmer in that valley. Frank Waber married for his second wife a Miss Schram, who bore him three daughters, Christina, the wife of P. L. Gainsforth, of Dodson, Montana; Anna, who is the indispensable aid in her brother's drug store; and Josephine, a trained nurse in Minneapolis.

Julius Waber supplemented his common school training with one year in the high school at Elysian, Minnesota. Until twenty years of age he continued farming in his native state, spent the following year in Oklahoma engaged on the construction of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad south from Oklahoma City, returned at the close of that period to Minnesota, and soon afterward came to Montana, coming to the West to join intimate friends and primarily to engage in the cattle business. After locating in Hinsdale he served for nine years as a member of the School Board, during two years was one of the county commissioners of Valley County, serving on the board with Messieurs West and Anderson, and was placed in charge of this improvement district by the board and has remained in charge ever since. He is also a director of the First National Bank of Hinsdale and one of its original organizers.

Mr. Waber's political activities began as a republican, his first presidential vote going to Colonel Roosevelt in 1904, and he has supported the nominees of his party in every presidential campaign since.

Thomas Dignan. The name of Thomas Dignan has been influentially associated with the Town of Glasgow since 1902. He is one of the leading attorneys of the community and one who has borne a conspicuous part in the affairs of his city and county.

He was born in the State of New York, at Richfield Springs, February 22, 1871, and his father, David Dignan, was from Ireland, born in County Roscommon, December 18, 1847. David Dignan was liberally educated in his native land, and he was a son of David Dignan, a civil engineer and a man of education. He was born in 1802, and came to the United States before the Civil war, locating in Otsego County, New York, where he was engaged on Government work as an engineer, one of his numerous connections being in the Navy Yard in Brooklyn. But he finally abandoned his profession to engage in farming in Otsego County, and he died as a farmer in 1894. The senior David Dignan married Mary E. Degnan, and their children comprised eight sons and two daughters.

David Dignan, Jr., the oldest of the ten children, spent his life as a farmer in Otsego County, New York, and died there in October, 1884. He married Margaret Brady, a daughter of Thomas Brady of County Mayo, Ireland. Mrs. Dignan still resides at Richfield Springs, New York, and has attained the age of seventy years. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Dignan: Thomas, the Glasgow lawyer and business man; George C., whose home is in Front Royal, Virginia; Ellen, of Richfield Springs, New York; and Anna, the wife of Edward C. Hargadine, of Glasgow, Montana.

As a child the home life of Thomas Dignan was the farm, but when he reached the age of twenty-one he left the country, and three years before this he had also engaged in teaching school, finished his high school and normal school courses, and graduated in law from the University of Minnesota in 1902. His teaching was done in the public schools of Otsego County.

His graduation from the law department of the University of Minnesota admitted him to practice law in that state, and he was also admitted to practice on motion in Montana in February, 1903, before the Supreme Court. He had already selected Glasgow as his location, and he tried his first lawsuit in the state at this point. Early in his career here he formed a partnership with George Hurd, and the firm of Hurd & Dignan was associated in law practice for five years, and after its dissolution Mr. Dignan practiced alone for eleven years, when the firm of Dignan & Barton was formed, about 1912, and continued in existence until Mr. Barton was elected the county attorney. Since 1919 Mr. Dignan has been associated in practice with Mr. Shea, as the firm of Dignan & Shea.

Mr. Dignan has followed a general practice, both civil and criminal, and has also carried along at times an official service. He was first elected to the office of city attorney, and in 1908 was made the county attorney. During his tenure of those offices the enforcement of saloon regulations and the anti-gambling laws were given their proper attention, the first municipal electric light plant of the state was constructed at Glasgow and the water works and sewer systems were installed, all municipal plants. He was next elected a member of the Board of Aldermen of Glasgow, during the administration of Mayor Dawson, and this council completed the municipal improvements above mentioned. Mr. Dignan became a stockholder in the Milk River Valley Bank at Glasgow some time after its organization, and is now the vice president of that institution. He is also the vice president and was interested in the organization of the First National Bank of Hinsdale. During his residence in Montana he has become a large land holder and farmer, and much of his valley land is under the Government Irrigation Project and is being gradually developed as an alfalfa ranch.

Mr. Dignan was married at Owatonna, Minnesota, June 30, 1908, to Miss Mary E. Cashman, who was born in that Minnesota community in October, 1876, a daughter of Edwin and Mary A. (Welch) Cashman, the father born in Ireland and the mother in Massachusetts. After graduating from the University of Minnesota Mrs. Dignan engaged in teaching, and was elected the county superintendent of schools of Steele County, Minnesota. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Dignan: Margaret M., Thomas C., George and Ellen M.

Mr. Dignan grew up in a home where democratic principles were taught, and when he cast his first presidential vote in 1892 it supported Grover Cleveland, and he has supported the national party ticket at each succeeding election. He has the unique distinction of having voted for W. J. Bryan in the three states of New York, Minnesota and Montana. While the country was engaged in the World war Mr. Dignan was county chairman of the Four Minute Men, a member of the Legal Advisory Board of the County of Valley, a member of the executive committee of the Red Cross, and assisted actively in putting over each of its loan drives. Mrs. Dignan was assistant secretary of the local chapter of the Red Cross and a member of the executive committee, and was active in organizing branches of the Red Cross throughout the county. Mr. Dignan is fraternally associated with the Knights of Columbus, the Foresters and the Modern Woodmen of America. The Dignan home is one of the good residences of Glasgow.

Mark D. Hoyt, M. D. For nearly thirty years Doctor Hoyt has been not only a leading physician and surgeon of Valley County but a man whose influence and leadership have counted in behalf of every forward movement made in that vicinity. Doctor Hoyt was a surgeon in some of the field hospitals just back of the fighting lines in France in the summer and early fall of 1918, and came out of the war with the rank of major in the Medical Reserve Corps.

Doctor Hoyt was born at St. Paul, Minnesota, September 19, 1868. His grandfather, Benjamin F. Hoyt, was a native of Ohio, in which state he followed farming. He became an early pioneer at St. Paul, Minnesota, where for many years he was extensively engaged in the real estate business. He was the chief factor in building the First Methodist Church in St. Paul. He married Miss Haney, of Ohio, and their sons were Lorenzo, Freeman, Henry, Mark and John F., while their daughters were Mary, who became the wife of Dr. John H. Murphy, of St. Paul, Cynthia, who was the wife of Dr. Lafayette Morrow, of Indiana, and Hannah, who was Mrs. George H. Hazard, of St. Paul.

John F. Hoyt, father of Doctor Hoyt, was a lawyer by profession and had some pioneer experience in Montana. He was only a child when his father moved to Minnesota. John F. Hoyt came out to Montana in 1862 and spent about two years in the territory, sharing in some of the very notable experiences of the pioneers. He was appointed the first vigilante judge at the Moore-Reeves trial at Bannock City. Though there was no doubt of the guilt of the murderers, both men were acquitted because only one man on the jury, N. P. Langford, had the courage to vote for a conviction. But after the trial and the same night a party of the Vigilantes took the murderers and hanged them. John F. Hoyt had some varied experiences as a prospector in Montana and on returning East studied law, being a law student in the office of the distinguished Senator Cushman K. Davis at St. Paul. He practiced in St. Paul, served as judge of the Probate Court of Ramsey County, was for years president of the Board of Water Commissioners, chairman of the Board of Public Works, and long a leader in the democratic party of Minnesota. He was a Mason, but had no church affiliation, though his father was prominent in the Methodist Church. John F. Hoyt, who died in 1910, at the age of seventy-five, married Mary E. Hobart, a native of Illinois, whose people were early settlers of Minnesota. She died three years later than her husband, at the age of seventy-four. They reared three children: Dr. Mark D. Hoyt; Frances, wife of A. W. Mahon, and she died at Glasgow, Montana, in 1907; and Florence, wife of W. E. Lindeke, of St. Paul.

Mark D. Hoyt, who was born at St. Paul September 19, 1868, grew up in his native city, graduated from the St. Paul High School at the age of eighteen, and prepared for his professional career in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, where he graduated in 1891. Almost immediately after securing his diploma he came to Montana and located at Glasgow, where his time and energies have been absorbed in a large general practice. In earlier years, when his professional responsibilities were not so arduous, he served as county superintendent of schools. He was the originator of the movement for the Deaconess Hospital at Glasgow, and since coming here has been a local surgeon for the Great Northern Railway Company. Many times he has served as health officer and county physician. He is a leading member of the Montana State Medical Society. For a number of years he was a member of the old drug firm of Mahon & Hoyt.

With America's entrance into the World war Mr. Hoyt served as secretary of District Exemption Board No. 2 until February, 1918, when he resigned to enter the army himself. He had enlisted at Kalispell August 8, 1917, receiving his commission as a first lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps. He was commissioned captain May 15, 1918, and saw his principal service with the Jefferson Hospital Unit No. 38 of Philadelphia. He went overseas June 30, 1918, and was on duty with a surgical and operating team all the time detached from the Hospital Unit. He was with the French for nine weeks and then went to the Argonne, and was on duty throughout the Argonne drive. On the day the armistice was signed he was in Mobile Hospital No. 1 about forty kilometers northwest of Verdun and across the Hindenburg line. He and the party experienced shell fire, also enemy bombing from the sky, but escaped without wounds or capture. On the signing of the armistice Doctor Hoyt also received his major's commission. He left France April 6, 1919, sailing from Brest for Boston, where he arrived the 16th of the same month, was discharged at Camp Dix, New Jersey, April 23rd, and arrived home at Glasgow May 2, 1919.

For many years Doctor Hoyt has been prominent in Masonry, being affiliated with North Star Lodge No. 46, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Royal Arch Chapter No. 17, Great Falls Council, Royal and Select Masters, is past eminent commander of Glasgow Commandery No. 13, Knights Templar, and is a member of the Helena Consistory of the Scottish Rite and Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine.

At Glasgow, February 8, 1897, Doctor Hoyt married Miss Mary T. McKinnon. She was born at Cornwall, Ontario, February 14, 1872, and came to Montana in 1890.

TYSON D. DUNCAN. The latter decades of the nineteenth century were characterized by the emigration of the pioneer element, which made the great State of Montana very largely what it is today. These emigrants were sturdy, heroic, sincere and, in the main, upright people, such as constitute the strength of the commonwealth. It scarcely appears probable that in the future another such period can occur, or, indeed, any period when such a solid phalanx of strong-minded, brawney-armed men and noble, self-sacrificing women will take possession of a new country. The period to which reference is made, therefore, cannot be too much or too well written up, and the only way to do justice to such a subject is to record the lives of those who led the van of civilization and founded the institutions which are today the pride and boast of a great state and a strong and virile people. Among those who braved the obstacles and discomforts of those early days should be mentioned Tyson D. Duncan, one of the best known ranchmen, now retired, in the Flathead Valley.

Mr. Duncan might be called twice a pioneer of Montana. He first came in the thrilling and romantic days of the sixties, as one of the younger members of the Duncan family. Later, after an absence of a number of years, he returned again, and in the early eighties he and his wife were among the first to settle in the wonderful Flathead country, at what is now Kalispell. Fortunately for the value of history it is possible to reproduce Mr. Duncan's impressions and experiences largely in his own language.

He is of pioneer American stock. About 1795 his grandfather migrated from Maryland to Kentucky, which had just been admitted to the Union but was still a part of the Western wilderness. The family lived there until 1817, and then with wife and five children, two sons and three daughters, the grandfather migrated to Howard County, Missouri, which marked another Western frontier. They made their home five miles east of Fayette, the county seat, and started the clearing of the land and the building of a home. About two years later, while out hunting, the grandfather Duncan was mistaken for a bear by a neighbor, and his death was one of the tragedies of the frontier community. It was a heavy blow to the little family, but the grandmother showed the courage of many pioneer women and with the aid of her boys eventually saw her ambition fulfilled for a comfortable home. The children grew up and married and settled down in homes of their own.

When the family moved from Kentucky to Missouri, Ashley Duncan, the youngest son, was about nine years of age. Ashley Duncan remained in Howard County until 1848, when he bought a tract of land in the abandoned Mormon settlement in Northwest Missouri, at Far West, in Caldwell County, about seven miles from the county seat of Kingston. On this land was a large log house that had been used for a store building. He and his family moved into that house in the spring of 1849 and lived there two or three years, until he could erect a more suitable dwelling.

At that time Tyson D. Duncan was about a year and a half old. He was born at the old home near Fayette, September 28, 1847, son of Ashley and Eliza (Sproul) Duncan. He was the twelfth of their thirteen children. Mr. Duncan's early memories and associations are all centered at the old neighborhood at Far West. He was early put to work, and at the age of fourteen was considered a good hand on the farm. Fortunately for him, his older brothers assumed most of the responsibilities of running the farm, and he was allowed to attend school regularly. Mr. Duncan feels that the schools of his day would compare favorably with those of the present time, and of one thing he is sure, that the teachers were exceedingly strict. In time all the Duncan boys went West except one who went South and entered the army, but returned after the war.

Two of his brothers and two half-brothers and Mr. Duncan's only sister came to Montana in 1864. The party traveled overland with ox teams. Then, in the spring of 1865, his father, having sold the farm, went to St. Joseph, and April 25th he and his wife and younger children, including Tyson, took passage on the steamer Cora bound for Fort Benton, Montana. At sunrise May 1st, when the boat was about thirty miles above Omaha, it struck a snag and sank in the shallow water close to shore. The passengers remained on board three days, until they were transferred to the Twilight, owned by the same company, and proceeded on the journey. There was low water that season, the boat was heavily loaded, and progress was exceedingly slow. After passing all the settlements along the banks there was much to interest young people, including Tyson. However, his most vivid memory of the journey is associated with the mouth of Yellowstone River, at which point the boat was nearly held up by a migration of buffalo herds going north, numbering in Mr. Duncan's estimate literally millions. The river was no barrier to the animals, who would jump into the water, hardly regarding the boat, and hundreds were mired down and lost their lives in the quicksands. The passengers killed many of the animals and there was abundance of buffalo steak the rest of the voyage.

About June 20th, relates Mr. Duncan, the boat landed at the mouth of the Maries River, where two of the Duncan boys were waiting with ox teams to take the family on to Helena. That part of the journey was accomplished without incident, though at the time the Sioux Indians were on the war path. They reached Helena about July 10th, and within a month the family suffered the grievous loss of the death of the mother. Of his early memories of Helena Mr. Duncan recalls seeing gold dug out of the dirt in the streets at Last Chance Gulch. Helena was in fact nothing but a typical mining town, the houses, spread over a great deal of ground, being built of logs. The Duncan family located in the Boulder Valley, thirty miles south of Helena, and Tyson Duncan remained there until the following spring, when he entered the service of a Mr. Nelson and drove a freight team of five yoke of oxen. He was employed at that work until July, and in September joined a party of sixteen, leaving Helena with two four-horse teams for Fort Benton. Here they secured a good strong boat, 40 feet long and 11 feet wide, fitted with oars and sail, and started on a voyage down the Missouri River that Mr. Duncan even now regards as the most delightful experience of his career. The entire trip from Fort Benton was not marred by a single accident or mishap. A cook stove was on board, and cooking was done regularly. Each mess took three turns at cooking and three turns at the oars, and the boat was run night and day, with four men on duty at night and twelve in the day. This continuous run was necessary while passing through the hostile Indian country, but after reaching Sioux City, Iowa, they tied their craft to the shore at night. The entire voyage from Fort Benton to St. Joseph, Missouri, was made in thirty-one days, considered very good time for an open row boat.

The next seventeen years of his life Mr. Duncan lived chiefly in Missouri, two years in Jackson County, in the vicinity of Kansas City. In November, 1868, he went to St. Clair County, Missouri, and there on November 25, 1869, married Miss Sarah Caton. It is appropriate to look ahead from that date just fifty years to November 25, 1919, when Mr. and Mrs. Duncan in the presence of congratulating friends celebrated their golden wedding anniversary.

During the early seventies Mr. Duncan spent two years in Colorado, six months in Bent County and the rest of the time at Silver Cliff in Custer County.

In the spring of 1881, while in Missouri, Mr. Duncan contracted a severe case of western fever, and in February, 1882, having sold his little farm, he joined a party of about thirty bound for the West and Northwest. They left Kansas City March 1, 1882, traveling over the old Kansas Pacific through Denver and Cheyenne, reaching the terminus of the California and Oregon Railroad March 9th. There they procured a team and drove to the Rogue River Valley in Oregon. The stay in Oregon was brief, only ten days. Mr. Duncan was not pleased with the country, and he then continued his journey to Portland, and on the 30th of May took boat and went up the Columbia River to The Dalles, thence taking the trail over the mountains to Montana. The route was by way of Pendleton, direct to Boise, Idaho, thence through the Lost River country to the Salt Lake and Virginia Emigrant Road at Camas Creek, and thence north across the mountains and down the Ruby Valley and the Jefferson by Whitehall to Boulder Valley, the place that Mr. Duncan had left seventeen years previously.

Here began his second period of pioneering in Montana. His plans being unsettled, Mrs. Duncan soon returned to Missouri, but he remained there until the following April, when with Edgar Brook and a young man named Mossburg he fitted up a four-horse team and started for the Bitter Root Valley with the intention of taking up land. They followed the old Mullin Road, and on arriving in Missoula met the Indian Agent Peter Ronan, who advised them to go into the Flathead Valley, where settlement had just begun. The travelers were not entirely sure as to the exact location of the Flathead Valley and had to be reassured by the Indian agent that it was in the United States and not in Canada. At that time the line of the Northern Pacific was being built, and Mr. Duncan and companions, accepting the advice of Ronan, followed the route over to the Flathead Reservation and continued on north thirty-five miles to the foot of Flathead Lake. April 16, 1883, they reached the Flathead Valley at the west side of the lake, and Mr. Duncan was convinced that the most beautiful scene was outspread before his eyes that he had ever witnessed. The entire country was covered with a heavy growth of bunch grass, resembling at a distance a vast grain field. After looking around for several days he and Edgar Brook picked their claims, built a log cabin, and then returned, stopping at Helena to complete their filing. That was about the first of June, and Mr. Duncan went on to the Boulder Valley and assembled his possessions. About the 20th of June he started for Deer Lodge Valley, following the old Mullin Road, and while on that part of the trail he narrowly escaped being a participant in a stage hold-up. His journey led through Anaconda, where the first smelter was in course of construction, the cornerstone of the greatest smelting plant in the West. Near Anaconda he took employment with a rancher, helping him put up hay, and about the 15th of August his wife joined him after coming from Missouri, and on the 27th of the same month they loaded their few belongings into a wagon and started for their new home in Flathead Valley.

At Garrison they struck the line of the Northern Pacific and followed the right of way to Missoula. They reached Gold Creek just one day too soon to witness the ceremony of the joining of the two ends of the track and the driving of the gold spike in the presence of the head officials of the road and also former President Grant. Leaving the railroad at Ravalli they proceeded across the reservation to the foot of Flathead Lake, and thence by his original route to the homestead cabin, which they reached September 9, 1883. It was a certain sense of humor that sustained many of the pioneers on their first introduction to the bare surroundings, and evidently Mrs. Duncan had that sense, since to her question whether this was their future home and Mr. Duncan's affirmative reply, she said "a pretty gloomy looking outfit it is," and Mr. Duncan could only confess that her words were an apt description. It was a little log cabin, had neither roof, doors nor windows, and what was more there was not a foot of lumber to be had nor a sawmill within 100 miles. However, both were young and strong and could make the best of circumstances. Within a few days Mr. Duncan had a dirt roof, had plastered the cracks between the logs both outside and inside with mud, and going into the woods he cut small logs, splitting them in halves, and smoothing off the flat sides so that when laid on the ground they had what eastern people called a slab or puncheon floor. By similar contriving with axe and draw knife he made a rough door, hung on wooden hinges, and with a wooden latch whose string hung in the proverbial manner on the outside. The country was then full of Indians, and they soon discovered the inviting latch string, and, as was their custom, came into the house without the formality of announcement. They were not hostile, but nevertheless were frequently troublesome intruders and stayed much longer than they were welcome. When Mr. Duncan was at home he would curtly order his Indian visitor out, using the Indian tongue, but it was not so easy for Mrs. Duncan to get rid of them. However, one day she lost her patience and drove an Indian buck out of the house with a stick of stove wood, and the next time Mr. Duncan came onto the Indian he was profuse in his expressions of apology, calling Mrs. Duncan "much good woman" and saying that she was going to kill him with a stick.

Mr. Duncan also eked out the meager furnishing by contriving a table from a soap box, and later he secured a four-light window that relieved the gloom of the interior.

The following winter was literally the worst ever experienced by the oldest settlers in that section of Montana. Mr. Duncan had made what preparation he could against the coming of the season, erecting a stable for his team and getting up a supply of wood. His nearest neighbor and the first settler in that part of the valley was Nicholas P. Moon, who had located there about three years before. From him Mr. Duncan bought enough potatoes and other vegetables to last through the winter, though some other families that came the same fall had to do without. Nevertheless there was an ample supply of deer meat, and for several years venison and fish were almost the only meat consumed by the pioneers. Mr. Duncan was busy cutting posts and making rails up to about the 15th of December, when it began snowing, and by the first of the year the snow lay on the level about twenty-four inches deep. Then came heavy rains, converting the snow into an ice sheet, and following that came other snows and alternative rains, until by the 20th of February, the date of the last snow, the ground was covered to a depth of about three feet on the level, most of it solid ice. It was a matter of extreme difficulty to go anywhere, except on long snow shoes or skis, and the long and lonesome winter was especially trying to the women of the community.

That winter brought them their first experience in high cost of living, bacon being 30 cents, sugar 25 cents, salt 6 cents, flour $7.50 a 100, coal oil $1 a gallon. Mr. and Mrs. Duncan resorted to economy in the use of oil or kerosene. After the chief work of the evening was done the front doors of the cook stove were opened, a pine knot put on the coal, and the blaze furnished enough light until bedtime. The snow did not disappear until about the middle of April, and by the first of May Mr. Duncan had about forty acres fenced in with posts and rails, and was ready to plant his first crop. Seed was scarce, but he managed to secure a little seed grain and vegetables, and with ample rain everything grew in abundance and there was a surplus to sell the great crowd of home seekers who arrived during the season.

In the fall of 1884 Flathead Valley held its first election. Montana being still a territory, there was no vote for president. The people in the Flathead were in the jurisdiction of Missoula County, and they only nominated township officers, all of the county to the Canadian line being Jocko Township. The offices to be filled were two justices of the peace and one constable. John Lang and Mr. Duncan were elected justices, and a few days after the election Mr. Duncan started to Missoula, the county seat, to qualify, driving 140 miles for that purpose. He had the honor of being the first official to qualify

John. L. Selway

for office in the Flathead Valley. During the following two years Justice Duncan presided over some local cases of peculiar interest, which he usually solved to the satisfaction of all concerned, and he also married a few couples.

During the fall and winter of 1886 Mr. Duncan participated in the stampede to the newly discovered gold district on Wolf Creek, sixty miles west. He and his partner staked out their claims, and on their return they made their night camp and with plenty of wood for fire endured in comfort the extreme low temperature, and when they finally returned to the settlement they learned that the country had been visited by a severe blizzard and that all the prospectors were believed to have been lost, and rescue parties had been proposed.

During successive years, as a result of hard and persistent work, Mr. Duncan had his claim fenced, and was enjoying the fruits of prosperity as a farmer. He established a nucleus of cattle and horses, built a better house, and by 1890 was thoroughly established and contented. During the spring of that year he put in a large crop, and with a good season had his largest surplus of grain, hay and vegetables. One day in November of that year the community became much aroused, strangers were rushing in rapidly, and it was learned that townsite men had come in advance of the Great Northern Railroad and were acquiring options on eight or ten ranches for the purpose of laying out a large town. Then came surveyors driving their stakes, and by the 15th of April, 1891, the town was being platted. Mr. Duncan in dealing with the townsite men let them have three forty acre tracts, three-fourths of his farm, reserving one forty for himself. This was the founding of the new Town of Kalispell, and Mr. Duncan platted 8½ blocks, each block containing twelve lots, and called it Duncan's Addition to Kalispell. Thus almost before he knew it he was in the townsite business, and all of Duncan's Addition except twelve lots have long since been sold. This addition, because of its wide streets, gentle slope and other attractive features, is one of the most attractive parts of Kalispell. Now after thirty-seven years of residence in the Flathead country and despite the fact that he has attained the age of three score and thirteen, Mr. Duncan periodically experiences a touch of the western fever, though he realizes that the western frontier has practically disappeared through the gates of the Pacific Ocean, and doubtless he will be well satisfied to spend the rest of his life in the beautiful valley where he pitched camp so many years since.

Politically Mr. Duncan gives his support to the democratic party and is a strong admirer of William Jennings Bryan and Woodrow Wilson, fine portraits of both men adorning the walls of his home. Religiously he is a member of the Free Methodist Church and Mrs. Duncan is of the Presbyterian faith. Mr. Duncan is recognized as a man of extraordinary characteristics, who, by reason of years of indefatigable labor and honest effort, has not only acquired a well merited material prosperity, but has also richly earned the highest esteem of all with whom he has been associated.

John Lloyd Selway. While the earliest settlers of Montana were prospectors and gold seekers, the Selways, who came here in the '60s, have been almost entirely ranchers and stock raisers. It is a notable family group, and the representatives today, descended from four pioneer brothers, are widely scattered over the state.

John Lloyd Selway, whose home is in Custer County, was born near Kenosha, Wisconsin, July 31, 1861, and was about five years of age when brought to Montana. His father, John R. Selway, was born in England, a son of Robert Selway, who finally returned to that country. Four of the sons, John R., James, Thomas M. and Robert H., all made for themselves names in Montana as stockmen. They are now deceased but have left the trail of their deeds behind them. Their mother, whose maiden name was Eliza Bartlett, came West with two of her sons and was preceded by one of her sons, James, who came to Montana in 1863. It is believed she was one of the first white women in Beaver Head County, and was loved by all the pioneers. She was frequently given the custody of money by the freighters for safe keeping from road agents, since "Grandma" Selway was an inviolable personality even among the bad men of the country. She died in Beaver Head County and is buried at Dillon. John R. Selway and all his brothers died in Beaver Head County, all left children, and the second generation is engaged chiefly in the stock and farming industry.

John R. Selway married Jane Reynolds, daughter of John Reynolds, who came from Wales as a child and spent his life in Wisconsin. Jane Reynolds Selway started the first Sunday school in Montana that became a permanent organization. The ring which the Bible class of that school presented her, made of Bannock gold, is the property of her son Lloyd. John R. Selway died at the age of sixty-four and his wife when about fifty. Their children were: Charles, of California; John Lloyd; Robert R., of Sheridan, Wyoming; Senator E. O. Selway, of Dillon, one of the best known men of the state; Delos Duncan, a farmer and stockman of Powder River County; Blanche, who became the wife of Lewis Alger and died in St. Louis, leaving two children; and Richard A., who is an extensive stock raiser at Alzada, Montana.

John Lloyd Selway acquired his education in the country schools of Montana and was the only member of his family who failed to get a college education.

John R. Selway brought his family to Montana joining his brother James and coming about a year after his mother had reached the state. He settled in Beaverhead Valley. He had come by ox team from Wisconsin over the Bozeman trail, and he brought with him only his family, a yoke of steers and a yoke of cows. He followed the Platte River up through Nebraska and crossed the Big Horn River at old Fort C. F. Smith and the Yellowstone above Livingston. He had been a farmer in Wisconsin, and applied his efforts in the same line in connection with stock raising in Montana. He first tried cattle and then took up sheep. He was one of the pioneer wool growers of Montana. In company with a brother-in-law, R. A. Reynolds, he brought in from Oregon about 800 head of ewes. This was one of the pioneer flocks in Montana. Some of them later fell into the hands of Charles Daly on Little Pumpkin Creek and some of that old stock or blood is still found there. John R. Selway brought his stock into Custer County in 1881 through his son Lloyd and Charles Daly. While their flocks were held at Miles City they loaded a burro with their pack and went into the Powder River region, and on the farm where Mr. Selway now lives they made camp and from there proceeded up the river to select their winter quarters. In 1882 the Selway ranch was selected by Lloyd Selway and in July he took his sheep to the Main Pumpkin Creek, where the family has since maintained a ranch. He and Mr. Daly were associated in hay making, sheep shearing and in a general business partnership for several years, though one was located on Big Pumpkin and the other on the little fork of that stream. Mr. Selway remained in that locality until 1887, when he was succeeded by his brother R. R. Selway, Lloyd returning to Beaverhead Valley in Beaverhead County. He continued in the sheep business as manager of the Ruby Sheep Company's business for several years. He finally returned to Custer County and established his ranch north of the Yellowstone in the Jordan country until after the disastrous blizzard of 1905. At that time he would have been forced out of stock raising altogether but for Mr. Jordan, the banker, who supplied him with financial backing. On coming to the locality of his present ranch in the Powder River country he ran his sheep on the range, and has built up a ranch devoted to mixed stock raising, owning 3½ sections along the river. Raising sheep for wool and mutton has been a leading feature in his stock enterprise, and at the climax of his business he had three flocks, comprising about 9,000 sheep. He has gone through all the ups and downs of the sheep business, but the era of low prices for wool never brought him near financial ruin. Recently he has added cattle and also to some extent horses, breeding the Percheron draft horses. This branch of the industry was particularly profitable during the World war.

June 2, 1908, in Custer County, Mr. Selway married Miss Katherine Wiese, a native of Iowa and a daughter of Jocklin Wiese, an Iowa farmer. Mrs. Selway is one of a large family and the only one of them to live in Montana. The Selways have been republicans for half a century or more and Mr. Selway has served as precinct committeeman.

Kaare O. Carlson. Northeastern Montana is pre-eminently a country for young men, men alive to new opportunities and ready to embark their energies and resources in a development work that in time will give this section of the state its merited place as a commercial and agricultural district. One of these live and hustling young men is Kaare O. Carlson, cashier of the State Bank of Redstone.

Mr. Carlson was born at Gaasver, Norway, January 19, 1891, son of Karl and Oline (Knudson) Olson. His father spent his life in the same locality as a merchant and fisherman. Of his children three sons survive: Jorgen, who is still in Norway; Reverend Olaf, a Lutheran minister at Fairview, Montana; and Kaare Oliver. The mother by a previous marriage had a numerous family of children.

Kaare Oliver Carlson acquired a common school education in Norway and left his native country at the age of seventeen, sailing from Trondjhem to Hull, England, thence to Liverpool, and the ship that brought him across the ocean was the later ill-fated liner the Lusitania. He arrived in New York August 25, 1908, passing through Ellis Island, and finished his journey at Fort Ransom, which was then the home of his brother, Rev. Olaf Carlson. He had no knowledge of English when he came to this country, but rapidly mastered the elements of an English education, and from savings acquired as a farm hand he paid for a three months' course in a college at Fargo in 1911. While in school he made a record that put him second in a class of 210 in bookkeeping. After that for another year he worked on a farm at wages of $30 a month and board, and from the farm he came to Montana, reaching this state in May, 1913. At Joplin in Hill County he was employed as a yard man for the Piper-Howe Lumber Company, but in June, 1914, removed to Westby, Montana, and was bookkeeper for the Kulaas Lumber Company of that town. This company next sent him to Plentywood as yard manager, and before the end of the year he was transferred to Redstone and put in charge of the company's business there. His home has been at Redstone since 1915. His qualifications as a business man attracted the attention of the State Bank of Redstone, and he was invited to become that institution's cashier, a service he has performed creditably and has gained many friends for the bank.

Mr. Carlson made his declaration of citizenship while at Stanley, North Dakota, and his final papers were issued while he was in Plentywood. Though he cast his first presidential vote in 1916 for Mr. Wilson, his political convictions take him in the republican ranks. He was made a Mason at Redstone and has taken the Blue Lodge degrees.

At Minot, North Dakota, June 24, 1915, he married Miss Bertha Anderson. She was born at Belgrade, Minnesota, in August, 1894, a daughter of Andrew and Anna Anderson, both natives of Denmark. Mrs. Carlson is the oldest of three children, the other two being Dewey and Della, both of Wilmer, Minnesota. Mr. and Mrs. Carlson have a daughter, Ada, born June 23, 1916.

Herbert J. Adden. The entire abstract of title business of Valley County is now concentrated in one office and under one organization, the Valley County Abstract Company, the active head of which for a long period was Herbert J. Adden, whose active experience in abstract work covered a period of ten years and who became a resident of Glasgow in April, 1913.

Mr. Adden was born at Mount Olive, Macoupin County, Illinois, November 19, 1882. His grandfather Adden was born in Germany of Low German stock, came to America in early days, and spent his active years as a farmer near Bunker Hill, Illinois. Adde H. Adden, father of the Glasgow business man, was born near Bunker Hill, Illinois, and became a traction and stationary engineer and was also identified with the operation of some of the early coal mines of Southern Illinois as a stationary engineer and sunk several air shafts for the Consolidated Coal Company. He owned and operated several saw mills in Macoupin County. His death occurred at Ashton, Iowa, in 1896, at the age of forty-six. He was one of a family of five children, and his wife, Hattie Keiser, was one of the seventeen children born to Herbert Keiser, of Fosterburg, Illinois. Mrs. Hattie Adden, a native of Illinois, is now living at Gladys, North Dakota, the wife of John Essmann. Her husband proved up a homestead at Gladys. The children of Adde H. Adden and wife were: William H., a farmer at Gladys; Margaret, wife of Joe Hickman, of Ellsworth, Minnesota; and Herbert J.

Herbert J. Adden lived in Illinois to the age of ten years, in Macoupin County, and his parents then moved to Litchfield, Illinois, and he completed his education in the public schools there. About that time the family came West to Ellsworth, Minnesota, and for one year he was a student in Hamline University in St. Paul. Mr. Adden left college in 1906, and he regards his best education as the product of his actual business experience.

In 1906 he went to the country north of Williston and took up a homestead, building a little house 12 by 14 and occupying it as a bachelor. He had an actual farm experience there, harvesting three crops during six years. He was also township clerk for Orthell Township, and there as in Montana took a prominent part in the establishment and maintenance of church and Sabbath schools. He was the originator of the Gladys Sunday School at the postoffice of Gladys, and since coming to Glasgow served five years as superintendent of the Methodist Sunday School and is chairman of the board of trustees and the board of stewards of the church.

After leaving his homestead he located at Williston, where for three years he was a factor in the life of the town and was secretary of the Westergaard-Blair Abstract Company. On coming to Montana he and O. P. Hovind bought the Montana Loan and Abstract Company in April, 1913, and in May, 1915, purchased the Valley County Abstract Company. In November, 1917, Mr. Adden became sole manager of the business, buying out O. P. Hovind. On March 1, 1920, the Valley County Abstract Company took over the abstract business of the Rundle Land and Abstract Company, thus acquiring all the abstract records of the county. The initial effort to write up a set of abstract of title records for Valley County was made by Pierce and Shoemaker, who established the original Valley County Abstract Company. The business was later acquired by R. E. and C. C. Johnson of Glasgow, and they in turn sold their interests to Adden and Hovind in 1913.

On March 1, 1920, Mr. Adden sold his interest in the Valley County Abstract Company to Messrs. Rasey, Bertsch and Paul. He moved with his family to an irrigated ranch of 300 acres one mile west from Nashua, Montana, and sixteen miles southeast of Glasgow. The land is rapidly being broken up to get the irrigable areas producing alfalfa. The farm is adapted to stock raising and grain and alfalfa farming. Mr. Adden intends making this a stock and alfalfa farm.

Whether in business or in community affairs Mr. Adden has always proved a man of convictions and willing to actively support any cause in which his heart is enlisted. He has been president of the Anti-Saloon League of Valley County for several years, worked effectively to make the county dry, and also assumed some responsibilities in the statewide prohibition movement. During the World war he was on the committee of Four Minute men at Glasgow, and was especially interested in the success of the drive for funds for war auxiliary purposes. He grew up in a republican home and cast his first vote for Colonel Roosevelt, and continued his support of Roosevelt as a progressive in 1912. In 1914 Mr. Adden was a candidate for the Legislature on the progressive ticket.

At Williston, North Dakota, November 28, 1912, he married Miss Carrie Fosse. She was born at Ruthven, Iowa, September 22, 1886, third among the twelve children of Mr. and Mrs. Ole O. Fosse, natives of Norway, who were married in the United States and are farmers at White Earth, North Dakota. Mrs. Adden finished her education in St. Olaf College at Northfield, Minnesota, and had been a teacher for two years when she married. Mr. and Mrs. Adden are the parents of four children: Dorothy F., Harriet May, William Wesley and Constance Margaret.

Quincy Percell McClammy. While he was a cowboy when he came into Montana a quarter of a century ago, and was in the employ of several of the prominent ranch outfits, Mr. McClammy for about fifteen years has been an independent farmer and rancher at Oswego, and his stock interests, his farm home, his family and his other relationships stamp him as one of the prominent men of that community.

Mr. McClammy was born near Pineapple, Alabama, October 20, 1872. In the paternal line he is of Irish stock. His grandfather, John McClammy, was a slave holding planter of Alabama and his wife, it is said, was a member of the Cherokee tribe of Indians in that state. Their sons were William, Mark and Dot. William McClammy, father of the Oswego rancher, was a native of Alabama, served in the Confederate army during the war between the states, and after the war was sheriff of his county. He died about 1876. His wife was Mollie Snowden, daughter of a planter and slave owner. At his death his widow was left with a family of children whose later or present locations identify them as follows: Tod, of El Paso, Texas; Mark, who died in Spokane, Washington; Quincy P.; Bettie, Mrs. Robert Boone, of Imperial Valley, California; and William, of Poplar, Montana.

Soon after the death of her husband Mrs. William McClammy took her family out to Texas and first established a home at Elgin, later moving to Williamson County, near Hutto, where her children grew up. She died there as Mrs. Charles Payne, and by her second marriage had a daughter, Katie, now married and living in Texas. On the death of their mother the McClammy brothers located their little sister Bettie with a family in Elgin, and they then scattered in different directions.

Quincy P. McClammy had no schooling worth mentioning. Even when he was in school playing mumble-the-peg and running horses furnished him a diversion instead of books, and he has always regretted the lack of an education that would have helped him over some of the hard places in later life. From Texas he went north into the Cherokee nation of Indian Territory, his only possessions at that time being a horse and saddle and a few dollars. He hired out to a half-breed Chickasaw, Frank Colbert, the Colbert ranch being at Pauls Valley. Young McClammy remained there six years keeping track of the Colbert cattle. Subsequently he was sent to the Colbert farm near Denison, Texas, and for a time acted as foreman of the negro labor on the plantation. On leaving the Colbert employ he entered a business that was then comparatively new, "bone picking" over the Indian country. It was an industry that engaged hundreds for a time, especially with the disappearance of the buffalo from the plains. Mr. McClammy also gathered up the bones of cattle and horses and even the skulls of Indians. His shipping points were Colbert, Stringtown and McAlister. He was thus engaged for a year, and carried from the enterprise some capital.

His next experiences were at Amarillo, Texas, where he remained enjoying a "good time" with his ranger friends, and when his money ran low his friends staked him to a saddle horse and pack and he made a line for Channing, Texas, on the staked plains, and there joined the VVV outfit and came up over the northern trails with a bunch of their cattle. Leaving that outfit he came across to the "N bar N" outfit on Prairie Elk, one of the outfits of the Home Land and Cattle Company, and thus began his adventures and achievements in Montana in the year 1896.

While on Prairie Elk he met and became a companion of two of the old time cowmen who remain in the Wolf Point locality, John B. Randall and Hank J. Cusker. After two years with the "N bar N" he went to the Sweet Grass Hills, and was employed by the DHS, now known as the Pioneer Cattle Company, owned by Conrad Kohrs. He ranged over the regions of that concern until it closed out its affairs, and about that time he discovered the companion of his life.

December 23, 1906, the wedding occurred which made Quincy P. McClammy and Miss Minnie Knapp man and wife. Mrs. McClammy is one of the native women of the Sioux tribe, a daughter of Daniel Knapp, a prominent pioneer of the Missouri River country and the first merchant of Oswego. Mrs. McClammy was born at Fort Buford, North Dakota, in 1882, attended school at Poplar, and finished her education with a liberal training at Great Falls. To Mr. and Mrs. McClammy were born six children, Pearl Bettie, Abbie, Montana Ore, Mark Benjamin, Lucy and Percella.

After his marriage Mr. McClammy settled down at Oswego and began a career of his own. He had previously gathered a bunch of horses, running them on the range under the brand "Diamond tail walking K" and later on the circle 3 on the jaw and his present brand is D on the right shoulder. Horses and cattle have constituted his stock interests. Since his marriage he has had his home in Oswego, and his residence is one of the conspicuous ones of the town, was designed by Mr. McClammy and built with his money. It is an eight-room bungalow with basement under all, hot air furnace, and all the conveniences and comforts of a modern home. Interesting features of the McClammy home at Oswego are some of the trophies of the chase and his long experience on the range. They include mounted animals, a deer and her fawn, an American eagle, a coyote, a leopard and a squirrel. Mr. McClammy grew up in a democratic state, and cast his first presidential ballot for Mr. Bryan and continues to support the party in national affairs. He is one of the interesting citizens of Oswego, a man of much public spirit, identifies himself with local movements for the improvements, and has always been well satisfied that he cast in his lot with Montana in early life.

Spurgeon E. Paul has had an interesting participation in the development of Sheridan County for several years, both as a lawyer and as a homesteader. His home is at Redstone, and the people of that community have learned to respect highly his abilities and his profession and also his good citizenship.

Mr. Paul was born at Brookville, Illinois, March 14, 1889. His grandfather, Solomon Paul, was probably a native of Germany and spent his early life in Pennsylvania. He married a Miss Walters, and his last years were passed on a farm near Polo, Illinois. His family consisted of two daughters and five sons, all the sons becoming farmers. One of them is Levi W. Paul, who was born in Illinois sixty-three years ago, and is now occupying his son's homestead near Redstone, Montana. He exercised his own privileges as a homesteader at New England in North Dakota, and after making the necessary improvements acquired title to his land and lived in the state several years. Later he returned to Freeport, Illinois, to educate his younger children, and finally followed his son to Montana. He married Sarah E. Miller, who was born in Carroll County, Illinois, where her father, Warner Miller, was a pioneer wagon maker. Warner Miller came West from Pennsylvania, and when he first saw Chicago it was a village clustered around the lake front and the Chicago River. Levi Paul and wife have three children: Spurgeon E.; Mae, wife of James C. Powell, of Portland, Indiana; and Warner, a medical student of the University of Minnesota.

Spurgeon E. Paul grew up on his father's farm, part of his boyhood being spent in Minnesota, where his parents lived near Wheaton. From the public schools he entered the University of Minnesota, completed his law course and was admitted to the Minnesota bar on motion before the Supreme Court. He then returned to Freeport, Illinois, took the bar examination in 1912, and was admitted and tried his first law suits there. In Illinois he was associated in practice with R. J. Carnahan.

Mr. Paul came from Freeport to Montana and was soon enrolled among the lawyers of Sheridan County. His first case was in defense of a neighbor whose claim had been contested, and he secured a favorable verdict for his client at the Land Office trial. Later he himself was made defendant in the courts against the charge of the Government that his claim was Indian land. The Department had previously accepted his filing on the same tract, and in the contention the case was eventually referred to the Secretary of the Interior, who decided that the Indian claim was invalid.

Mr. Paul also took advantage of the opportunity to procure a farm, and entered a half section five miles northwest of Redstone. While proving up he made it his chief object to comply with all the Federal requirements, building his pioneer shelter of boards 10 by 12, and occupying it as a bachelor. He made a serious effort to cultivate his land by proxy, and these efforts were not altogether disappointing. Wheat was harvested, some flax grown, and oats and other feeds matured, showing that with seasonable weather cereals grow as successfully here as elsewhere.

One of Mr. Paul's neighbors and fellow homesteaders was Miss Grace Crossen, whom he made his wife. At their marriage their combined efforts continued a modest development work in that locality until November, 1919, when they abandoned their claims as a place of residence. A feature of his experience on the claim was that Mr. Paul, while still unmarried, made his daily trips on foot to Redstone to his law office, and thus was able to continue his practice and carry on the practical work of his profession.

Mr. Paul has been one of the very earnest and active citizens of his locality. He was one of the first officers of the Redstone Commercial Club, and was president of the Redstone Improvement Association, which among other things was chiefly responsible for the erection of the mammoth livery barn at Redstone, an improvement greatly needed for the accommodation of the country trade tributary to Redstone. For the past four years Mr. Paul has served as United States commissioner. In national politics he is a republican, but partisan ties are not allowed to interfere with his choice in local elections. During the war he gave generously of his time and professional abilities to the promotion of local patriotism, and served as chairman of the local Red Cross one year and as a member of the Legal Advisory Board of Sheridan County, and as a member of the Liberty Loan and War Savings committees. Since locating at Redstone he has served as clerk of the school board.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul were married at Minot, North Dakota, January 10, 1917. Miss Grace Crossen was born near Sparta, Wisconsin, October 31, 1893, youngest of the four children of William Crossen. She acquired a high school education and in 1914 came with her mother to Montana and entered the claim, and while proving up came to know and appreciate the good qualities of the young lawyer at Redstone. Mr. and Mrs. Paul have one son, Levi William, born in November, 1917.

James H. Drake, another of the well known ranchmen of the lower Powder River country, dates his advent to Montana from the spring of 1900,

JAMES H. DRAKE

at which time he accompanied a shipment of Texas cattle from Canon City, Texas, to Moorcroft, Wyoming. This was his maiden trip into this northern cattle region and he became a factor on the "T. A." ranch of George A. Pemberton, a Texas man who spent the vigorous years of his life in the cattle business, and who upon leaving Montana settled in his present home City of Denver.

Mr. Drake worked for Mr. Pemberton "until the last cow was sold," a period of some eight years, during which time he bought some cattle of his own and thus embarked in the business. He was given his incentive to do so by his employer, as the latter encouraged his men who were ambitious to enter the field, and Mr. Drake remained within eight miles of the old Pemberton ranch until 1911. This ranch, it may be noted, was situated just below the mouth of the Little Powder River, and it was on Pilgrim Creek that Mr. Drake started his own operations. He was a squatter there and had access to the whole region, starting with seventy-five head of cattle and driving his marketable stock to Belle Fourche, where he shipped them to the Chicago market. He became a larger grower as time passed, borrowed of his former employer, and bought 200 head more, which he handled at a profit. After selling out he left the Pilgrim locality and invested some of his capital in the ranch which he now owns at the mouth of Black Tail Creek. During his stay here he has accumulated by purchase and by entry of the public domain more than a section of land, having entered his homestead in 1918, and is entering upon the initial work of its improvement. When he came to his present ranch he moved into the small log house built by Dick Standifer, a noted character in this country who met the fate merited by his kind. By additions and extensions to these improvements the home has developed into one of the comfortable ones along the river. Here along the lively waters of the Powder he has continued his interest in cattle and his "YS" brand is one of the familiar ones of the region.

Mr. Drake's efforts at horse raising have met the reward such efforts deserve and these and his cattle have made up the enterprise to which his late years have been devoted. James H. Drake's experience as a "cow puncher" covers a period of more than fifty years. He began it as early as he could ride a pony down in Southern Texas, and worked on the Pecos River for about eight years for the old Texas cowman, M. Half, then spending a year with the Five Wells Company out on the plains, from that employment going to Montana with Mr. Pemberton, as above noted.

Mr. Drake's father, Frank Drake, was a native Texan, born in Hardin County, from whence he moved to Coryell County, where his farm was on Owl Creek, a tributary of the Leon River. Later he went to South Texas and re-entered the cattle business in McMullen County, and still later became a settler of Crockett County and there passed away. He was a Confederate soldier and was wounded in battle in the knee. He took part in the engagement of Bull Run and was in the service until the Confederacy fell with the surrender of General Lee. Mr. Drake was a high Mason, was a Baptist in his religious faith, and in politics was a stanch and undeviating democrat.

The grandfather of James H. Drake was James Drake who, it is believed, was born and reared in New York State. He planted the family in Hardin County, Texas, where he died, and left one son, Frank, and three daughters, Mary, Elizabeth and Evaline, who married, respectively, Alexander, William and Jimsy Franklin, and all spent their lives in Texas. Frank Drake was an unlearned man save for the education which came to him from the pioneer schools of Hardin County. He married for his first wife Susan Danforth, a native of Texas, who died leaving one child, James H., of this notice. For his second wife Frank Drake married Margaret Evetts, who bore him children as follows: Lizzie, the wife of John Young, of El Paso, Texas; Hugh, whose present location is unknown; William, who resides at San Angelo, Texas; Dee, the wife of Max Myers, of El Paso, Texas; Bruce, of Crockett County, Texas; and Millard, of Ozono, that state.

James H. Drake's part as a citizen has been played privately and as a voter his convictions place him in the list of parties as a democrat. He was married first in Texas, to Miss Mary Ramsey, of McMullen County, and they had four children: Edgar, of Arizona; Luther, who met an accidental death while in the train service of a large railroad company; Mary, who is married and lives in Arizona; and Susan. Mr. Drake married December 20, 1910, Mrs. Mary J. Marston, a lady who had come from Leicestershire, England, the place of her birth, two years before. She was born July 22, 1862, a daughter of Thomas Flavell, who married Elizabeth Lovett. Mr. Flavell was a farmer and a great huntsman, hunted for a half century, following his hounds, and was a noted cross-country rider. His family was composed of eight children who lived to grow to maturity, namely: Annie, who married Thomas Stevens and spent her life in the City of London so far as is known; Eleanor, who married Thomas Sewell and lives at Cheltenham, England; Lucy, who married Fred East and died in London; Mrs. Drake, of this notice; Lillie, who married John Crofts, of Alsager, near Stoke-on-Trent, England; Joseph, a farmer near Upingham, England; Kate, the wife of W. G. Payne, of Miles City, Montana; and Thomas, who is in Australia. Mrs. Drake died January 2, 1921.

Peter Hexom has been a factor in the commercial affairs of Northeastern Montana from a date prior to the opening of the railroad route which has had so much to do with the development and growth of population in what is now Sheridan and adjoining counties. Mr. Hexom is a resident of Flaxville and manager of the Flaxville Co-operative Company.

He was born on his father's farm near Waukon, Alamakee County, Iowa, March 25, 1883. His father, David D. Hexom, a retired farmer living at Decorah, Iowa, was born at Toten, Norway, in 1843, came to the United States in the Civil war period, and has spent all the rest of his life in the vicinity of Decorah. A tailor by trade, he never established himself in a shop after coming to this country, but did an itinerant business, much after the fashion of old country tailors, going from home to home and sewing and making up clothing. Without any knowledge of farming he invested a modest capital in land, and his success as an agriculturist was phenomenal for a man who started as he did. As soon as the law permitted he acquired American citizenship, identifying himself with the republican party. He filled some local offices while living in the country, and has always been a consistent Lutheran in religion. He married Augusta Johnson, who was born in Alamakee County, Iowa, a daughter of Carl Johnson, who settled there on coming from Norway. David D. Hexom and wife had the following children: Carl, a farmer on the old Iowa homestead; Emma, wife of A. G. Westby, of Winnesheik

County, Iowa; Dr. John D., of Decorah; Mrs. Amanda Johnson, of Flaxville, Montana; Peter; Dora, wife of Harry Thompson, of Flaxville; Helmer, a farmer in Iowa; and Minnie, Clara and Wilhelm.

Peter Hexom had some practical experience on an Iowa farm, attended country schools and finished his education in a business college at Decorah. He was part of the parental establishment until past his majority, and had two brief experiences in the Dakotas before he came to the Northwest to stay. At Souris, North Dakota, he worked as a farm hand and was also employed in a local elevator, first as a helper and then as elevator manager. He exercised his homestead rights in Williams County, North Dakota, and went through a rather long process of acquiring title to his land by residence and improvement. He also had some other interests while there. After leaving his claim he returned to Souris, and from that state moved to Montana.

His first location was at old Orville, near the present site of Flaxville. He was a merchant there as a silent partner in the firm of Kirkeby and Rafshol, and continued connection with that firm when the railroad came through, the store then being moved to Flaxville. In 1919 the business was sold to the Flaxville Co-operative Company, and Mr. Hexom has since been manager of that concern.

Mr. Hexom is one of the liberal and public spirited citizens of his community. He is a republican in politics and has served as precinct committeeman. He voted for Mr. Taft in 1908, but in 1916, like thousands of other republicans, supported Mr. Wilson's candidacy. Fraternally he is a past grand in Flaxville Lodge of Odd Fellows.

At Flaxville, December 16, 1914, Mr. Hexom married Miss Nettie Anderson, who was born in Minnesota in September, 1895, a daughter of Andrew and Anna (Urdahl) Anderson, natives of Norway. The Anderson family moved to Montana from Columbus, North Dakota, in 1912. Mrs. Hexom, one of five surviving children, acquired her education at Columbus and in Aauker's Business College at Grand Forks, North Dakota. Mr. and Mrs. Hexom have three children: Frances, Adolph and Philip.

Thomas R. Jones, who is serving his second term of capable administration of his duties as register of the United States Land Office at Glasgow, has been a resident of Montana for over thirty years, and this was his first and only public office. He is a veteran railroad man, and when he left the Great Northern to enter the Land Office at Glasgow he was one of the oldest locomotive engineers in the service of the company.

Mr. Jones is a western man by choice and inclination. He grew up in the East, but obeyed that impulse which comes to nearly every normal and high-minded youth, to seek life's opportunities in a country comparatively new and where problems are to be solved and difficulties overcome. He was born at Steuben in Oneida County, New York, April 9, 1864. His grandparents were John and Margaret (Hughes) Jones, both natives of Wales and early settlers in New York State. Of their eight children the only one now living is John J. Jones, who was born in Oneida County, New York, and has reached the venerable age of ninety-two. He acquired a common school education, spent his active life as a farmer, and in early manhood volunteered for Civil war service but was rejected owing to a crushed foot. His life has been one of honorable industry and without pretense or seeking the distractions of public office. He has always been a democrat, and is about the only member of his party in his home Town of Westmoreland, New York. John J. Jones married Ruth Smith, who is also still alive at the age of ninety. She is of Revolutionary stock, daughter of Benjamin and Ellen (Griffith) Smith. Her father's uncle, George Smith, was a Revolutionary soldier, enlisting at Palentine Bridge, New York, and was with General Herkimer at the historic battle of Oriskany, the battlefield being marked by a monument standing near the main line of the New York Central between Rome and Utica, New York. Ruth Smith was mother to a large family of children before she had children of her own, and from girlhood her life has been one of service. She was one of fifteen children herself, and after her uncle was killed as a Mexican war soldier her father brought twelve of his brother's children into his home, and she discharged most of the responsibilities of rearing them as well as looking after her younger brothers and sisters. John J. Jones and wife, who have been Methodists in religious affiliation, were the parents of the following children: Melvina, who died unmarried; Margaret, widow of Albert Carroll, of New York City; Thomas R.; Gurney, of Utica, New York; and Walter, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Thomas R. Jones grew up on the large farm of his parents and lived at home to the age of nineteen. He finished his education in the Union High School at Holland Patent, New York, and when he left the scenes of his home locality he came out to Minnesota and went to work as a fireman on the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba branch of the Great Northern Railway. After three years he was promoted to engineer, and was in the service of the company in that capacity during the construction of the Great Northern into Montana. He was in charge of an engine hauling material from Minot to Butte, and from 1892 until 1913 was a passenger engineer, running on the Montana division, and in his experience covered practically all the lines of the system in this state. Beginning his work for the company in 1881, he was on duty almost consecutively for thirty-two years, the only important interruptions being his confinement in hospital with a broken leg as the result of a wreck, and about eight months on leave.

During an active service of nearly a third of a century Mr. Jones naturally had various experiences and hazards, but one of the most interesting to the people of Montana was the train robbery pulled off by "Kid" Curry July 4, 1903, just east of Wagner, Montana. Mr. Jones was engineer of the train. Some miles before reaching that point a bandit came over the tender, ordering the engineer to stop at a certain point, and on reaching there two other men came out from under a bridge, and a fusilade of shots were sent down the side of the train, wounding two passengers and a brakeman. The engine crew were marched back to the express car, the messenger was brought out, and the safe was blown open with dynamite and $80,000 taken.

Mr. Jones was appointed registrar of the Glasgow Land Office in 1913 as successor to Truman M. Patten, beginning his duties on the first of August. He was reappointed for his present term August 1, 1917. He cast his first presidential ballot for Grover Cleveland at St. Vincent, Minnesota, and has never deviated from the party faith thus established. At Glasgow May 1, 1902, he married Miss Maude Hawthorne, the oldest of the four children of Mr. and Mrs. William Hawthorne. Mrs. Jones was born at Berry Island, Canada, November 17, 1884, and came to Montana from Jamestown, North Dakota.

Mr. Jones is a past master of North Star Lodge No. 46, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Glasgow, having served two terms in that office.

Truman M. Patten is a civil engineer whose professional experience covers more than thirty years. He was an engineer on the survey and construction of several of the railroads of the Northwest, and for a quarter of a century has been identified with Valley County, Montana, where he has practiced his profession, served six years as the first registrar of the Glasgow Land Office and is also a former county treasurer.

Mr. Patten comes of an old Maine State family and was born at Bangor May 11, 1861. His grandfather, William Patten, a native of Maine, was a farmer and married Abigail Whitney. They were the parents of fourteen children, and of the eight sons several were soldiers in the Civil war. Capt. William Patten, father of the Montana engineer, was born in the vicinity of Bangor and spent his active life as a farmer in Penobscot County. He was always interested in local politics as a democrat and late in life became affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was born in 1831 and died at the age of eighty-six. Captain Patten married Emeline Curtis, who died at the age of fifty-one. Her parents were Ebenezer and Sarah (Dingley) Curtis. The latter was a relative of Nelson Dingley, author of the Dingley Pass Bill. Captain Patten and wife were the parents of three children: Florence, who married Edgar Shaw and died in Maine; Truman M.; and Edmund P., of Bangor.

Truman M. Patten grew up on his father's farm, was well educated in local schools, and as a training for his life work studied engineering in the University of Maine, graduating in June, 1883, at the age of twenty-two.

At that time the best opportunities for a civil engineer were in the West, where many new lines of railway were being projected. His first service was as a transit man with the Soo Line in the preliminary survey between Minneapolis and Fargo and from Escanaba to Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan. He also did some of the preliminary work on the Midland Pacific Railway, though that road was never built, and was resident engineer on the construction of the Yankton and Norfolk Railway. Beginning in 1890 Mr. Patten's headquarters were at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, and from that city he came to Montana in 1896 and established his office at Glasgow. For about a decade following he gave his professional service to land surveying, irrigation and reservoir work, surveying for private irrigation systems for ranchers and farmers along the Milk River and over Valley County, which then included all the territory from six miles west of Malta to the North Dakota line.

The Glasgow Land Office was opened in 1897, and as a man of admirable qualifications Mr. Patten was selected for the office of register, beginning his duties in June, 1907. He served as first term and half of the second four-year term and was succeeded by the democratic incumbent. Upon him devolved the responsibility of opening the system of records and acting as custodian of all transactions affecting public lands in the region. The district at that time embraced all the territory east of the Dakota line, south to the Missouri River and as far west as Havre.

Leaving the office in 1913, Mr. Patten resumed his profession, and in 1914 was elected county treasurer of Valley County, as successor of John C. Duncan. He served two terms, four years, and since leaving the office of treasurer in March, 1919, has devoted his time to his profession and also performs the duty of commissioner of streets in the City of Glasgow.

Mr. Patten also has a legislative record, having been elected in 1904 and again in 1906 as a member of the House in the Ninth and Tenth General Assemblies of Montana. He served under Speakers Willis Hedges and Ernest King, and his service was aimed for the general good of the state. He helped elect both Senators Carter and Dixon, and became well acquainted with the party leaders of the state. He has also served as a delegate in several republican state conventions, and began his active republican affiliation when he voted for James G. Blaine in 1884. He is a charter member of the Glasgow Commercial Club, is a Knight Templar Mason and affiliated with Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Helena.

At Newport, Maine, March 22, 1893, Mr. Patten married Miss Mary E. Whitney, of an old and prominent Maine family, and daughter of John F. and Victoria (Piper) Whitney. Mrs. Patten graduated from a high school in Exeter, New Hampshire, and for several years was a teacher in the schools of her native state. She was the oldest child of her parents, and her brother George C. Whitney is a resident of Malta, Montana, and her sister Miss Anna V. lives in Seattle, Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Patten have a son, Wendell W.

Charles F. Turner. A better known citizen in Valley County it would be difficult to find than Charles F. Turner, the present county treasurer. For a number of years he was a traveling salesman all over this northwestern country. He also did his share of local development as a homesteader, and built the first frame shack in township 26, range 40 of Valley County.

Mr. Turner, who has found the Northwest an interesting theater of his activities and experiences for over twenty years, was born at Hartsgrove, Ashtabula County, Ohio, November 17, 1862. His family went to the old Ohio Western Reserve from the vicinity of Windsor, Connecticut. His father, John Turner, died during the Civil war, in 1863, while foreman in the Government shops at Chattanooga, Tennessee. The mother of the Valley County treasurer was Elizabeth Hurlbert Grant. She was born at Ashtabula. Her father had brought his family and possessions from Buffalo, New York, on a row boat which he paddled along the shores of Lake Erie. He located on the site of the famous Ashtabula bridge disaster of 1876, when P. P. Bliss and hundreds of others lost their lives in a train wreck. Elizabeth Grant was liberally educated and was a teacher when a young woman. She was a Methodist and very outspoken in her abolition sentiments. She expressed her feelings on slavery in open church, and was practically turned out of the congregation and in the very county where Benjamin Wade and Joshua Giddings, the great anti-slavery advocates, lived. She outlived the humiliation and disgrace of this act, as, in the words of her son Charles, "some folks now living will outlive the disgrace of being a pioneer in the political reform work of the modern generation." John Turner and wife had twelve children, Charles F. being the youngest. His mother was forty-six years of age when he was born. Eight of these children reached mature years, and the five now living are: Orrin, of Hartsgrove, Ohio; Eugene, who was a pioneer settler at Fargo, North Dakota, saw the town grow up, burn down and grow up again, and is now living with his sister, Mrs. Belle McLain, at Geneva, Ohio; Florence, widow of N. C. Morgan, who was prominent for many years in the official life of Fargo during territorial days, and she is now matron of the Fargo City Hospital; and Charles F.

Charles F. Turner grew up in Ashtabula county, attended the public schools and also the noted center of education known as the Grand River Institute at Austinburg. At the age of fourteen he was working as a clerk in a store at Austinburg. Having acquired a thorough business training, at the age of twenty-three he became a traveling salesman for the L. D. Mix Company, a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company. He sold oil in Buffalo, then over the western part of New York State, and on leaving that concern became traveling representative selling the goods of a pant and overall house at Erie, Pennsylvania, through Ohio and southern Michigan. That was his business for two years.

At the ontbreak of the Spanish-American war in 1898 Mr. Turner enlisted at Geneva, Ohio, in Company E of the 5th Ohio Volunteers. This regiment rendezvoused at Columbus, went to Tampa, Florida, and was scheduled as the second regiment to cross into Cuba. The colonel commanding the regiment was responsible for its failure to go over, and as a result of his mismanagement the troops remained at Tampa until the close of the war. Mr. Turner was mustered out as a private in the ranks at Cleveland.

It was after this military experience that Mr. Turner sought a new field in the west and coming out to North Dakota established a home at Fargo. There he was in the land business with Colonel Morton for a time and later with W. A. Scott. He then resumed work as a traveling salesman, selling hardware for the Hall-Robertson Hardware Company of Fargo. He was with that company five years and for a similar time was with the Simmons Hardware Company at St. Louis. For the Hall-Robertson people he established and built up a large business over the territory around Minot, where he had his home and headquarters for three years. He continued selling hardware after he came to Montana until he left the road in response to a demand to become a candidate for county treasurer.

Mr. Turner came to Montana July 4, 1909, and at once undertook the improvement of his claim. He acquired title, and has made his half section into a valuable farm, now operated by tenants. Two hundred acres are under the plow and other improvements include a four-room cottage, shelters for stock, and the entire farm is fenced.

Mr. Turner was elected county treasurer of Valley County in 1918, succeeding Truman M. Patten. He was elected on the democratic ticket. In politics he has been a man of progressive views and has worked with the party which he felt most nearly expressed his individual sentiments. His first vote was cast for McKinley as governor of Ohio. He declined to support McKinley for president because of the results of the St. Louis convention and the class that ruled the republican party at that time.

At Geneva, Ohio, Mr. Turner married for his first wife Miss Letitia Knapp. She was the mother of the following children: Winona, wife of Charles Bristol, of Fargo, North Dakota; Ella May, wife of Ralph V. Russell, a farmer near the Turner farm in Valley County; Ethel Virginia, wife of James Palmer, of Fargo; and Laura, wife of Dr. Paul Taylor, of Butler, Pennsylvania. Mr. Turner married for his present wife Sarah Henrietta Propp, a native of Minnesota and a daughter of Lewis Propp, now of Seattle, Washington.

Albert M. Stevenson. As there are few white men still living whose residence began on the Crow Reservation at an earlier date than Albert M. Stevenson, so likewise there are perhaps none whose memory of important affairs and developments on the reservation surpasses his. He was a witness and actor in the last outbreak of the Crow Indians, was an early range rider, for many years associated with the mercantile business both under the government and through his own initiative, and still takes an active and interested part in the affairs of Lodgegrass, his home town.

Mr. Stevenson was born in the university city of Ann Arbor, Michigan, October 4, 1866. His father, Dr. Samuel Stevenson, was a native of Canada, was educated in medicine at Ann Arbor, and afterwards removed to the southern line of Michigan and practiced at Morenci from 1862 until his death in 1912 when about eighty-three years of age. Doctor Stevenson married Sarah Babcock, a native of Ann Arbor. Her father Marvin Babcock in his time was well known for his scholarship, was a noted skeptic, and a lecturer on the subject of infidelity. The Stevensons and Babcocks were English, and the Babcocks were for many generations residents of New York State. A brother of Mrs. Dr. Stevenson was C. T. Babcock, prominent in the history of the Crow Indian Reservation of Montana, where he was the original post trader. Doctor and Mrs. Stephenson had three children: George B., who came out to Montana about three years before his brother Albert, was a clerk in the Babcock Indian store, but a few years later became a rancher near Red Lodge and subsequently removed to Canada and died in the Province of Alberta. The two younger children were Albert M. and Alberta M., the latter the wife of Edward Clark of Morenci, Michigan.

Albert M. Stevenson grew up at Morenci, attended public schools and the St. John High School. Before he had reached his majority he had become restless and discontented with the life of the placid country community in Michigan, and when he left home it was without the consent of his parents. The influence that drew him to Montana was the presence here of his uncle Mr. Babcock and his brother George Stevenson. He did not inform his parents of his address until he was located on the Crow Reservation.

Mr. Stevenson reached the Crow Agency April 1, 1887, and has lived here for a third of a century. He was given employment by C. T. Babcock, and a few months later he was in the midst of the climax of the difficulties when the last outbreak of the Crow Indians occurred. The Indians, says Mr. Stevenson, had been annoyed by the loss of stock at the hands of the Pegan Indians. They threatened to retaliate by leaving the reservation and stealing some horses from their enemies and otherwise punishing them. Mr. Williams, the southern agent of the Crows, forbade their leaving the reservation, some of the warriors disobeyed, stole some of the stock and killed two of the squaws of the Pegans. It was the threatened arrest of the warriors by the agent that brought affairs to a climax. Members of the tribe began preparations for a battle that would wipe out the agent, whites and all other intruders. Suspicion was aroused because of the sudden demand for cartridges at the post store. Albert Stevenson was waiting on the line of braves in the store, accepting the silver money of the Indians for cartridges. His brother was standing behind the counter loading his own rifle, and quickly realizing the meaning of the purchases he swept all the cartridges on the counter off behind it and ordered the Indians to file outside. When they were out the store doors were barricaded with barrels of sugar, and all was put in readiness for the siege. The Crows at once began the attack on the store firing

A. M. Stimson

several shots, though no one was hit. Albert Stevenson suddenly realized that ten thousand cartridges were stored in the barn within plain view of the red men. He volunteered to leave the store and go to the barn. The Indians grabbed him as soon as he dropped from a window to the ground, but he explained that he was going out to feed the horses. The Indians were distracted by something going on at the agent's office and all ran in that direction. Reaching the barn Mr. Stevenson poured several sacks of oats over the cartridges hiding them completely, and they laid there for several weeks unmolested. Later in the week a party of soldiers arrived, and a brief battle was fought just behind where the Indian schools stand. A few were killed by the gatling gun, and the rest gave up the fight. Some of the leaders of the insurrection were rounded up and sent to Leavenworth as punishment, and a few became so obstreperous that they were sent on south to Florida where they served their time. Finally all were released and returned home and it is believed that all have now disappeared except "Knows his Coos."

After a few years Mr. Stevenson left the store and engaged in range riding on the reservation. Among the several cattle outfits then doing business there were the Ox Yoke, the Quarter Circle Oz, P. B. Wear of Chicago, the 7 bar 7 of Paul McCormick of Billings, the I D, the Crow Indian brand, and during the few years he was on the range Mr. Stevenson was employed by several of these concerns.

His next venture was to purchase the stock of W. H. Simonds and engage in merchandising at Lodgegrass. Later he bought the business of George H. Pease, combining the stocks, and thus continued on a large and profitable scale of business since 1902. He has outlived any other white man in business in this place, and only three or four men on the reservation have had a longer residence, those around Lodgegrass who have been here longer being Major Pease, Barney Prevo and George P. Deputee.

For nine years Mr. Stevenson was Indian trader under permit from the Government. At the end of that time he bought forty acres, established his business on the land, erecting a store, and has since sold goods without a Government license. His brick store was built in 1911. The tract he purchased has been platted, and from its lots he has donated for church and school sites. He has been a member of the school district board. He established the first electric light plant in the town, and continued the service until his dynamo became too small for the purpose. He has also been interested in the livestock industry, with ranch holdings adjacent to Lodgegrass. His cattle and horses are run under the brand "Quarter Circle VT" and "A bar Y." He has sent shipments of stock to market both at Omaha and Chicago.

Mr. Stevenson is a director of the First National Bank of Lodgegrass, being one of the charter members of the bank. He is a stockholder in the Hardin State Bank and the Yellowstone Packing Company of Billings. During the World war he was postmaster of Lodgegrass and assumed many responsibilities for keeping up the patriotic record of his home community, helping sell bonds and other government securities.

At Billings, Montana, November 7, 1898, Mr. Stevenson married Miss Hester McKinley. She was born near Red Cloud, Nebraska, October 21, 1878, daughter of Oliver P. and Nancy Jane (Bennett) McKinley. She was educated at Pana, Illinois, and came to Montana in 1896. Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson have two children, Samuel M. and Marjorie. Samuel, who spent a year in the Bozeman Agricultural College, is a farmer near Lodgegrass, married Miss Rena Benbrook. Marjorie completed her high school education at Sheridan and also attended a business college at Fremont, Nebraska.

Judge Henry Cleveland Hall, judge of the Seventeenth Judicial District of Montana, is a native son of Montana, having been born at Butte October 13, 1892, a son of John Henry Hall. His paternal grandparents, natives of the North of Ireland, came to America at an early day, locating at Toronto, Canada. They had three sons and two daughters.

John Henry Hall was born at Toronto, Canada, and when he was fifteen years old began to be self-supporting, at that early age entering the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company. While still little more than a youth he came to the United States, and entering the service of the Great Northern Railroad Company, he was one of its first passenger conductors, and remained with this road as long as he was a railroad man. In the early nineties he left the railroad service, located at Great Falls, Montana, and embarked in the real estate business, which he conducted very profitably. In 1909 Governor Edwin L. Norris appointed Mr. Hall deputy state game warden, and he held that office until he was appointed state commissioner of agriculture and labor, and in that connection made such an enviable record that he was elected a member of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners, taking charge of his duties in January, 1913, and retiring in January, 1919. During a portion of the time he was on the Board of Commissioners and he was its chairman. In politics he was a democrat and always took a very active part in local and state affairs. Well known in Masonry, he was past eminent commander of the Montana State Grand Commandery, and past potentate of Algeria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Mr. Hall was married to Marie Antoinette Cleveland, a daughter of John Cleveland, of Wisconsin. Mrs. Hall was born at Columbus, Wisconsin, and survives her husband, being now a resident of Montana. Mr. and Mrs. Hall had two children: Judge Hall, and a daughter, Doris Antoinette. John Henry Hall died in Portland, Oregon, August 12, 1919, when fifty-six years old, and during his brief span of life accomplished much and at his death was probably one of the best known men in Montana.

Judge Hall was reared at Great Falls, Montana, and attended its schools and the Helena High School, and after being graduated from the latter he matriculated in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, from which he was graduated in 1914 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Immediately thereafter he formed a partnership with Messrs. Norris and Hurd at Havre, Montana, under the caption of Norris, Hurd & Hall, and was in charge of the Havre office. On September 6, 1919, he was appointed to the bench of the Seventeenth Judicial District by Governor Stewart, succeeding Judge Hurley, and is the youngest jurist of Montana. On September 13, 1919, following his appointment, Judge Hall established his home at Glasgow, and heard his first case in this city.

Judge Hall is a veteran of the great war, having entered the army August 14, 1918, and was trained at Fort Missoula, Fort Worden, Washington, and at Pennfield, Texas. He was in the Coast Artillery, and reached France the day the armistice was signed, November 11, 1918. Judge Hall was discharged from the service at Fort Logan, near Denver, Colorado, January 25, 1919. He is one of the organizers of Havre Post, American Legion, and also of the one at Glasgow.

On May 10, 1919, Judge Hall was united in marriage at Great Falls, Montana, to Miss Georgie Coleman, a daughter of George Coleman, who came to Montana from Missouri. Mrs. Hall was born at Memphis, Missouri, August 20, 1895. Her mother bore the maiden name of Frances Broadwater, and she belongs to the same family as the pioneer Broadwaters of Montana. Mr. and Mrs. Coleman had two daughters born to them: Mrs. Hall and Miss Martha Coleman. Like his honored father, Judge Hall is a democrat, and he cast his first presidential vote for Woodrow Wilson. He is a Master Mason.

Presley L. Herring is now serving his second term as postmaster of Glasgow. While this is his only public office and he has never sought leadership in political affairs, Mr. Herring is widely known over this section of the state as a very successful farmer and rancher, and has given the patrons of the postoffice of Glasgow a complete measure of satisfaction and service.

Mr. Herring, whose operations as a cattleman began in Montana about eighteen years ago, had a wide experience in that industry in the South before coming to Montana. He was born at Peoria, Hill County, Texas, January 9, 1863. His grandfather, John Herring, was a native of England, came to this country early in the nineteenth century, and was descended from a Herring whose family originated in a German province. John Herring was a farmer and lived for a number of years in Peoria County, Illinois. Jesse L. Herring, father of the Montana postmaster, moved overland from Peoria, Illinois, to Texas some years before the beginning of the war between the states. He was one of the first settlers in that portion of Hill County where the village of Peoria was established. When the war came on he entered the Confederate Army, but otherwise spent his active career as a farmer. He died in the spring of 1885, at the age of sixty-seven. He had a large family, the children of his first marriage being: Will, who spent his life in Hill County; Cornelius T., a prominent oil mill operator, land owner and banker in the Panhandle country of Texas at Amarillo; John, who died at Blanco, Texas; Emerson, a Texas farmer; "Doc," who died in Greer County, Oklahoma; F. E. (El), of Oklahoma City. At Peoria, Texas, Jesse L. Herring married for his second wife Martha J. Webb, who was born in Mississippi, daughter of Presley Webb, a farmer and an early Texas settler. Mrs. Martha Herring is now living at Pyote, Texas, at the age of eighty-seven. Her children were: Sarah; Mrs. Frank Green, of Lodi, California; Presley L.; George O., of Grand Falls, Texas; Euna, wife of Sam T. Wilkes, of Powell, Texas; Thomas J., of Hillsboro; Lottie, wife of James Armstrong, of Grand Falls; James, still living in Texas; Pet M., a farmer at Pyote, Texas; and Lillie, wife of N. C. Young, of Marshall, Texas.

Presley L. Herring grew up in a rural district of Texas, attended the local schools, and left the old home at the age of sixteen, spending his first year as a wage worker. About that time he began riding the range, and he hardly remembers a time when he was not perfectly at home in the saddle. The following winter he spent with his brother C. T., going to East Texas and Arkansas, buying cattle, and after collecting them driving to Fort Worth and holding them on the range until sale. This expedition was repeated yearly until 1884, their purchases being made largely in Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, with Fort Worth as the ultimate market.

In the spring of 1884 Presley L. Herring drove a herd of cattle across the Indiana Territory to Caldwell, Kansas, for sale, delivering them in November. With his outfit of horses and wagons he moved into Western Indiana Territory on the north fork of Red River, establishing a camp near where Navajo now is. For the following ten years he and his brother Cornelius T. carried on an extensive business as cattle men. In the spring of 1894 Mr. Herring moved toward Woodward County, Oklahoma, establishing a ranch near old Fort Supply. In February, 1897, going to Memphis, Tennessee, he bought up about 25,000 head of cattle, about 15,000 of which he took to the Kaw Nation in Northeastern Oklahoma. Here the Texas fever struck the herd and in three weeks 1,900 head had died. In the fall the larger part of the cattle were shipped to Englewood, Kansas, and the remainder the next spring, and Presley Herring drove about 7,000 head to Coolidge, Kansas, where he made his headquarters, running his stock on the Arkansas River along the Colorado and Kansas line.

In order to secure more range, since the public domain of Western Kansas was being rapidly divided up among settlers, Mr. Herring came into Montana in 1902 and located his ranch headquarters near old Kismet on the Musselshell River. He continued handling cattle there until the spring of 1906, when he made the final disposition of his holdings as a range stockman. He had brought in his first consignment of cattle in 1901, and the following year the remainder of 12,000 head. These were kept on the grass until 1904, before the first shipment was made. Prices were exceedingly low in the early years of the century, and his experience furnishes a vivid contrast to modern war time prices. A shipment of 5,000 head sent out to market in 1904 netted him between $29 and $30 a head. In 1905, 4,000 head went to market, averaging a little over $31 apiece. The final shipment, cleaning up his herd, in 1906, brought about $50 a head. In the meantime, after the final checking up was made, it was discovered that about 1,800 head of the "lazy S" brand had disappeared and could not be accounted for.

On leaving the stock business as a range man Mr. Herring entered a homestead two miles south of Glasgow, in the Milk River Valley, in 1905. For seven years he and his family lived on the farm and ranch, and enjoyed the comforts of a good country home, a seven-room frame house with waterworks. While there Mr. Herring did much to develop agriculture, believing in the fertility of the soil, and his experiences demonstrated the possibilities of crop growing. His best wheat yield was from thirty to thirty-five bushels per acre, his oat crop was equally promising, and an experiment with potato planting yielded approximately 400 bushels to the acre. Still more remarkable was his corn yield. A measured acre of ground yielded more than 100 bushels of squaw corn. Around his home he developed a tract of half a section to an alfalfa farm. The second crop grown on his land had alfalfa seeded in the ground, and that great legume proved its worth, and the farm is now practically a hay farm.

During these years Mr. Herring also carried on a business as a horse dealer, shipping his stock to railroad and ditch contractors in this country and Canada. While the Herring residence is in Glasgow in winter it is on the farm in summer, where the children have a better environment and learn the lessons of industry. Mr. Herring was brought up in a democratic home, cast his first presidential vote for Mr. Bryan at Englewood, Kansas, though, as already stated, he was never burdened with the cares of office until his appointment as postmaster of Glasgow in 1915. He succeeded Mrs. Mary L. Bohnard, and was reappointed for his second term in August, 1919. His term has covered a busy time in postal affairs, involving many extraordinary items of finance for the Government.

At Henderson, Tennessee, April 25, 1897, Mr. Herring married Miss Carrie Baynham. She was born December 3, 1873, at Lafayette, Kentucky, a daughter of Alexander and Martha J. (Rossiter) Baynham. Mr. and Mrs. Herring have two children. The daughter, Carrye Neal, is a student in the Ward-Belmont Seminary, one of the leading woman's colleges in the South, at Nashville, Tennessee. The son, Charles Thomas, popularly known among his mates as "Tom," is in the Glasgow High School.

Curtis W. Powell, sheriff of Valley County, came to Montana a year or so before statehood, as a cowboy was associated with many of the strong and reckless men of the ranch and range period, has been in business for himself as a rancher, freighter and merchant, and his character is identified with many of the fine qualities which the people of Montana admire and respect.

Mr. Powell has spent most of his life on the frontier of the Northwest, and his father was a man of many adventures and experiences in the country. He was born in Scott County, Iowa, December 12, 1867. His father, William Powell, was a native of England, and at the age of three years was brought to the United States by his parents, Frank and Amanda (Reece) Powell. Frank Powell took up a homestead in Scott County, Iowa, and subsequently became a California forty-niner. He was in the placer mines for several years, and returned to Cleveland, Ohio, with a "good stake." He spent his last years as a farmer in Scott County, Iowa.

William Powell, third child of his parents, acquired a limited education, but had the native intelligence and the resourcefulness to carry on any business successfully in which he engaged. One of his first experiences of early manhood was his enlistment for service in the Civil war. He joined Company G of the Fourteenth Iowa Infantry, was under General Butler at New Orleans, in the battle of Pittsburg Landing at Shiloh, was taken prisoner in Alabama, and spent eighty-six days of trial and suffering in Andersonville prison. After his exchange he returned home, but three months later again entered the army as a substitute for Charles Pinneo, and was on duty until the close, coming out with the rank of sergeant. Though in many battles he was never wounded. He left his business as an Iowa farmer and sought the opportunities of the Far West, becoming a bull team freighter in Wyoming as early as 1878. He operated five outfits, each consisting of five wagons and with from eighteen to twenty-five yoke of cattle to the string. He freighted from Fort Cheyenne to Fort Laramie and Fort Fetterman and to Running Water north of Cheyenne, and in 1880 moved his family out to Cheyenne. After about 1885 he engaged in ranching at Running Water, now Lusk, Wyoming. His tastes and inclinations always kept him on the frontier of civilization. Finally he joined a party of adventurers bound for Alaska, that being two years before the discovery of gold in the Klondike. He did prospecting and mining in the Far North, and was in Dawson City and one of the first men to go to Nome after the gold discoveries there. For a number of years he spent his winters at Long Beach, California, and returned to his mining business every spring. He and a partner sold their mining property in the North for $120,000, but evidently money was not the goal of his ambition, since he continued mining as a fascinating game, and had expended nearly all his fortune before he died. He passed away at Skagway, October 9, 1911, when almost seventy-one years of age, and was buried in that city of the Far North. William Powell married Pauline Culbertson, who was born in Pennsylvania, a daughter of Hiram and Virginia (Scott) Culbertson, and she is now living at Long Beach, California. Her children were: Curtis W.; Lena, wife of George J. Dunn, of Salt Lake, Utah; and Bertha, wife of George Highley, of Edgemont, South Dakota.

Curtis W. Powell was reared in Wyoming from the age of thirteen. He was presented with ideal opportunities for a liberal education, but was not disposed to take advantage of them, and had only a common school training. On his father's ranch he was made acquainted with the work of a cowboy, and when he left home in 1885 he went to work for John Kendrick, now United States senator from Wyoming, and then foreman of the "77" ranch, sixteen miles west of Lusk. After a year there he joined the Converse Cattle Company, going on the "OW" ranch under Jerry Drummond as foreman, and continued in that locality, about sixteen miles north of Lusk, until the fall of 1887.

Soon afterward Mr. Powell came into Montana and earned his first dollar in the state at common labor, hauling cordwood and banking it on the Missouri for steamboats. His employer was "Uncle" Bill Williams, and his work was done at the mouth of the Musselshell River. About May 15, 1888, he entered the service of the Pioneer Cattle Company, one of the old livestock concerns of the state, owned by the venerable Conrad Kohrs, now of Helena. While with the Pioneer Company Mr. Powell became acquainted with a number of men who were real characters of that early day. Among them were the Curry brothers, one of whom, "Kid," later became a train robber; John R. Smith, foreman, a man of wide reputation in the ranching life of the Northwest at that time; Lem Branson, now hotel proprietor at Nashua; Bill Coyle and Ben Rogers, the latter now an old man but still ranching on Squaw Creek south of Malta; Horace Brewster, a "packer" in Glacier Park, Montana; Jim Thornhill, a close friend of Kid Curry, but a good citizen and still in the stock business at Globe, Arizona; Sam Moore, known among his pals as "Hurricane Bill," a name descriptive of his wild, reckless disposition, but ever a good citizen and a man of good intentions, who recently died at Lumpkin, Georgia, as a cotton planter. These and others frequently rendezvoused for their periods of gayety at Malta, which was tributary to the headquarters of the company, but contained nothing but a stock yard, a store and saloon and an apology for a hotel, whose proprietor was Jim Hyatt. These boys all became identified with the Pioneer Company about the same time, and most of their names are only memories now cherished by such permanent citizens as Mr. Powell.

The latter remained with the Pioneer Company from the spring of 1888 until the spring of 1893. While with them he shipped the first car of stock over the Great Northern, six miles east of Malta at what was then Bodoin but now Streeter Siding. Leaving the range in the spring of 1893, he and Bill Reeves engaged in the saloon business at Malta and at the same time ran a bunch of cattle on the range. Mr. Powell was at Malta until the spring of 1895. He married while there and soon afterward went to Landusky and continued in the liquor business and as a cattle man. After disposing of his saloon he took up freighting, hauling ore from Landusky to Chinook with two string teams, one of ten horses and the other of twelve horses. That business, continued for about three years, brought him some profits, and when he sold his outfit he opened a general store at Landusky and for two years was a merchant. Returning to Malta in 1900, he took up a ranch, and combined horse and cattle raising with some farming.

That region was then in Valley County, which extended some six miles west of Malta to the North Dakota line. On January 1, 1905, Mr. Powell was appointed deputy sheriff under Sheriff Griffith, now of Scobey. He continued to look after his ranching interests during his two years as deputy. In 1908 he became republican nominee for sheriff of Valley County, but was defeated in the election. His home and headquarters were on the ranch until the fall of 1910, and on the 1st of January of the following year he moved to Glasgow and served during 1911-12 as under-sheriff with Sheriff Stephens. On returning to Malta he engaged in the livery business, and in 1914 was again in politics as republican candidate for sheriff, being elected and succeeding Pat Nacy, now sheriff of Roosevelt County. Mr. Powell was re-elected in 1916 and in 1918, receiving the largest majority in 1916 of any candidate on the ticket.

May 1, 1895, Mr. Powell married Miss Lizzie Allen, who was born in Minnesota, May 15, 1872, daughter of Leon and Sarah (Coombs) Allen, her parents natives of Maine, and they spent their lives as farmers. There were seven children in the Allen family, five of whom are still living, two in Canada and one in North Dakota, while her mother and a sister reside in Spokane. Of the four children of Mr. and Mrs. Powell, Frank W. is in the train service of the Great Northern, Emmet J. is jailor under his father, and Cora and Evely are in school at Glasgow.

Mr. Powell cast his first presidential vote at Malta for Benjamin Harrison in 1892, and has always been a "regular" in party matters. He became affiliated with the Masonic Lodge at Glasgow and also the Chapter and Commandery, and is a member of the Mystic Shrine at Helena.

As this review indicates, Mr. Powell has always lived in close touch with men and affairs in his section of Montana and there should not be left out of the record some account of what he did during the World war. He was chairman of the local board for selective service, and in his official capacity as sheriff proved a strong arm of patriotism in combating disloyalty and sedition and kept draft evasion down to a minimum.

Jacob Lybrand De Hart. Although during the past we Americans may have wasted some of our important national assets, a change has taken place, much attention now being given toward the preservation of our forests, the utilization of our natural water supply and the protection of wild life in all parts of our country. Every state in the Union has adopted fish and game laws and regulations, and has state officers to see that these laws and regulations are faithfully carried out. Prominent among the men thus employed is Jacob Lybrand De Hart, of Helena, state game warden of Montana and secretary of the Montana Game and Fish Commission, positions for which he is amply qualified, and which he is filling with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of all concerned. A native of Wisconsin, he was born March 27, 1861, in West Lima, Richland County, a son of the late Joseph Lepley De Hart.

His paternal grandfather, Henry B. De Hart, was born and bred in Martinsburg, West Virginia, being a lineal descendant of one of three brothers who came from France to America with General LaFayette in colonial days, one settling in Florida, one on Long Island, while the founder of the branch of the family from which he descended located in New Jersey. Following the pioneer's trail to Wisconsin, he settled in West Lima, Richland County, where he was engaged in the manufacture of shoes until his death in 1879. He was a great lover of sports, and although he was a strong believer in the protection of wild life was a noted hunter during the hunting seasons. He married Elizabeth Lepley, a daughter of Joseph, who migrated from Pennsylvania to Ohio, becoming a pioneer settler of the Wester Reserve. She was born in Ohio, and died at West Lima, Wisconsin. The great-grandmother of Mr. De Hart was a member of the Morrison family, Congressman Morrison of Illinois being one of her collateral kindred.

Joseph Lepley De Hart was born in Mount Vernon, Knox County, Ohio, in 1835, and was reared and educated in Southwestern Wisconsin. A man of much energy and enterprise, he became prominent in the business circles of that locality, not only as a farmer and livestock raiser and dealer, but as a lumber manufacturer and dealer. Migrating to Minnesota in 1856, in pioneer days, he drove the stakes for a surveying party that laid out the town of Glencoe, and subsequently became interested in Government freighting from Fort Snelling near St. Paul to Fort Abercrombie. Returning to Wisconsin, he took unto himself a wife, and was engaged in farming, stock raising and lumber dealing until 1873, making his home at West Lima. Going in that year to Sioux Falls, South Dakota, he was engaged in the pioneer labor of farming and land dealing for about ten years.

Coming from there to Montana in 1883, Joseph Lepley De Hart located at Miles City, where in addition to becoming a ranchman he was manager of the De Hart Live Stock Company, which was located on the Rosebud River, twenty miles south of the Yellowstone River, in what was then Custer County. Disposing of his interests there in 1900, he moved to Great Falls, Montana, where as a representative of the Twin City Stockyards he had charge of shipping all consignments of cattle, horses and sheep, and of purchasing all of the grain and hay for them, continuing thus occupied until his death in April, 1906. A democrat in politics, he took an active interest in party affairs, and attended many state and national conventions. He cast his first presidential vote for John C. Fremont, the republican candidate. He was a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. During the Civil war he served as head of the commissary department, being located at Camp Randell, Wisconsin.

Joseph Lepley De Hart married Margaret Johnson Ammerman, who was born in Muncie, Indiana, in 1839, and died in Livingston, Montana, in 1912, her body being laid to rest at Great Falls, Montana. Five children were born of their union, as follows: Ivan, who lived but six years; Jacob Lybrand, the special subject of this sketch; Alice, wife of Paul W. Mahoney, a prominent attorney of LaCrosse, Wisconsin; Bransom Bailey, a cook in the lumber woods and also for men employed in railroad construction, was accidentally killed in January, 1913, at Seattle, Washington, his body being buried at Great Falls, Montana; and Mary Elizabeth, whose husband, Robert M. Burris, a merchant of Great Falls, died in 1906.

Leaving the public schools of West Lima, Wisconsin, at the age of seventeen years, Jacob Ly-

JENNIE M. MORRIS AND ROBERT PEARCE

brand De Hart engaged in the live stock business with his father, accompanying the family to South Dakota, and to Miles City, Montana. Locating in Livingston, Montana, in 1888, he was engaged in the publication of the Livingston Herald, a democratic newspaper of which his brother-in-law, Paul W. Mahoney, was the editor, being its circulating manager until 1895. Sweet Grass County being created in March of that year, Mr. De Hart was elected sheriff of the county for a term of two years, and in 1897 was re-elected to the same position. Becoming associated with the Strayhorn, Huttons, Evans Commission Company of the Chicago Stockyards, he served as its Western representative for three years, from 1899 until 1902, and was subsequently with Rosenbaum & Company, a Chicago live stock firm, for three years, with headquarters at Great Falls, Montana.

From 1905 until 1909 Mr. De Hart had charge of the Conrad Land & Investment Company of Valier, Montana, and for the ensuing two years had charge of the two ranches of Mr. Augustine Heinze in Teton County, Montana, and of his live stock interests. From 1910 until 1913 he was connected with the Humane Department of the State of Montana, with headquarters at Great Falls. In 1913 Mr. De Hart was appointed by Governor S. V. Stewart state game warden and secretary of the Montana Game and Fish Commission, positions which he has since filled most ably and satisfactorily, his long tenure of office bearing visible evidence of his ability and fidelity. Mr. De Hart is also interested in other matters, being a stockholder in the "Cream of the West," a company manufacturing a cereal at Billings, Montana, and is vice president of the Gold & Silver Mining Company of Cooke City, Montana. Politically he is a stanch democrat, and fraternally he is a thirty-second degree Mason. He was made a Mason at Richland Center, Wisconsin, in 1881, by special dispensation; is a member of Livingston Consistory and of Algeria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Helena. Mr. De Hart married in 1896 Miss Jennie Dillon, a daughter of Capt. Henry and Ann Dillon, neither of whom are now living. Her father served as a captain in the Sixth Wisconsin Battery during the Civil war, and afterward settled at Lone Rock, Wisconsin, where both he and his wife spent their closing years. Mrs. De Hart, a woman of fine mental attainments, was educated at the Platteville Normal College at Platteville, Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. De Hart have one child, Joseph Henry Dillon De Hart, born January 13, 1899. Inheriting in a large measure the patriotic ardor of his ancestors, Joseph Henry Dillon De Hart, not waiting to be drafted, enlisted in the World war June 1, 1917, and was sent to Mare Island, California, from whence as a member of the Medical Corps he made several trips to New York, Boston and other Atlantic ports, sailing on the United States steamship "Evansville," a fast boat going by the way of the Panama Canal to the Atlantic Coast and back. He was mustered out of the service in October, 1919, and immediately resumed his studies in the high school, from which he was graduated in June, 1920.

Mr. De Hart is an ardent sportsman, and is a firm believer in the protection and propagation of wild life. In 1898 he served as enrolling clerk in the State Senate of Montana, and in 1900 was sergeant-at-arms in the Montana House of Representatives.

Mrs. Jennie M. Morris. Throughout the entire history of the town of Baker Mrs. Jennie M. Morris has been identified with its interests and its progress, and her name is enrolled among its first settlers. With her husband, Robert Pearce, she arrived here in the spring of 1908, but Mr. Pearce's advent to this spot dates from March 17th of that year, his wife joining him about the 10th of the following month. Mr. Pearce at once erected a general store building, the rooms above the store serving them as a home for a year and a half, when a residence was built. Mr. Pearce also entered a forty-acre tract on the townsite as a homestead, but subsequently relinquished his right, and that forty acres is now platted and forms a part of the original townsite of Baker.

Mr. Pearce became the pioneer merchant of Baker, and continued his mercantile interests during the remainder of his life, although for some years before his death he also served as the president of the First National Bank. To him also was accorded the honor of being the first postmaster of Baker and its first mayor, and in this latter capacity he remained in office for two terms. He was serving in the office of postmaster at the time of his death, having then entered upon his second term. He assisted in the organization of the First National Bank of Baker and was its president ever after, remaining a central figure in the conduct of the institution. He was one of the active men in the county during the fight and helped secure the county seat for Baker. Thus as an honored pioneer, as a business man, as a public official and as a true and loyal citizen the name of Robert Pearce is inscribed high on the honor roll of Baker, the town which he assisted so materially in founding. He gave his political allegiance to the republican party, but his official service was given only as the mayor of his town and as its postmaster.

The birth of Mr. Pearce occurred in England, at the town of Sherbin in Dorsetshire, July 12, 1873. His father was Samuel Pearce, a farmer who passed the last years of his life at Frazee, Minnesota, and who now lies buried there. His wife, nee Elizabeth War, bore him eight children, all of whom still survive, save the son Robert. When this son was a child the family became residents of Becker County, Minnesota, where he grew to manhood's estate and was educated in the common schools. This training was supplemented by a course in the Wesington Springs Methodist College, his father having been a devout member of the Methodist Church.

From Minnesota Mr. Pearce made his way into Morton County, North Dakota, where for eight years he followed ranching. His local postoffice was Dogtooth, now known as Raleigh, on the Northern Pacific Railroad, and he was a squatter there. He gradually drifted into the cattle business, in time becoming one of the large stock dealers of the region, but with the settlement of the country and the reduction of the range he sold his stock and turned his attention to merchandising at Dogtooth. He opened the first store in the town, freighting his goods from Mandan, North Dakota, a distance of fifty miles, and he made a success of this mercantile venture. But finally he disposed of his interests in North Dakota, and with his wife journeyed into the newer land of Montana, where success again awaited his efforts and where he linked his name so prominently with the life and interests of the community in which he established his home.

It was at Frazee, Minnesota, on the 8th of August, 1901, that Robert R. Pearce and Miss Jennie M. Chilton were united in marriage. She was a daughter of one of the early pioneers of Becker County, that state, James Chilton, whose arrival there antedated the building of the railroad. It was in 1868 that he made the journey from Kingston, Canada, to Becker County, and Mrs. Chilton was the first white woman to locate within its borders. Mr. Chilton was born in Canada, of English ancestors, and he was married at Kingston to Anna Redpath. Her death occurred at Frazee in 1894. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Chilton were born eight children, seven of whom survive, namely: Alexander, whose home is in Winnipeg, Canada; Horatio, of Twin Valley, Minnesota; Guy H., of Baker, Montana; Mrs. Morris, who was born in Frazee, Minnesota, July 11, 1874; Mrs. N. A. Anthony of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Garfield, who died unmarried at the age of twenty-six; James R., Jr., of Bend, Oregon; and Sidney, whose home is in Band Point, Idaho.

Four children were born to bless the union of Mr. and Mrs. Pearce; but three died in infancy. The only surviving child is Kenneth G. Mr. Pearce, the father, was called from this earth on the 21st of November, 1913. He had been active for a number of years in the fraternal order of Odd Fellows, and was recognized as the head of the organization in Baker. His church affiliations were with the Methodist denomination. He was a man of splendid physique, six feet in height and weighing 230 pounds, and no illness had ever troubled him until he was stricken with appendicitis, which terminated his life.

During her girlhood days Jennie M. Chilton attended the public schools, also Fargo College, and during one year was a student in the State Normal at Moorehead, Minnesota. With this excellent training she became a teacher in the rural schools, and continued in the profession for a time after her marriage.

In December, 1916, she was united in marriage with Benjamin Morris, whose name is also enrolled among the early settlers of Montana. It was in 1888 that he came here from Wales, and he spent his life in smelter work and as inspector for the Anaconda copper smelters.

Mrs. Morris built her modern bungalow home in 1918, and succeeded Mr. Pearce as a stockholder of the First National Bank and in the Baker State Bank. She cast her first presidential ballot in 1916, and upholds the principles of the republican party. She is a member of the Eastern Star, being worthy matron, was reared as a Methodist and continues a loyal member of that church, and is a member of the Woman's Club of Baker, whose object primarily is study and the improvement educationally of its members.

St. Mary's Parish, Helena, Montana. In the City of Helena there are two Catholic parishes, the St. Helena Cathedral Parish and the Parish of St. Mary's. The latter is situated chiefly in the Sixth Ward or Depot District of the capital city. The first noteworthy Catholic activities in this section of the city date from the opening of a Sunday school for the children in 1897. In 1905, after a personal survey of the situation, Bishop Carroll took steps to define and fix the parish boundaries, to provide quarters for divine service, and selected Rev. John L. McMullen as first pastor. Previous to this time the people attended Mass at the Cathedral of the Sacred Heart, and for a time a priest offered Mass on Sundays in the old building at 1332 Gallatin Avenue. This place was also the place used for church and parochial school in the beginning of the parish. Father McMullen took steps for the erection of the present combination building on Roberts Street for church and school, and the new edifice was dedicated on October 23, 1910. Father McMullen served until elected president of Mt. St. Charles College in September, 1911. He was succeeded by Rev. Michael Hannan, who was succeeded by Rev. John L. Kennedy, the present rector of St. Helena Cathedral. Father Nolan was appointed in August, 1916. Irrespective of creed or class, it is generally recognized that St. Mary's has been a bulwark for good in the Depot District of Helena.

George Harfield Conrad is president of the Conrad Trust & Savings Bank at Helena, one of the largest and soundest financial institutions in the State of Montana. It was established by his father, W. G. Conrad, and it is appropriate to review somewhat in detail the career and experiences of that great Montana pioneer, business man and banker.

William G. Conrad was born in Warren County, Virginia, August 3, 1848, a descendant of Joseph Conrad, who came from Germany and was a colonial settler in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. The father of William G. Conrad was James W. Conrad, who married Maria Ashby, descended from one of the first families of Virginia. Her great-grandfather, John Ashby, was with George Washington in the Braddock expedition, and her grandfather, Benjamin Ashby, was on Washington's staff during the Revolution. Colonel Conrad owned a large Virginia plantation, served as colonel in the state militia, as district judge, and in 1874 came to Montana and spent his last peaceful years in this state.

William G. Conrad was the eldest son in a family of thirteen children. He grew up on a Virginia plantation, attended private schools and the Washington Academy, and at the age of nineteen he and his brother Charles came to the great Northwest. Most of their journey was made by the river routes from the Western Alleghenies to the head of navigation on the Missouri at Fort Benton. Arriving there, W. G. Conrad became identified with the mercantile firm of I. G. Baker & Company, and after four years as clerk became a member of the firm, and a few years later he and his brother Charles acquired the entire business. A great many old-timers and prominent business men of the Northwest in their reminiscences never failed to refer to the widespread activities of the Conrad Company and their personal associations therewith. The firm were merchants and traders doing business all over the Northwest and across the line in Canada, operating freight trains to the most remote mining camps and settlements. W. G. Conrad had charge of the Montana branch of the business, with his brother Charles in control of the Canadian department. The firm did an enormous business, handling military and Indian supplies, and as a matter of necessity transacted a banking business. In 1888 the Canadian branch was sold to the Hudson's Bay Company. The firm acquired large holdings of land and were extensively engaged in cattle ranching.

W. G. Conrad established the First National Bank at Fort Benton in 1880, and he and his brother were the sole owners. Subsequently the institution was moved to Great Falls and renamed the Northwestern National Bank. During the nineties the control of this bank passed to the interests of the Boston & Montana Copper Company, and two months later the bank closed its doors. The bank had been a cherished institution of W. G. Conrad for over fifteen years, and while no longer officially identified with its affairs he felt a sense of personal responsibility that is highly significant of the business character he always exemplified. As soon as he was told that the bank had failed, he sent a telegram saying, "I want every depositor paid in full," and through his influence in securing the appointment of a receiver and with the authorities at Washington no depositor lost a cent by the failure. This incident of Montana financial history might with profit be told and retold, since it is one of those circumstances that serve to justify men in the faith in their fellow men and illustrate the power of business integrity as a force in the welfare of mankind.

W. G. Conrad established the Conrad Trust & Savings Bank at Helena in 1910, with a capitalization of $200,000. In addition to the presidency of the Conrad Trust & Savings Bank of Helena, he was also president of the Conrad National Bank of Kalispell, the Conrad Banking Company of Great Falls, the Pondera Valley State Bank of Conrad, Montana, and of the First State Bank of Livingston, Montana. He was also a large stockholder and the first president of the Montana Life Insurance Company, president of the Conrad Townsite Company, a corporation handling the extensive land and water interests and power plants of the family; was treasurer of the Conrad-Price Cattle Company, extensively interested in the mining industry, and an official of a number of other banks and business institutions scattered throughout the state.

W. G. Conrad was frequently honored with public office. He affiliated with the democratic party and while a resident of Chouteau County was elected and served as county commissioner, was a member of the State Senate in 1879, was the first mayor of Fort Benton, and in 1889 lacked only four votes of being sent to the United States Senate.

In 1876 he married Miss Fannie E. Bowen, daughter of Paul L. and Almira (Hopper) Bowen, of Virginia. She died at Helena, February 20, 1911. She had long been one of the prominent women of Montana, and the significance of her life was appropriately marked by an adjournment of the Legislature at Helena at the time of her death. William G. Conrad had five children: William Lee, who died in 1878; Maria Josephine, who married Gilbank Twigg, of New York; Minnie Atkisson, who married Charles Ried Riley, of Washington, District of Columbia; George Harfield, and Arthur Franklin.

George Harfield Conrad was educated in Randolph Macon Academy at Front Royal, Virginia, and married Miss Kathryn M. Kennedy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Kennedy. Mrs. Conrad was born in Chouteau County, Montana. They have two children: Kathryn Elizabeth and Frances Lucile. Mr. and Mrs. Conrad are members of the Episcopal Church. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Elks, and is a democratic voter. Personally as well as through his bank he was closely allied with the patriotic forces of Montana during the World war, conserving the financial resources of the Government, assisting in the sale of Liberty bonds and performing other services required from time to time. Mrs. Conrad was also one of the leading workers at Helena in the Red Cross.

Harry E. McAfee, division general manager at Helena for the Mountain State Telephone & Telegraph Company, went into the telephone industry soon after completing his college education, and has been identified with constituent departments of the Mountain State Company for the past thirteen years.

Mr. McAfee was born at Evans, Colorado, May 23, 1885. His people were among the pioneers of Colorado. His grandfather, John McAfee, was one of the men who heeded the advice of Horace Greeley to go West, and was one of the Horace Greeley colonists into Colorado about 1870. He was a brick manufacturer and died at Evans in that state. Samuel J. McAfee, father of Harry, was born in Illinois July 15, 1861, and has spent nearly all his life in Colorado. He was educated at Evans, was married there and, for a number of years had some prominent business and official associations with that town. He served as postmaster, kept a general store and was also in the sheep business. In 1903 he removed to Greeley, and served three terms as sheriff of Weld County. Since 1917 his home has been at Denver, where he is superintendent of the De Lue Detective Agency. He is a republican and is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Woodmen of the World. Samuel J. McAfee married Sallie Bovard, who was born at Valparaiso, Indiana, in 1861. Harry is the oldest of their three children. Mona, the second, is the wife of B. E. Heizer, a civil engineer, cattle rancher and county commissioner at Las Animas, Colorado. George, the youngest child, a resident of Denver, enlisted at the outbreak of the World war, and went overseas with the Thirteenth Field Artillery. He saw some arduous service in France, was at the Argonne and San Mihiel and other important drives, accompanied the Army of Occupation to Germany and was mustered out with the rank of sergeant.

Harry E. McAfee attended public school at Evans, Colorado, graduated from the Greeley High School in 1902, was a student in the Colorado College at Colorado Springs through his sophomore year, and for two years attended the State Normal College at Greeley. He had one year of practical experience in the civil engineering profession before he took up telephone work. March 7, 1907, he began his duties as cashier for the Colorado Telephone Company at Greeley, and in 1909 was promoted to traveling auditor, with headquarters at Denver. Two and a half years at that post and he was transferred to Butte, on July 1, 1911. At that date the Colorado Telephone Company took over the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Company, and the consolidation resulted in the present Mountain State Telephone and Telegraph Company. Mr. McAfee while at Butte served as district manager for Western Montana until May, 1917, at which date he was promoted to division general manager for the State of Montana and the northern half of Wyoming, with headquarters at Helena. He is the highest official of the company in Montana. The offices of the company at Helena occupy the third and fourth floors of the Gold Block, and in the district over which he has supervision are 1,500 employes.

Mr. McAfee is a well known and popular member of a number of fraternal and social organizations. He is affiliated with Occidental Lodge No. 20, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Greeley, Colorado, Butte Consistory No. 2 of the Scottish Rite, Bagdad Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Butte, and is a member of the Silver Bow Club and the Country Clubs of Butte, the Montana, Rotary and Country Clubs of Helena.

The McAfee family reside at 501 North Benton Avenue. April 19, 1916, at Great Falls, Montana, Mr. McAfee married Miss Bertha Florence Foster. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Louis E. Foster, reside at Great Falls, where her father was one of the early settlers and long prominent in business. He is still manager of the Great Falls Hotel and a director in one of the city's banks. Mr. and Mrs. McAfee have one son, Harry Foster, born April 30, 1917.

Sam Stephenson located at Great Falls, Montana, in the year 1892, coming with a license from the State of Ohio to practice law, and with only about $15 in cash capital. He immediately secured permission to practice in Montana, and began making acquaintances and friends and building up a business in his profession. The many friends of Mr. Stephenson today know how well he has succeeded as a lawyer, and are also aware that he is connected officially with a number of leading business concerns of this section of the state.

He was born on his father's farm in Carroll County, Indiana, August 9, 1868, a son of John and Nancy (Alexander) Stephenson. His parents were both natives of Ohio and his mother is still living. His father, who died in 1912, at the age of seventy, was a farmer throughout his active career in Ohio and Indiana. He was a Presbyterian and later a Methodist, and always took an active interest in republican politics. Of seven children four are still living, Sam being the third in age.

Sam Stephenson as a boy on the farm earned by hard manual labor the money necessary to put him through college. He graduated from Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, with the class of 1891. He studied law in an office at Hamilton, Ohio, and was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1892, soon afterward coming to Great Falls. Here he first engaged in practice on his own account, but is now a member of one of the leading law firms of the state, Cooper, Stephenson & Hoover.

In 1914 Mr. Stephenson was elected president of the First National Bank of Great Falls. He is also president of the Great Falls Townsite Company and of the Rocky Mountain Fire Insurance Company, and holds an official position in other important companies. He also has considerable ranch interests.

He is a life member of Great Falls Lodge No. 214 of the Order of Elks, and politically is a stand-pat republican. With all his business and professional cares he manages to get some fun out of life, and spends several weeks every summer following his favorite recreation of fishing and hunting at his summer cabin in the Highwood Mountains. July 12, 1906, Mr. Stephenson married Annie Nelson Hall, and they have two sons, John De Camp and Sam, Jr.

Orville Snell Haverfield, M. D. Not only is Dr. Orville Snell Haverfield the pioneer physician of Hardin, but he is one of the leading members of his profession in this part of the state and a man who stands deservedly high in public esteem. Doctor Haverfield came to Hardin in 1911, and in September of that year he began the practice of his profession in this locality, although it was not his initial attempt. When he first came to Montana he spent a few months at Musselshell, leaving that community for Hardin.

Doctor Haverfield was born at Assumption, Christian County, Illinois, on December 15, 1886, and it was in that locality his childhood and youth were spent. After the grammar schools, the high school in his native town gave him his literary training, and he then took a medical course at the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which he was graduated in 1910. For the subsequent six months he was connected with Jefferson Hospital of St. Louis, Missouri, as head physician, and then felt fully prepared to enter upon a career of individual practice. Although he had no acquaintance with Montana save a family one, he resolved to cast his lot with the Treasure State, and subsequent events have proved the wisdom of his choice.

In addition to carrying on his general practice, Doctor Haverfield has been able to render valuable service to his locality, and was selected as the first of the men to act as coroner of Big Horn County, and he is now holding that of county physician, being the only man to hold the office in the new county. Recognizing the need for it, Doctor Haverfield early conceived the idea of opening a county hospital at Hardin, and went before the board of commissioners with his plans, but it was two years before he received an answer to his question as to the opinion of the members. They replied after that somewhat protracted period that in their opinion the proposition could not be made a profitable, or even a paying one. After this decision had been made to him, Doctor Haverfield purchased the equipment that had already been provided and was in actual use, and took upon his own shoulders the responsibility of owning and conducting the institution. In 1915 he erected the Haverfield General Hospital at Hardin, equipped it according to the most modern ideas, and opened it during the early months of that year.

The Haverfield General Hospital is a two-story stucco building built upon the bungalow hospital plan, containing twenty-two rooms besides two dormitories for nurses, and equipped with everything of modern plan and appliance. Every class of surgical and medical case is treated save that of contagion, and Miss Lucile McGinn is acting superintendent and head nurse; Miss Ruth Wiggins is night nurse, and Miss Lane is her assistant. The surgical work is all done by Doctor Haverfield himself and the institution has popularized itself over a wide radius of Big Horn Valley.

From the day he cast his first vote Doctor Haverfield has been a republican and it was on the ticket of that party that he has been elected. Well known as a Mason, Doctor Haverfield belongs to Billings Consistory, and Algeria Temple, Mystic Shrine of Helena. He also belongs to both the subordinate lodge and encampment of the Odd Fellows, is a Woodman of the World and a Modern Woodman and an examiner for the fraternities which handle fraternal insurance.

Doctor Haverfield is a son of Samuel and Nellie (Snell) Haverfield, who have made Assumption their home for many years. Mr. Haverfield went to Christian County as a schoolteacher and has taught in almost every school district of that county. For the past thirty years he has been city clerk of Assumption. The children born to him and his wife are as follows: Olive, who is the wife of Winfield Keyes of Bloomington, Illinois; Ira, who is a minister of the Methodist Church of Waterloo, Iowa; Doctor Orville Snell, whose name heads this review; Maud, who is Mrs. Emery McKitrick of Billings, Montana; Lyle, who is a medical student of the St. Louis College of Physicians & Surgeons, will graduate July, 1921, and will enter partnership with his brother; and Miss Mabel, who lives at Hardin.

Doctor Haverfield was married at Assumption, Illinois, on September 19, 1910, to Miss Ada McKitrick, a native of that locality, and a daughter of Thomas McKitrick. Doctor and Mrs. Haverfield have one son, Orville S. Haverfield.

Barnard J. Mathewes. Among the men who have for many years occupied a leading place in the community with which they are identified is the gentleman whose name forms the caption to this brief review and who is now a successful land holder in Pondera County. Though now in the golden sunset of life's journey and past the best years of his activity, he is still in full possession of his faculties and is as alert mentally as in the days of his prime, being still able to maintain the general oversight of his homestead farm in Pondera County.

Barnard J. Mathewes was born near Dublin, Ireland, on the 3rd day of July, 1856, and is the son of Barney and Mary (Malone) Mathewes, both also

Orville S. Haverfield

natives of the Emerald Isle. When but two years of age Barnard J. lost his father by death, and four years later his mother also died, her death, however, occurring in Tennessee. Barnard is the youngest of the six children born to these parents. Some time after the death of the husband and father the widowed mother, in the hope of better conditions under which she might rear her children, brought her family to America. The trip was made by sailing vessel, the slow-going boat requiring six weeks to make the trip. They landed at Boston, where the subject was reared and received a common school education. Eventually he went to La Salle County, Illinois, where for a time he was employed as a farm hand, his first remuneration being at the rate of $12 a month. Later he spent two years in Iowa and Dakota, and in 1887 he made the overland trip to Montana, arriving at Fort Benton on July 5th. For about 1½ years he was engaged in the restaurant business, and then conducted a saloon for five years. In 1897 he took up a homestead in that part of Teton County which is now Pondera County, about one mile from Conrad postoffice, and he has since given his undivided attention to agriculture. He carried on general farming and has met with a well deserved success. He is wide awake and progressive in his methods, being a firm believer in improvement along all lines.

In his political affiliations Mr. Mathewes is a democrat, and since 1911 he has served as justice of the peace to the entire satisfaction of the law abiding people of his community.

Mr. Mathewes married Belle Peterson, who was born and reared at Fort Benton, Montana. They have a comfortable home and enjoy the sincere regard of a large circle of friends.

Tom Cooney, who was educated as a mining and civil engineer, has devoted his technical skill for nearly forty years to the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railway Companies, and for many years has been chief land examiner for the Northern Pacific. His home and headquarters are at Helena.

He was born December 18, 1853, at Chester, England, son of James and Mary Cooney. His grandfather, Martin Cooney, was a native of Ireland, but practically all of his life was spent in the English Army. For many years he was stationed in India, and served as a soldier during the Napoleonic wars. He was in the Peninsular campaigns under Wellington and later under the same commander at Waterloo, where he was seriously wounded. One of his sons was killed at the battle of Inkerman.

James Cooney, who was born in County Mayo, Ireland, was reared chiefly in England, and on leaving home became a sailor. Three years were spent on a whaling vessel, and one winter his ship was frozen in the ice north of Cape Barrow. After that cruise he came to the United States, and was one of the pioneer settlers in Minnesota Territory. Three years later he was joined in Minnesota by his family, consisting of his wife, two daughters and one son. The family home was at Afton in Washington County, where two other children were born, a son and a daughter. James Cooney enlisted and served in the Union Army during the last two years of the Civil war, and was with his regiment in several engagements, including the battle of Fort Pillow. After the Civil war he returned to his former occupation as a farmer near Afton until his death in April, 1896, at the age of eighty-three. His wife, Mary Cooney, died in March, 1917, aged ninety-two. They were the parents of five children: Annie, deceased, Ellen, Tom, Lizzie and Henry. All the girls taught school at one time or another, and Henry is a practicing physician at Princeton, Minnesota.

Tom Cooney was three years old when his mother brought him to Minnesota, where he grew up on his father's farm. He was educated at the St. Croix Valley Academy in Washington County, and at the State University pursued special courses in civil and mining engineering. He has been engaged in those professions since 1881, and almost altogether for the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railway Companies. He had attained his position as chief land examiner of the Northern Pacific when he resigned in 1898 to serve in the Spanish-American war. He held the commission of first lieutenant, Company K, Second Regiment, United States Volunteer Engineers. When the war was over he went back to his former duties with the Northern Pacific, and has now completed an uninterrupted consecutive service of twenty years. He also maintains a farm at Afton, Minnesota.

Mr. Cooney has never married. His business and profession have constituted the big interests of his life, and he has never regarded practical politics as a means of satisfying his personal ambitions. All things being equal he prefers the republican candidate, but like many other thinking citizens is rather independent when it comes to voting. His only secret society is the Masons.

J. A. Roe. One of the careful business men and respected citizens of Western Montana is J. A. Roe, the well known dairyman of Kalispell, a man whose history furnishes a splendid example of what may be accomplished through determined purpose, laudable ambition and well directed efforts. Starting out in life in moderate circumstances, he has steadily worked his way upward, winning success in his chosen field of endeavor and gaining the public confidence, which he has retained through careful "hewing to the line" in all the relations which he has sustained to his fellow men.

J. A. Roe was born in Ontario, Canada, and is the son of Samuel J. and Mary J. Roe. He was reared under the parental roof and secured a good practical education in the public schools of his home neighborhood. In 1894 Mr. Roe came to the Flathead country and established a farm home about a mile northwest of Kalispell. He went earnestly to work to improve his home and cultivate his land. About three years after locating on this place he began the dairy business, which he has continued to the present time and in which he has achieved a notable success. His dairy is rated today as one of the finest in this section of the state, and Mr. Roe enjoys an enviable reputation on account of the excellence of his products and the high quality of his service. He keeps a number of Holstein cattle and a herd of grades, and has all the conveniences which tend to make his work a pleasure instead of a drudgery. He is conducting one of the large industries of the Flathead Valley and is counted one of the live, energetic and progressive men of the section. He is intensely practical in all he does, and the general appearance of his place indicates him to be a man of sound ideas and good judgment. His cow barn is 60 by 18 feet in dimensions, with an annex 16 by 60 feet in size, while the silo has a capacity of 65 tons of feed. He raises on 20 acres of land enough feed for 65 head of cattle.

Mr. Roe was united in marriage with Gratia N. Proud, who is a native of Kansas and the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Proud. They have four children, namely: Zela Ramona, Helen Lucile, Verna Maurine and Archie Dean.

Politically Mr. Roe is nominally a republican, but in fact he is independent of party lines in his attitude toward political measures and candidates for office. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic Order, holding membership in the Blue Lodge, Chapter of Royal Arch Masons and the Commandery of the Knights Templar, while he and his wife are members of the Order of the Eastern Star. Mr. Roe is universally recognized as a splendid citizen, progressive in all that the term implies; a man of lofty character, sturdy integrity and unswerving honesty. During the pioneer period here he shared the difficulties known to the early settlers of any locality, but he bore his part in the general upbuilding of the community in such a way as to win for him the confidence and esteem of all who know him.

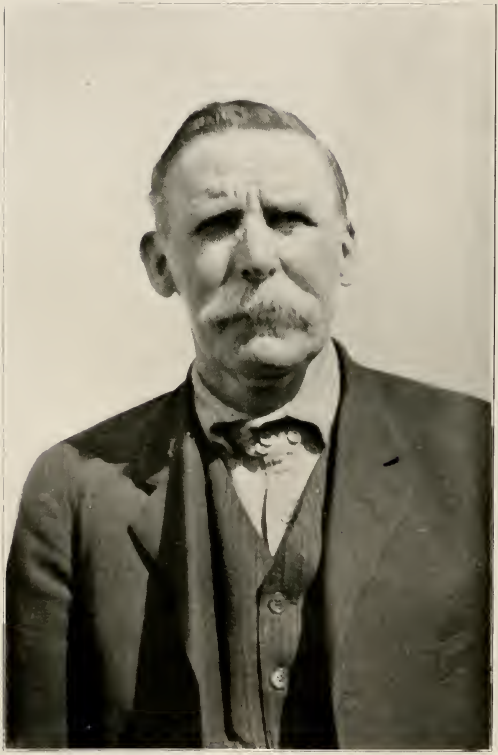
J. T. Blose. It is an unquestionable fact that the biographies of enterprising men, especially of good men, are instructive as guides and incentives to others. The examples they furnish of patient purpose and steadfast endeavor cannot help but influence others. Some men appear to belong to no exclusive class; apparently insurmountable obstacles have in many instances awakened their dormant faculties and served as a stimulus to carry them onward and upward to ultimate success. J. T. Blose, one of Flathead County's most enterprising farmers and public spirited citizens, is a man who has succeeded at his chosen life work through his individual efforts and his persistency, despite obstacles and discouragements.

J. T. Blose was born in Saltsburg, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, and is the son of Andrew and Malinda (Forbes) Blose, of whose seven children he is the youngest. He was reared at home, but when he was but thirteen months old he suffered the loss of his father, who was accidentally killed while at work in a coal mine at McKeesport, Pennsylvania. He has made his own living since he was ten years old. Leaving Pennsylvania when he was twenty-one years of age, ambitious to begin the battle of life on his own account, he turned his face towards the great western country, about which he had heard such glowing accounts. With several neighbor boy friends he started West, their first objective being Kansas. From there he went on to Santa Fe, New Mexico, and from there to Flagstaff, Arizona, where he engaged in the cattle business. Later he went to Prescott and Phoenix, remaining in Arizona about four years. He then went to San Francisco, California, and Portland, Oregon, remaining until 1882, when he came to Montana, locating in the Yellowstone Valley, where he was engaged in mining during one winter. He then went to Cheyenne Bluffs, where he made application for work. He was pretty well dressed and the foreman, looking him over, questioned his honest desire for work, and it took young Blose some minutes to convince him that he was in earnest. He worked there until the following spring, when he went to Portland, Oregon, going up the Rogue River, where he was employed by a contractor who had engaged to get out ties for the Oregon & California Railroad, the first rail connection between those two states. However, before the job was completed the contractor failed and Mr. Blose and his fellow workmen lost their wages, which they had not drawn. Mr. Blose then went to Seattle, thence back to Old Mexico, where he was employed as a pump repair man on a railroad. Some time later he came to Butte, Montana, and, after looking the country over, he filed a pre-emption claim on 160 acres of land in the Flathead Valley, about two miles northwest of where Kalispell now stands. In 1888 Mr. Blose returned to his old home neighborhood in Pennsylvania, where he was married. Soon afterward he and his bride came to Montana and entered upon the task of improving their new homestead, engaging in farming and stock raising, in which he met with a very gratifying degree of success. During the subsequent years Mr. Blose made many improvements, of a permanent and substantial nature, on his ranch, the general appearance of which indicated him to be a man of sound judgment and excellent taste. He is a believer in the use of up-to-date and improved methods of farming and has earned the reputation of being a progressive and enterprising farmer. He gave himself unremittingly to the operation of his farm until about ten years ago, when, feeling that he had reached the place where he could afford to lay aside the implements of husbandry and take a rest, which he had richly earned, he sold the old farm and moved into Kalispell, where he is now living.

In 1888, in Pennsylvania, Mr. Blose was married to Belle C. Irwin, who was born in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, the daughter of John and Sarah (Windrem) Irwin. She was reared at home, attended the public schools and completed her education in Leechburg Academy at Leechburg, Pennsylvania. To Mr. and Mrs. Blose have been born two children, Charles O. and Minnie A. Charles O., who was born in June, 1889, worked on the home farm with his father until twenty years of age. In the meantime he had taken a course in the Kalispell Business College, and he then engaged as a shoe clerk in the employ of Bogart, Hollensteiner & Company at Kalispell. He is now employed in the shoe department of Myer & Frank, of Portland, Oregon. In 1912 he was married to Winnie Ohmart, and they have two children, Orville and Willis Wendell. Minnie A. Blose, after graduating from the Kalispell High School, where she fitted herself for school teaching, was employed for five terms as a teacher in the district schools of Flathead County, and gained an enviable reputation because of the success which crowned her work as an educator. She became the wife of T. Clare Williams, of Kalispell, who is connected with the Interlake office, and they have one son, Kenneth Leland.

Politically Mr. Blose is an earnest supporter of the republican party, though he is broad minded in his attitude toward public affairs, preferring to give his support in local affairs to the men whom he considers best fitted for the office. Fraternally he is a member of Kalispell Lodge No. 50, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. and Mrs. Blose are consistent members of the Presbyterian Church, to which they give generous support. Besides the operation of his farm Mr. Blose bought and sold many other tracts of farm land and possessed a very accurate knowledge of the values of land in this section of the state. He has always enjoyed the absolute confidence of all with whom he has had dealings and has been numbered among the representative men of his community.

T. Kopsland. To a great extent the prosperity of the newer sections of the United States is due to the honest industry, the sturdy perseverance and the wise economy which so prominently characterizes the foreign element, both those who have come direct from the European nations and their American-born children. They have entered very largely into our great cosmopolitan population, and by comparison with their "old country" surroundings these people have readily recognized the fact that in the United States lies the greatest opportunities for the man of energy and ambition. And because of this many have broken the ties of home and native land and have entered earnestly upon the task of gaining in the new world a home and a competence. Among



George T. Desputeo

this class may be mentioned the Kopsland family, of whom T. Kopsland, a retired resident of Flathead County, is a worthy representative and the head of his family in this country, a man who has performed his full duty in every phase of life's activities in which he has engaged and who is now enjoying the good will and confidence of all who know him.

T. Kopsland is a Scandinavian by nativity, having been born in Norway in 1850, and is the son of Thomas and Karen Marie Kopsland. He was educated in the schools of his native land, where he remained until he was nineteen years of age. In 1869, with a laudable ambition to improve his material affairs, he immigrated to the United States, landing in New York harbor on April 12, 1869. He at once went to Northeastern Iowa, to which place friends from his home land had preceded him, and there he obtained employment. Later he went to Minnesota, where he engaged in farming and also in the buying and selling of grain for elevators, in all of which he was successful. He also received the appointment as postmaster of Watson, Minnesota, which office he filled for four years, and he also served as school director. Mr. Kopsland was located in Lignite, Burke County, North Dakota, for a number of years, and in that locality, as in all other places where he has lived, his unusual ability, energy and honesty have been quickly recognized. On May 27, 1907, he received a commission as postmaster of Lignite, he having been mainly instrumental in having the office established. He gave eminent satisfaction in the office and was appointed to succeed himself, filling the position until July 10, 1915. During this period, Assistant Postmaster-General James McCleary was a warm personal friend of Mr. Kopsland. During this official period Mr. Kopsland's assistants were his daughters, Sigrid, Ulrikke, Hannah and Caroline. It was in the '70s that the great grasshopper plague visited the middle western states, doing an incalculable amount of damage. It is related that at times the swarms of grasshoppers flying high in the air were so thick as to obscure the sun like a heavy cloud. Getting on the rails of the railroads, they actually made the rails so slippery as to stop the progress of trains. Mr. Kopsland also gives some interesting figures in comparing prices of farm products in those days with the present war prices. Then eggs were sold for 3 cents a dozen and butter at 3 cents a pound, while other things were proportionately cheap.

In 1915 Mr. Kopsland came to Montana, to which state some of his children had already come, and he first located at Reed Point, sixty-seven miles west of Billings, Stillwater County, where he remained three years. At the end of that time he came to Flathead County and purchased a comfortable and attractive home, five miles south of Kalispell, in the Foy's Lake country, where he makes his home during the beautiful summer months, but when the more rigorous winter weather comes on the family moves into their home in Kalispell. Mr. Kopsland was a real pioneer of the several localities in which he lived prior to coming to Flathead County, and performed a good work in the upbuilding and development of those sections. He was also prosperous financially, and, being a good manager and wisely economical, he is now able to live in quiet enjoyment.

While a resident of Minnesota Mr. Kopsland was married to Anna Giertson, who was born in Fillmore County, Minnesota, the daughter of Ole and Sigrid Giertson. To them have been born the following children: Frederick, Marie, Ole, Caroline, Hannah, Sigrid, Ulrikke and Leslie. The older of these children were educated in the public schools of Minnesota; Hannah and Caroline, in the high schools of North Dakota; Marie and Caroline took business courses in Billings, Montana, and they, with Sigrid, are employed in Kalispell, Marie as bookkeeper and stenographer for the Robinson Furniture Company, Caroline as stenographer for Doctor Brassett, and Sigrid as assistant in the Hileman photographic studio. Ulrikke graduated from the Kalispell High School in 1919 and is now taking a business course. Hannah is the wife of F. E. Remus, of Alberta, Canada, and they have one child, Beatrice Evelyn. Ole was married to Ora Ovren, and they have two children, Carmen and Virginia.

Politically Mr. Kopsland gives his earnest support to the republican party, in the success of which he is deeply interested. Religiously he and the members of his family are identified with the Lutheran Church.

Mr. Kopsland has never regretted leaving his native land for America, and is enthusiastic when he speaks of the opportunities that exist in this great republic for those who really desire financial independence and are willing to undergo the necessary discipline and labor to earn it. He draws some sharp contrasts between customs in his home land and here. For example, he relates that in his school days there the maps were free-hand drawings, and that the map descriptive of America had all that territory lying west of the Mississippi River marked "Great American Desert." It is a great satisfaction to Mr. Kopsland to be able to personally witness the refutation of that libel, for he feels that he now lives in one of the garden spots of the world. He has ever stood stanchly for those things which gave promise of being for the betterment of the whole people, and has himself set a good example in the way of clean living, for it is the consensus of opinion among those who know him best that he is worthy to be counted among the representative men of his community.

George Deputee. One of the rare and distinctive honors conferred by an Indian tribe was awarded by the Crow Indian Council at their meeting May 3, 1920, when they formally adopted as a member of the tribe George Deputee of Lodgegrass, one of the oldest white residents of the Crow Reservation. His association with the tribe, his residence on their property, dates back a third of a century, and his service warranted this recognition by reason of his work as an instructor in the matter of citizenship and always as a true friend and adviser. He was adopted a member unanimously, and his membership entitles him to all the rights and immunities of a native born Crow.

From boyhood Mr. Deputee has shown his willingness to accept the hazards and the varying circumstances and situations of life and has been a witness and actor in the development of the great west for practically half a century.

He was born in Wayne County, Indiana, September 11, 1854. His father Joseph L. Deputee was a native of the State of Delaware and of French ancestry. As a young man he went west and at Economy, Indiana, he married Sarah Worth. Her father, Daniel Worth, was a Methodist minister, an ardent abolitionist, and was subjected to imprisonment in the South on account of his outspoken convictions on slavery. He was bailed out by his Indiana church, and was not allowed to return because of the imminent danger to his life. Joseph A. Deputee was a cooper by trade, and followed that industry in the Village of Economy. When the Civil war came on he put down his tools and went to the front as sergeant of his company. He was wounded and discharged, and rejoined his wife and children who in the meantime had gone to Troy, Ohio. After recovering he raised a company in that vicinity and again went to the front with the commission of a first lieutenant. He was at Nashville when the war closed. On rejoining his family he took them to Lodi, Indiana, where he resumed his trade, but died at Perrysville in that State in the spring of 1872 at the age of forty-five. His wife had died before him and both are buried at Lodi. Their three sons to reach mature years are, Lyborn of Columbus, Montana; George; and Lyndon, also of Columbus.

George Deputee finished his education at Lodi, Indiana, and when he was about sixteen years of age he started for the West. For about eighteen months he was at Arkansas City, Kansas, and then went into the Cherokee strip of Indian Territory, and worked for the Indian trader Bartels on Caney River, on the site where the prosperous oil city of Bartlesville, Oklahoma, now stands. Leaving there he drifted through Kansas and Nebraska, and eventually went into the Black Hills region of South Dakota. His primary object in going to that section of the Northwest was to get an afflicted brother into a healthy climate. That brother recovered and is a resident of Columbus, Montana, today. His first employment in the Black Hills region was assisting Mr. Stewart getting out lumber for use in the building of the city of Deadwood.

Leaving that he became a miner in the Homestake mine at Leeds and remained there until 1882, when he came out to the territory of Montana. He joined his brother who had also had mining experience, and they with McDonald Brothers, took contracts for blasting down the mountain sides preparatory to the laying of the track of the Northern Pacific Railroad from the mouth of Rosebud Creek west towards Billings. When the grading work terminated, they contracted for ties for the road on White Beaver.

Giving up his railroad work Mr. Deputee went to the present location of Big Timber, and was employed by the pioneer settler C. T. Burns in getting out logs for lumber. This work engaged him for two years along the Boulder River. From that point he came down to the Crow Reservation at Crow Agency, and was so well pleased with the locality that he remained as assistant farmer on the reservation. A year later he became an independent farmer and later left this to join the Indian trader Albert M. Stevenson, with whom he was associated fourteen years. Constant and unremitting work during this long period had weakened him physically, and there was a time when he made the restoration of his health and strength his chief ambition. After recuperating he engaged in the butcher business, and that is the chief business in which he is engaged at Lodgegrass today.

His experiences have been such as to enable him to appreciate the wonderful strides of development in Montana. All the railroads have been built since he came, and it is a matter of satisfaction that he has contributed something substantial toward this development himself. Politically he is a republican in national matters. While in Kansas in 1876 he cast his first presidential vote for Rutherford B. Hayes. In 1880 he voted for Mr. Garfield and four years later for the "plumed knight," James G. Blaine. At Crow Agency Mr. Deputee married a native of the Crow tribe, Susie Noname. She died leaving two daughters. Jennie is the wife of Frank Wolf of Lodgegrass and has a daughter and son. Flora is the wife of Ben Bear Below of Lodgegrass, and has a daughter Matilda.

George D. Hahn. Wonderful indeed has been the transformation of Montana since it was first beheld by George D. Hahn, of Kalispell, one of our early pioneers and an influential and highly honored citizens, for when this sterling character cast his lot here he found a wide-stretching wilderness, still the domain of Indians, and also the haunts of various species of wild animals. But he was not a man to be discouraged by seemingly insurmountable obstacles—in fact, being a man of courage and farsightedness, he underwent the hardships and trials incident to life in a new country and enjoyed it better than being hampered by the civilization of the old Keystone State, from whence he came. He is a man whom all have admired for his sterling honesty, his courage, his hospitality and his public spirit, and he is eminently deserving of a permanent place in a history of this section.

George D. Hahn was born in Wyoming County, Pennsylvania, and is the son of John and Elizabeth (Walter) Hahn, he being the second in order of birth of their four children. He was reared under the parental roof and secured a good education in the district schools of his home locality. When about twenty-four years of age he paid a visit to Colorado and was charmed by the scenery, which appealed to him as no other section of the country had. The great mountains thus had a call for him that he could not resist, and finally he came West to Montana, locating first at Anaconda, where he spent the winter. In the spring of 1888 he came to the Flathead country and purchased the ranch of a Mr. Plume. He had left his wife at Anaconda, whither he returned for a time, but finally moved his family to the new home, making the trip in a typical prairie schooner, the trip requiring nine days. In the spring of 1889 he also preempted a claim and there he established his permanent home, building a substantial and commodious residence and farm buildings. Mr. Hahn was a progressive and energetic farmer, his industry being rewarded by bounteous crops. He became deeply interested in irrigation, particularly with the Ashley project, which had its beginning in February, 1897, and has seen some wonderful results from irrigation. For instance, on one tract of his own land he has made as many as three cuttings of alfalfa in one season, amounting to an average of eight tons to the acre a season. Mr. and Mrs. Hahn remained on this farm until 1914, when, having acquired a sufficiency of this world's goods to satisfy their modest needs for the future, they relinquished the active work of the farm and moved into a comfortable home in the City of Kalispell, where they now reside.

Mr. Hahn for many years made a specialty of stock raising, particularly Hereford cattle, of which he bred and raised great numbers for the market. He faithfully maintained the standard purity of his stock, and maintains that pure-blooded stock raising has been one of the great contributing elements of the success which has attended farming in the Flathead Valley. In the early days of his residence here wild game of all kinds was plentiful, the settlers' table being well supplied with the finest of wild meats. Indians too were plentiful and occasionally were annoying, though they seldom committed serious depredations in this section of the state. That was before the Town of Kalispell was founded and the settlers' cabins were widely scattered through the length of the valley. On April 21, 1891, while Mr. Hahn was working on his farm, he heard unusual hammering and, looking down into the valley he saw workmen raising the frame of the first house in Kalispell. He and his good wife have been witnesses of and participants in the wonderful development of this section of the state, and they have a justifiable pride in the part they have played in this transformation. They are proud of the state of their adoption, which they consider one of the choicest sections of the great Northwest. Here soil conditions are almost perfect and with irrigation phenomenal crops may be raised; the weather is not excessively severe in winter and is delightful in summer; the scenery is beautiful, and wild game and fish are here in abundance for those who seek such sport. What more could be desired?

George D. Hahn was married in Pennsylvania to Minnie Kelley, a native of Wyoming County, Pennsylvania, and the daughter of Levi and Rhoda (Vose) Kelley. Mrs. Hahn's maternal ancestral line contains the names of a number of patriots, the record being in brief as follows: Lemuel Vose, who was a relative of the Governor Winslow family of New York State, was born at Killingly, Connecticut, April 30, 1753, and died on March 2, 1827. In 1777 he married Prudence Cady, who was born on April 20, 1750, and died on July 28, 1826. Lemuel Vose was the son of Thomas and Experience (Tucker) Vose. Thomas Vose was the son of Lieut. Henry Vose. Lemuel Vose was a volunteer soldier in the Continental army during the the war of the Revolution, and was wounded in the battle of Bunker Hill. This record of patriotic service entitles Mrs. Hahn to membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution, and she is identified with the chapter of that society at Kalispell.

Politically Mr. Hahn assumes a broad-minded attitude and is not bound by party ties, preferring to vote as his conscience dictates, giving his support to those men and measures which in his opinion are for the best interests of the greatest number. He has been a consistent supporter of every local movement for the public good, and because of his sterling worth, his material success and his excellent personal qualities he enjoys the confidence and esteem of the entire community.

Arthur M. Hodgson. That the plenitude of satiety is seldom attained in the affairs of life is to be considered a most beneficial deprivation, for where ambition is satisfied and every desired end realized, if such be possible, apathy must follow. Effort would cease, and creative talent would waste its energies in inactivity. The men who have pushed forward the wheels of progress have ever been those to whom satisfaction lies ever in the future, who have labored continuously, always finding in each transition stage an incentive for further effort. Arthur M. Hodgson, farmer and stock raiser of Flathead County, is one whose well directed efforts have gained for him a position of desired prominence in the various circles in which he moves, his energy and enterprise have been crowned by success, and, ever having had the best interests of his community at heart and sought to promote them in every possible way, he has well earned a place along with other enterprising and representative citizens in this permanent record of his state.

Arthur M. Hodgson was born in Livingston County, Illinois, and is the son of Zimri and Martha (Voorhees) Hodgson, who were successful farming folk in their home community, Zimri Hodgson having gained a wide reputation as a breeder and raiser of pure-bred live stock. Arthur Hodgson was reared on the home farm and secured his education in the district schools. For a number of years he remained associated with his father in business, but finally engaged in farming and stock raising at Forrest, Illinois, and later at Healey, that state. From boyhood he has been deeply interested in the breeding of live stock, and from the beginning one idea has always been uppermost in his mind, namely, the improvement of the breed and the maintenance of as high a standard as possible. Mr. Hodgson arrived in Montana in 1904 and immediately came to the Flathead Valley, where he has since been located and where he has achieved a most pronounced success in his chosen vocation. He relates in a very interesting manner the story of his family's connection with this business, and the following reminiscences are reproduced from a recent issue of the Montana Farmer: "When first I can remember—which was about the close of the Civil War—the Hodgsons were showing grade Norman colts at the state and county fairs in different parts of Illinois. In 1882 Ed Hodgson, of El Paso, Illinois, imported from France for my father, Zimri Hodgson, a dappled gray stallion, three years old, which grew to weigh 1,800 pounds and cost in France $900. Two or three years later the same buyer brought from France for Zimri Hodgson and his boys on their Illinois farm two gray weanling stallions and four yearling fillies—two gray and two black—at a cost of about $400 each. We have been growing good grade 'Normans' (as they were then called), and we found that colts from our full-blood mares were nearly always larger and better in disposition than colts from our high-grade mares. Stud books were being formed and we recorded first in the French Draft and later the same animals in the Percheron book. The pure-bred mares matured at about 1,700 pounds in fair flesh; the stallions grew somewhat larger than the mares. I moved from Healey, Illinois, to Kalispell, Montana, with my wife and daughter, in 1904 bringing two mares and a stallion from the full-blood stock which Cousin Ed had imported for father some thirty years before. One mare proved a failure as a brood mare and I sold her to a logger for $200. The other, Surprise 25849, gave us five stallion colts, which sold in our local market of Montana and Idaho for $1,260, or $252 each, and were sold at two years old or under. Also we have four of her pure-bred daughters, * * * At work horse prices these mares should be worth $800, which, added to $1,260, makes $2,060 for one mare's colts in twelve years. Besides she has been one in our team in all kinds of farm work."

At present Mr. Hodgson has three especially fine brood mares of which he is justifiably proud and which are registered as follows: Grace, 122916; Enterprise, 122936; Minnehaha, 136386. He also has a magnificent stallion, General Joffre, 121742, and three blooded fillies. Mr. Hodgson's farm is well improved, the permanent buildings being of a character that reflect credit on the owner. He has shown a progressive and enterprising spirit in all his operations, and his success has been commensurate with his efforts.

Mr. Hodgson was married to Myrtle Kent, who was born in Waynesburg, Green County, Pennsylvania, the daughter of Thomas B. and Elizabeth M. (Ingersoll) Kent, who moved to the Flathead Valley in 1904 and engaged in farming. Mr. and Mrs. Hodgson have a daughter, Jennie, who graduated from the Kalispell High School in 1911 and from the Kalispell Business College, and she is now secretary to Professor Randall, of the Flathead County High School.

Politically Mr. Hodgson is not bound by party ties, preferring to give his support to the candidates who in his opinion are best qualified for the offices they seek. Religiously he and his wife are members of the Christian Church, to which they give generous support. In all the relations of life Mr. Hodgson has commanded the respect and confidence of those with whom he has had business relations, and he has richly earned the high standing which he now enjoys in the community.

Andrew C. Graves. Since the death of Andrew C. Graves, which occurred March 3, 1913, Harlowton has become the county seat of Wheatland County. It is significant that Mr. Graves was widely known as the "father of Harlowton." He was one of the first to establish a business there, was owner of the townsite, and with multiplying interests his influence and example were conspicuous in every phase of advancement by which Harlowton has achieved its place among the thriving and progressive cities of Eastern Montana.

The career of Mr. Graves was a most unusual one, since he had come to America a penniless youth, familiarized himself with the English language in the intervals of hard work, and literally earned his bread by the sweat of his brow even after coming to Montana.

He was born in Denmark March 12, 1865, third of the four children of Jens Graves and wife. About the time Andrew C. Graves was born the father was fighting in the armies of his country against Germany.

The educational opportunities of Andrew C. Graves were limited. From the age of eight he was contributing his labor and earnings to the family. He came to this country at the age of sixteen, and spent the first two years at Grand Rapids, Michigan, where in addition to regular employment he studied faithfully to master the English language. From Michigan he moved to St. Paul, Minnesota, and was employed chiefly in manual labor there and at Duluth until 1890. Then after one year at Seattle, Washington, Mr. Graves came to Montana in 1891, and made his home at Helena until 1898. In that year he engaged in the meat market business at Cassell in Meagher County, also did a large business as a dealer in hides and wool, and in 1900 moved his business headquarters to Harlowton. Here he erected the second building in the town, continued in the meat, hide and wool industry, and rapidly increased his holdings and interests until he was one of the wealthiest men of that locality. Besides his real estate ownership in the town he invested heavily in outside lands, developed several ranch properties, aggregating many thousands of acres, a large part of it under irrigation. He was one of the leading cattle and sheep men for a number of years. Due to his enterprise was erected the Graves Hotel, an honor to the town, and he also built and operated the electric light plant and put up the home of the First National Bank, of which he was one of the organizers and served as the second president.

"Chris" Graves, as he was widely known, possessed character, rugged strength, persistent ambition, and by honest and honorable methods made his work count heavily in the destiny of a large and important section of Montana. He exemplified sound sense and public spirit in his relations with his home town and state, but was never ostentatious, and his modesty kept him out of politics. He served for a time as an alderman, and cast his vote as an independent republican. He was long affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and was interested with his wife in the Rebekahs and with the Lutheran Church.

August 16, 1904, Mr. Graves married at St. Paul, Minnesota, Mrs. Louise (Barquint) Digobich. Mrs. Graves, who survives her honored husband and lives at Harlowton, was born in Minnesota, daughter of John Berquint. She is the mother of one daughter, Mary.

Robert N. Jones was born in Iowa City, Iowa, on November 15, 1884, and is the youngest of the three children born to David W. and Margaret (Pate) Jones. David W. Jones is a native of Wales, born on March 22, 1852, and when four years of age was brought to the United States by his parents. They landed at New York City, but soon came to Iowa, where David grew to manhood and was educated. He was the seventh in order of birth of eight children, and when he was but a child he lost his father by death, so that he was early thrown on his own resources. For a number of years he was employed as a farm hand, but later engaged in farming on his own account in Johnson County, Iowa, and he still lives in that community. In 1905 he engaged in the real estate business in Iowa City. Politically he is a republican; in religion he is a Congregationalist, and fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His wife was a native of Pennsylvania and died when her youngest child, the immediate subject of this sketch, was but two years of age.

Robert N. Jones secured a good elementary education in the common schools and then became a student in the University of Iowa, where he was graduated in the course of liberal arts in 1909. Having decided to make the practice of law his life work, he then entered the law department of his alma mater, graduating in 1911 and was admitted to the bar of that state. He at once came to Harlowton, Montana, and entered upon active practice, and has been more than ordinarily successful in its prosecution. In 1915 he was appointed city attorney, and in November, 1918, he was elected county attorney of Wheatland County.

On September 22, 1915, Mr. Jones was married to Edith Woodbury, who was born in Greeley, Colorado, the daughter of Joseph and Rebecca Woodbury, of whose two children she was the younger. To Mr. and Mrs. Jones has been born a daughter, Caryl.

Politically Mr. Jones has been an earnest supporter of the republican party, in the councils of which he stands high. He rendered efficient service as chairman of the Republican County Central Committee in 1914 and 1916, and is a member of the State Executive Committee. He is a member of the Montana State Bar Association. Fraternally he is a member of Musselshell Lodge No. 69, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and is a past master of that body; is a past high priest of Harlowton Chapter No. 22, Royal Arch Masons; is the present commander of Palestine Commandery No. 18, Knights Templar; and is a member of Algeria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Helena and is in the Divan of that organization. He is also a member of the Greek-letter college fraternity, Phi Delta Phi.

In addition to his creditable career in one of the most exacting of professions, he has proved an honorable member of the body politic, rising in the confidence and esteem of the public, and in every relation of life he has never fallen below the dignity of true manhood nor in any way resorted to methods and wiles that have invited criticism or censure. He has long enjoyed a reputation as a safe and conservative counselor, is deservedly popular among his professional brethren and has built up a large and lucrative legal business and enjoys a splendid reputation as a lawyer, citizen and neighbor.

R. F. Smith

Richard F. Smith, cashier of the Baker State Bank, has been identified with the development and business interests of Baker since the infancy of the town, and has held his present position since the bank was organized in March, 1909, absorbing a private banking institution, the first one of Baker. He was born in Anoka County, Minnesota, on January 7, 1872, a son of Orrin and Hattie (Reed) Smith, and grandson of Daniel Y. Smith. After meeting with some material prosperity in Maine, his native state, Daniel Y. Smith brought his family west to Minnesota, and became extensively interested in realty in and about Anoka, handling city and farm lands upon a large scale. He became a member of the first Board of Directors of the Anoka National Bank. At his death his remains were interred in the cemetery at Anoka.

Orrin Smith was born in Trust County, Maine, and after coming to Anoka, Minnesota, with his father became interested in different business enterprises. His death occurred in December, 1912, and he was survived by his widow until December, 1914, when she, too, passed away. Both were strong Presbyterians. Their children were as follows: William C., who is a resident of Bethel, Minnesota; Laura Ella, who is the widow of Henry Lutchsinger of Bethel, Minnesota; Charles H., who lives at Anoka, Minnesota; Richard F., whose name heads this review; Fred, who lives at Sioux City, Iowa; and Ernest, who died at the age of four years in 1880.

Richard F. Smith's educational advantages were confined to those offered by the public schools of Anoka, Minnesota, up to the eighth grade. As he then left school his further instruction came from experience in business life. Coming to Montana while yet a lad in his teens, Richard F. Smith secured work as a cowboy with Mr. Wibaux, a pioneer cattleman of Wibaux, of French origin, who was known as a cattle expert. Mr. Smith remained there for three years, gaining an experience that was useful to him later on in his career. Leaving the range, he entered the mercantile firm of Cannon & Orgain of Wibaux as a clerk, and remained with this concern for several years. Six years later he entered the banking business for Mr. Cannon, a private banker of Wibaux. Subsequently Mr. Smith was associated with several others in the organization of the Dawson County Bank, a private bank with a capital stock of $5,000, which he served as cashier until it was purchased by Freeman Brothers, and Mr. Smith returned to the mercantile firm of Cannon & Orgain, and remained with it until 1909, when he came to Baker.

He opened the Baker State Bank in Lang's store when it was in its old site, and began business with a capital of $20,000. The officials then were as follows: R. E. Morris, president; W. G. Lang, vice president; and R. F. Smith, cashier. Its Board of Directors was composed of the following: R. L. Anderson, J. H. Price, David Bickle, William Fulton and the above named officials. The bank erected its permanent home, a substantial two-story brick building, in 1910, and a year later it was extended to a length of 100 feet, the total cost being $21,000. The present officials are as follows: R. F. Smith, president; F. R. Savage, First Vice-president; R. E. Morris, Second Vice-president; and L. E. Rushton, cashier. The capital of the bank has been increased to $50,000, and the total assets are more than $500,000. The institution has enjoyed a steady growth since its organization, and for some years was practically the only bank in this region, just as it is the oldest. Of late years other banks have been established along the Chicago, Milwaukee & Saint Paul Railroad and their prosperity, taken together with that which the Baker State Bank has always held, indicates that the banking business of eastern Montana is steadily increasing in importance as well as volume. The Baker State Bank has been back of practically every movement having for its object the progress of this region, and the credit it has vouchsafed various concerns has given to business at Baker and contiguous territory a stability that could only be attained from a sound bank.

In the movement which resulted in the establishment of Fallon County Mr. Smith was one of the active forces, and he was one of the men who brought the county seat to Baker. With the incorporation of Baker as a city Mr. Smith was appointed as a member of the first City Council, and at the first general election he was elected to that office, but later on resigned. He has served on the school board and has always been a warm friend of the public schools. During the World war Mr. Smith took a very active part, serving as chairman of the Fallon County Liberty Loan Committee during all five drives, and was also a member of the Fallon County Council of Defense. As treasurer of the Red Cross he assisted in raising considerable money for that organization, and in every way possible worked to aid the administration in carrying out its policies.

Brought up in a republican family, it was only natural that Mr. Smith should espouse the cause of that party and he cast his first presidential vote for William McKinley at Wibaux. An ardent admirer of Colonel Roosevelt, he became a progressive in 1912, but, like the majority of this branch of the party, has returned to his old allegiance.

On October 18, 1898, Mr. Smith was married at Wibaux to Nellie Agnew, a daughter of Barney J. Agnew. Mrs. Smith was born at Appleton, Minnesota, April 1, 1877. Her father was a native of Ireland, and he and his wife had four sons and one daughter in their family. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have the following children: Alice, who is employed by the Baker State Bank; Lloyd, who is employed in a bank at Hardin, Montana; and Donald and Edna, both of whom are attending school at Baker. A sound, reliable and dependable man, Mr. Smith has reached his present responsible standing in his bank and community through his own efforts, and is deservedly regarded as one of Baker's most influential men. Having lived in Montana during the most important years of its history, he has played the part of an earnest, clear-headed man in the development of his portion of the state, and is proud of the progress he sees on every side.

George Henry Taylor, who has claimed Montana as his home for nearly forty years, is a resident of Helena, is custodian of the Grand Army of the Republic room at the State Capitol, and is an old soldier with many interesting memories of campaigns and battles through the South at the time of the Civil war.

He is a New Englander by birth and ancestry and was born at Jaffrey, New Hampshire, March 21, 1842. His people came from England in colonial times. His grandfather, Arthur Taylor, spent all his life on a farm at Jaffrey. Elias Taylor, father of George Henry, was born at Jaffrey in 1797. He was about three years old when General Washington died, and was able to remember seeing the Jaffrey Church draped as a memorial to the great president. He grew up and married at Jaffrey, and in the early days before railroads were built operated a transportation outfit. He had several six-horse teams, transporting goods between the Village of Jaffrey and the adjacent cotton factory to Boston. In 1849 he moved to Littleton, New Hampshire, lived on a farm there and in 1854 moved to a farm in Tompkins County, New York. At the venerable age of eighty-six, in 1883, he and his wife came to Helena, and they lived at the home of their son George Henry. Elias Taylor died at Helena in 1890. He was a republican from the organization of that party, and at his home Town of Jaffrey served as a selectman. He was a member of the Methodist Church. His wife was Abigail Bullard, who was born at Mason, New Hampshire, December 20, 1804, and died at Helena October 10, 1889. She and her husband were among the first laid to rest in Forestvale Cemetery. Both had been converted at Newfield, New York, in 1852, and joined the Methodist Church. Her life was a constant expression of practical christianity. This good christian woman was the mother of seven children. Mary, the oldest, lives at Ithaca, New York, widow of Charles Blackmar, a business man. Ellen M. has her home at Peabody, Massachusetts, and is the widow of Frank Harvey, who was a contractor and builder at Boston, putting up many buildings in the Back Bay and other parts of that city, and Mrs. Harvey continued his business successfully for many years after his death. Anna A. lives at Freeville, New York, near Ithaca, widow of Frank Mitchell, who was a farmer. Abbie J. died at Wichita, Kansas, and her husband, John Maynard, a liveryman, died at Lowell, Massachusetts. The fifth in the family is George Henry. Frances Ivy is the wife of Amassa J. Drake, a retired mason contractor, their home being at Roseburg, Oregon. Emma, the youngest, is the wife of Charles E. Teague, who for many years was a shoe merchant and is now truant officer at Peabody, Massachusetts.

George Henry Taylor acquired his early education in the public schools of Ithaca, New York, also attended the New Ipswich Academy in New Hampshire, and as a young man learned telegraphy when that art was in its infancy. He was a telegraph operator until the Civil war broke out. October 5, 1861, he enlisted in the Seventy-sixth New York Infantry, and went into camp at Albany as first sergeant. Soon afterward he was taken ill with pneumonia and was invalided home. In the meantime his company was assigned to the Third New York Artillery, and when he rejoined the command in the summer of 1862 the battery was at Newbern, North Carolina. He at once received appointment as corporal and was on duty at Hatteras Island and Roanoke Island, but in the fall of 1863 was sent to Virginia. About that time he re-enlisted for three years or the duration of the war. Mr. Taylor was a participant in the great campaign waged by General Grant, beginning in the spring of 1864 at Petersburg, and was in the fighting there and other points around Richmond. April 3, 1865, he was with the troops that entered Richmond six days before the surrender of Lee. He received several promotions, and was mustered out June 26, 1865, at Richmond, as second lieutenant of his battery. For about a year after the war he traveled through the West, remaining for some time at Detroit and St. Louis, and then returned to Ithaca, New York, and was in business as a merchant tailor there until 1881.

Mr. Taylor reached Helena, Montana, in April, 1881, traveling by stage from Dillon to Helena. For a time he was in business as a painting contractor, and then took up the practice of dentistry. For several years he was associated with Doctor Blake and Doctor Wait. In 1891 he opened an office of his own, and has been practicing that profession ever since. He had an interesting experience as a dentist engaged in both army and private practice at Fort Benton from 1893 to 1906, visiting also Fort Assinniboine every other month. One of his patients then stationed at Montana forts was a young lieutenant named Pershing, now known to fame as General Pershing. Since 1906 Doctor Taylor has lived at Helena, and is still in practice, with offices in the Horsky Block.

He has long been prominent in the Grand Army of the Republic, is assistant adjutant and quartermaster general of the Department of Montana, and for several years has been a member of the National Council of the Grand Army of the Republic. He cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln, and is now classified as an independent republican. He is a past noble grand of Montana Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a member of the Helena Commercial Club.

Mr. Taylor resides in the Horsky Block. March 14, 1877, at Ithaca, New York, he married Miss Ellen Hull, who was born in New York City. Doctor Taylor has one daughter, Margaret N., a graduate of the Helena High School, now the wife of W. S. Towner, an attorney at Fort Benton. They have five children, the eldest, George Crosby Towner, is in the junior class of the Naval Academy at Annapolis. The other children are John W., Margaret Natalie, Welling Samuel and I. Crosby. Mrs. Ellen Taylor is a prominent member of the Woman's Relief Corps Wadsworth No. 1, of which she is a past president, and for several years has held the office of treasurer of the corps, and is a past department president of the Woman's Relief Corps, Department of Montana.

John H. Rutter. To the present postmaster of Hinsdale, John H. Rutter, belongs the distinction of being one of the real pioneers of this section of Valley County. He arrived in this vicinity in 1885 with a pack outfit and in company with Charley Rasor, now of Lewistown, Montana, both on a voyage of exploration of this Hinsdale region for a cattle range. Mr. Rutter represented and was working for the Nyobrara Cattle Company, owned by E. L. Newman, one of the early mining men of Montana, and Mr. Rasor was in the employ of the Lee Scott Cattle Company. The men had each two saddle horses and two pack horses, and they struck the deep coulee running into the Milk River near Hinsdale. Mr. Rutter continued with the Nyobrara Cattle Company until the spring of 1889.

At that time he went into the service of the Home Land and Cattle Company, the largest cow outfit ever located in the state and owned by the Niederinhaus Brothers of St. Louis, which had established its ranch seven miles north of where Hinsdale is now located, and during the seven years he remained with that company Mr. Rutter was their range foreman. In the spring of 1897 he took a bunch of horses to the Dakotas for himself, and after disposing of them returned to this region and filed on a homestead four miles east of Hinsdale. This act made him a permanent resident of this locality, and he lived on his claim two years before he married. His pioneer dwelling, a log house and at the time it was erected the largest one of its kind in this country, still stands and is sheltering his tenants. He engaged in the stock business, running both horses and cattle, his horses under the brand "7" on the right shoulder, and his cows under the "EA" brand on the left shoulder. He continued ranching and occupied his claim as a home until 1916, and was also interested in a horse ranch eighteen miles northeast of Hinsdale with S. E. Ruyle. He then established his home in Hinsdale, and since April, 1913, has served as the postmaster of the town.

Mr. Rutter has had Hinsdale as his postoffice ever since he has been in this country. The office was at first established 1½ miles east of its present location, and its name was given it by the railroad company. When the hamlet was moved to its present site all there was to move was the section house, and this building still stands and is being used as the home of the section foreman. Mr. Rutter purchased lots at the new townsite, on two of which he has built residences. He was one of the organizers and a director of the first bank to be established in the town, the First National Bank, organized in October, 1916. He was also one of the promoters in the organization and development of an irrigation plant in the valley just across from Hinsdale, and is the secretary and treasurer of the company, known as the Rock Creek Canal Company. It takes its water from Rock River, seven miles north of Hinsdale, and extends east to Lime Creek and waters 9,600 acres of valley lands and renders the region reliably productive.

Mr. Rutter came into Montana with the Nyobrara Company in 1884 from the State of Nebraska, but he is a native son of Indiana, born at Elkhart, December 13, 1858, a son of Henry and Mary (Haney) Rutter. His parents were both born in Virginia, the father in Wheeling, West Virginia, and the mother in Richmond. They met and were married in Wheeling, and a few years before the Civil war removed from there to Elkhart, Indiana. Henry Rutter clung to his southern ideas, and when the states divided he went with the South and enlisted in the Confederate army somewhere in Virginia, and lost his life in the service. The widow continued to maintain her home in Elkhart, and died there in 1896. She was the mother of five children: Bettie, who died in Elkhart, Indiana, unmarried; Fannie, who married Clem Powell and resides in Indianapolis, Indiana; David, of Detroit, Michigan; Lewis P., of Duluth, Minnesota; and John H., the Hinsdale postmaster.

John H. Rutter left his mother's home when but six years old and was brought to mature youth in the home of a cousin, Crockett McDonald, at Wellington, Missouri. He went with the McDonald family to Kansas and lived with them near Howard in that state until 1877, when he left his cousin's home and began an independent career in Texas. In Cook County of the Lone Star State he worked for Addington Brothers, and also served them on their Indian Territory ranch on Cow Creek. Railroad facilities in that region at that time were extremely inadequate, and the stock was driven from the Addington ranch in the Indian Territory to Whiteboro, Texas, for shipment.

In the fall of 1878 Mr. Rutter separated from the Addingtons and engaged with the firm of Hunter, Evans and Hunter, who had large beef contracts with the United States for supplying the Indians at Fort Sill and Fort Reno, these being the Cheyenne and Comanche Indians, and they held their herds close to the agency for killing. In October, 1879, he left the employ of this company and returned to Howard, Kansas, remaining during that winter with the McDonald family, and in the spring of 1880 went on to Fort Elliott, Texas, and secured employment with the "LXBar," and started from their ranch just above old Dobe Walls for Hunnewell, Kansas, with a herd of beef over the Monument Hill Trail. On reaching the Cimarron River crossing he found a southern Texas trail herd going to Nebland, and joining this outfit Mr. Rutter reached the Pine Ridge Agency in South Dakota. When the herd was delivered to the Government there in the following November Mr. Rutter started with a four mule team from Pine Ridge Agency to Deadwood, South Dakota, and he remained in that mining camp during the winter, and in the spring went to Running Water, Nebraska, and entered the service of the Nyobrara Cattle Company, with whom he later on came to Montana.

The school days of Mr. Rutter were none too numerous and somewhat scattered. He was a pupil in the schools of Wellington, Kansas, and during a period of four years attended school at Howard, Kansas, this ending his educational career in a school room, and whatever knowledge he has gained since has come to him through the channels of experience. He began his career in politics when he cast his first presidential vote for Grover Cleveland at Stacy, Montana. He has maintained national allegiance to the democratic party since that time, and is classed as a rock-ribbed democrat. His first official service was in 1894-95, when he was the deputy sheriff for Harry Cosner, and in 1898, 1899, 1910 and 1911 he was the deputy for Sheriff Small, Mr. Rutter having been defeated for the office of sheriff in the latter year. He was named as the postmaster of Hinsdale in 1913, on the 6th of March, taking the office as the successor of Julius Waber April 21, 1913. He was reappointed in September, 1918. The only rural route out of the town is fifty-four miles long, it supplying five different country offices and serves a population of 1,200 people.

In Glasgow, Montana, January 23, 1899, Mr. Rutter was married to Miss Elsie M. Clough, who was at that time serving as the county superintendent of schools of Valley County. Mrs. Rutter was born at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, April 12, 1875, a daughter of J. H. and Margaret (Kinney) Clough. The father, who was a native of Maine, learned the carpenter's trade and became a bridge contractor on the Northern Pacific Railroad when it was being built, and later filled the same position with the building of the Great Northern. He finally located at Seattle, Washington, and at the time of his death there he was a wharf contractor. Mrs. Clough is a resident of Glasgow, Montana, and the mother of three children, Mrs. J. L. Dillard, of Wolf Point, Montana, Mrs. Rutter, and Fred G. Clough, of Butte, Montana. The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Rutter: Lewis H., a student in the State Agricultural College at Bozeman; Elsie V., a teacher in the Valley County schools; and Marjorie L., a high school student in Hinsdale. The two older children finished their high school training in Sacred Heart Academy at Fargo, North Dakota.

Mr. Rutter has attained a high degree in Masonry. He is a past master of Kyle Lodge No. 96, of Hinsdale, and belongs to Chapter No. 17 at Glasgow, and to Glasgow Commandery No. 13. He also belongs to Algeria Temple and the Helena Shrine.

James Chase Dow. It is oftentimes considered by those in the habit of superficial thinking that the history of so-called great men only is worthy of preservation, and that little merit exists among the masses to call forth the praise of the historian or the appreciation of mankind. A greater mistake was never made. No man is great in all things and few are great in many things. Many by lucky stroke achieve lasting fame who before that had no reputation beyond their immediate neighborhoods. It is not a history of the lucky stroke that benefits humanity most, but the long study and effort which made the lucky stroke possible. It is the preliminary work, the method, that serves as a guide for others. Among the citizens of Montana who have achieved success along steady lines of action is James C. Dow, of Great Falls, a man whose character is above reproach and who richly merits the confidence and esteem which are freely accorded him, for he has taken a deep interest in the welfare and development of the locality, always standing ready to do his full share in the work of progress.

James Chase Dow was born in Faribault, Minnesota, on the 22d of September, 1877, and is the son of James J. and Myra A. (Brown) Dow. Mr. Dow's paternal grandfather, James Chase Dow, was for many years a missionary to India. In 1848, when his son, James J., was six weeks old, he returned to the United States and settled in Maine. Later he moved to a farm in South Dakota, where he remained for a time, but eventually came to St. Charles, Minnesota, where he spent the remainder of his days and died.

James J. Dow was, as might be inferred from the preceding paragraph, a native of India, having been born in Midnepore on February 15, 1848. Brought to the United States in infancy, he received a common school education, but when fifteen years of age he enlisted in defense of the Union during the Civil war, joining Company F, Second Maine Regiment of Cavalry, with which he served until the close of the great struggle, taking part in all the battles, skirmishes, campaigns and marches in which his regiment had a share. Of the 100 men on the original roll of his company, three were killed in battle and forty-nine died of disease. After being discharged from military service Mr. Dow went to Minnesota, and became a student in Carlton College at Northfield, where he and his wife were the sole members of the first graduating class from that institution in 1873. He then became principal of the schools at Austin, Minnesota, filling that position two years, and then was appointed superintendent of the Minnesota State School for the Blind at Faribault, where he still remains. Mr. Dow has had a most remarkable record as head of this great school, which has become recognized as one of the leading schools of its kind in the country. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained the higher degrees, and is also a member of the Mystic Shrine at St. Paul, Minnesota. His religious membership is with the Congregational Church, of which he has served as clerk for a number of years. Politically he is independent. Mrs. Myra Dow was born in Massachusetts in 1850 and died in 1909. They became the parents of eight children, of which number three are living.

James Chase Dow received his elementary education in th public schools and then became a student of the University of Minnesota, where he was graduated from the department of electrical engineering in 1900. His first active work after leaving school was with the Twin City Rapid Transit Railway Company, with whom he remained for one year. On July 1, 1901, Mr. Dow came to Helena, Montana, and entered the employ of the Missouri River Power Company and the Helena Power Transmission Company, being employed up to July 1, 1906, in constructing the substations and steam plant in Butte. During the following year he was in the employ of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He then went to Mankato, Minnesota, where for a year he was connected with the Mankato Electric Company and others. He then returned to Butte, Montana, and was with the Missouri River Power Company until 1910, when he joined the Great Falls Power Company and the Montana Power Company, as operating engineer of the northern division, in which capacity he is still serving. He sustains most important relations to the company, much of the success of its operation depending upon his judgment and management. Thoroughly practical and conversant with every phase and detail of electrical equipment, he has demonstrated in an unmistakable manner his competency to take charge of large undertakings in his line and he has gained the entire confidence of his associates.

On July 18, 1905, Mr. Dow was married to Lillian T. Howard, a native of St. Albans, Vermont. Fraternally he is a member of Euclid Lodge No. 58, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Great Falls Chapter No. 9, Royal Arch Masons; Black Eagle Commandery No. 8, Knights Templar; Great Falls Consistory (thirty-second degree), Scottish Rite Masons; and Algeria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Helena. He is also a member of the Commercial Club, the Rotary Club and the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. Politically he is independent, while his religious membership is with the Congregational Church. His life work has been of unceasing industry, and the systematic methods which he has followed have resulted not only in success in his profession but also in the increased respect and esteem of all who know him and are familiar with his accomplishments.

Roscoe V. Tucker is one of the men of Malta who is proving his worth as a man by rendering his community service that is reliable and sympathetic, and his undertaking establishment is one recognized as making the most reasonable of charges to its patrons in their time of great bereavement. He has served the county as coroner, and has proved himself dependable in every way, and worthy the confidence of his fellow citizens.

Roscoe V. Tucker was born at Westfield, Chautauqua County, New York, April 22, 1854, a son of Elisha Tucker, and grandson of Samuel Tucker. Samuel Tucker was born at Collins, Erie County, New York, and was one in a family of eleven children. All of his mature years were spent in farming until increasing infirmities led him to retire. His death occurred in Chautauqua County, New York, when he was eighty-five years old. He was the father of four children, namely: Anna, who married Velorus Lake; Elisha W., who is mentioned at length below; Rosetta, who married Austin Culver; and Eliza, who married Philander Olds, a soldier in the Union army and who died in the service.

Elisha W. Tucker was born at Collins, Erie County, New York, in December, 1829, and lived in that state, where he was a farmer, until 1889, in that year coming to Montana and identifying himself with Malta. He took a homestead on what is now the townsite of Malta, and the old Malta House, erected by him, was his hotel and he conducted it in partnership with his son. Mr. Tucker was also interested in merchandising, was engaged in a livery business, and was a sheep raiser, generally doing business under the name of E. W. Tucker and Son, although he was for a time associated with R. W. Garland under the name of Tucker and Garland. He continued to be actively engaged in business until he was seventy-one years of age. His death occurred in January, 1901, and his remains were taken back to his old home and laid beside those of his wife, who had died in 1885.

In 1852 Elisha W. Tucker was married to Sarah A. Lombard, a daughter of Lucius Lombard, born in Chautauqua County, New York. Lucius Lombard was also a native of New York State, who went into Chautauqua County while it was still unsettled and still mainly a wilderness. He married Betsy Shove, and Mrs. Tucker was one in a family of two sons and two daughters. The children

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born to Mr. and Mrs. Elisha W. Tucker were as follows: Roscoe V., who was the elder; and Fluvilla, who married Ed Hughes and is a resident of Chautauqua County, New York.

As a usual thing Elisha W. Tucker voted the republican ticket, although now and then supported democratic candidates if he believed them to be better fitted for the office in question. He was not identified with any church, but was reared in a Quaker home. While his education was not uncommon, he was an excellent and forceful conversationalist, and he was capable of taking an intelligent part in a discussion upon almost any subject. Politics and fraternities never interested him. He was a man below medium height and weight, but such was the strength of his personality that he always impressed people as a man of importance. Big of heart and brain, he did much good in the world, always cheerfully rendering a service whenever the opportunity offered, but doing it quietly and as an individual, rather than as a member of some publicity-seeking committee. He died as he had lived, a kindly, upright and honorable man, a tender husband, a watchful father, liberal patron, temperate adviser, and stainless gentleman.

Roscoe V. Tucker did not pursue his studies beyond the confines of the common schools, and as he grew to manhood he learned farming. Both in New York and later in Montana he was associated in business with his father, and the tie between them was very close. As his father's partner he was engaged in the hotel and livery business at Malta, and then he branched out into ranching and sheepraising, and is still interested in the latter. His ranch of 840 acres is on Beaver Creek, 2½ miles south of Bowdoin, Montana. This is chiefly a hay farm and is under a private irrigation system.

About the time he came to Montana Mr. Tucker commenced rendering services as an undertaker, not then as a professional, but only to assist his fellow citizens in rendering a decent burial to their relatives. Finding that he was fitted by temperament and sympathies for the work, he finally decided to adopt it as his chief line of business, and in 1908 went into it in a professional manner at Malta. His establishment is one of the best equipped in Phillips County, and he is often called upon by those who live at a distance, as well as those in his immediate neighborhood. Mr. Tucker is also an auctioneer of reputation, and in partnership with Mr. Cauffman, under the firm name of Tucker and Cauffman, is widely known as unusually able and efficient, and he and Mr. Cauffman serve the people in this capacity throughout a radius of fifty miles whenever they have anything to sell.

Mr. Tucker was elected coroner of Phillips County when it was created, and is still holding that office. He has always taken a most aggressive part in the promotion of improvements for the city and county, and has led every procession as marshal which has been organized to celebrate the different events since he came to Malta with the exception of one. In 1876 he cast his first presidential vote, giving it to Rutherford B. Hayes, and ever since then has voted the republican ticket.

On October 14, 1875, Mr. Tucker was married in Chautauqua County, New York, to Miss Jennie Hungerford, a daughter of Parkes Hungerford, and she died in 1880, without issue. On August 10, 1883, Mr. Tucker was married to Miss Julia Walcott, a daughter of Merritt and Margaretta (Dewey) Walcott. Mrs. Tucker was born in Chautauqua County, New York, February 15, 1865, and was the third of six children born to her parents, namely: Louella, who is the widow of Adelbert Anderson, of Chautauqua County; Ledter, who is also a resident of Chautauqua County; Mrs. Tucker, who resides at Malta; Dewey, who lives at Strawberry Point, Iowa; Carrie, who is the wife of Merritt Gifford, of Chautauqua County; and Chauncey, who is a resident of Jamestown, New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Tucker became the parents of the following children: Mabel, who is a trained nurse connected with Saint Peter's Hospital, Helena, Montana, was bookkeeper for the Malta Mercantile Company for twelve years, and had been in the postoffice at Malta as clerk, leaving that to form a partnership with her sister under the caption of Tucker Sisters. They handled ladies' furnishing goods until Miss Mabel went with the Malta Mercantile Company. When this country went into the World war she left her excellent position, went to Boseman and took a course in training with the intention of going overseas as a Red Cross nurse, but the signing of the armistice rendering this unnecessary, she entered Saint Peter's Hospital so as to complete her training. Grace, the second child of Mr. and Mrs. Tucker, was in the post office at Malta, and also in the mercantile business with her sister Mabel. She then took a business course at Great Falls, Montana, following which she was employed as a clerk in the county clerk and recorder's office at Glasgow, Montana. Still later she was married to E. O. Cauffman, proprietor of the Fifth Avenue Grocery at Malta.

William G. Lang. The Lang family is one of the oldest in eastern Montana, and its members have always been among those who upheld law and order and did their part in developing their communities. This family was founded in this region by Gregor Lang, father of William G. Lang of Baker, whose name heads this review. He was a Scotchman by birth, who later went to Ireland, and from there came to the United States as manager for the ranch and holdings of the Pender Cattle Company. The site of the ranch was selected by Mr. Lang, and he established his headquarters on the Little Missouri River, twelve miles east of the Montana line and about thirty-five miles south of Medora, North Dakota. It may be remembered that Medora was only seven miles north of the Roosevelt ranch, and was the trading and shipping point of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt during the days in his young manhood, when he was engaged in ranching in the northwest.

Gregor Lang had nothing to do in establishing his claim to the Pender ranch site except to "squat" upon the unsurveyed public domain. His grazing field lay on both sides of the Little Missouri River. There he erected a log cabin for his headquarters, and about this primitive building cling many sacred memories because of the warm friendship he there enjoyed with the Nation's hero, Theodore Roosevelt, and his own kindly communion with his neighbors. Locating there in 1883, he entered upon an experience of many hardships, carrying on the work of ranch development for Sir John Pender, breeding ranch cattle and marketing the product successfully until the disastrous winter of 1886-7, when only about 300 head of cattle survived until the spring out of a herd of about 2,000. This so discouraged the English owners that they decided to abandon their undertaking, and were ready to dispose of the remnant of their cattle. Mr. Lang, having established himself in the country and holding firmly to his faith in its possibilities, was ready to buy. He chose to remain on the site of the ranch he had selected for the English company, and the buildings and other improvements were included in the property he purchased. He changed the old Scotch Thistle band of the original company to "JXL," and his numerous horses bore this same brand. As time went on he gave more and more attention to horses, and he became conspicuous as a stockman and proprietor of the Lang ranch. His range covered all the country he could occupy, for he died before this part of the state was surveyed, and no settlers had come in to dispute his domain. When the land was thrown open his widow entered the tract upon which the ranch improvement stood as her homestead, and proved up her title, and this formed the nucleus of the extensive holdings of their son William G. Lang. Gregor Lang and his wife established a store on the ranch and the post office of "Yule" was opened in October, 1890. The store was conducted until the fall of 1908, when the coming of the Chicago, Milwaukee & Saint Paul Railroad brought about the establishment of Baker and the store was moved to the point.

Gregor Lang was born in a Scotch home, near Glasgow, and it is believed that Dumbarton was his native heath. He grew up on the banks of the Clyde and received as did his brothers and sisters, a liberal education. His father was a highly educated man of many accomplishments, and proprietor of cloth mills. Reverses took from his family some of the wealth he had accumulated, but they still retained the comforts and some of the luxuries to which they were accustomed. Gregor Lang was the youngest of a family of sixteen children, and was given the opportunity of completing his education in a college. He was born July 2, 1834, and so was twenty-eight years of age when in 1862 he took his young wife with him to Ireland and located at Barn Hill and later resided at Clonsilla, Cadublin, only seven miles from Dublin. There he became manager of a distillery, and was so engaged when his services were secured by the Pender interests. When he was a lad Sir John Pender served an apprenticeship in one of the factories owned by the father of Gregor Lang, and during their after lives Sir John Pender and Gregor Lang were warm friends. During the five years that Gregor Lang was manager for Sir John Pender's ranch, the latter did not visit it, but his son James did so frequently, taking an inventory of the stock and looking into the conditions.

When Gregor Lang first located on his ranch a few buffalo remained on the prairie along the Little Missouri River, but he seldom hunted them himself. He liked the outdoor life, and was a rugged, healthy man, short of stature, quick and active, although weighing about 180 pounds. His first papers of citizenship were taken out at Missoula, Montana, and his final ones at Bismarck, North Dakota. He became a strong democrat, and remained an adherent of that party all of his life. Very intelligent, he liked politics and kept himself well posted on current events, and was recognized as the best read man in this region. Elected commissioner of Billings County, North Dakota, he held that office for several years, becoming chairman of the board, and resigned just prior to making a visit back to his old home. As long as he lived Gregor Lang held his warm friendship with Theodore Roosevelt as one of his most precious possessions, and loved to recall the days when Colonel Roosevelt would visit the Lang ranch, and there, among Mr. Lang's books and papers, the two men of high ideals and profound insight into human nature would discuss politics and other subjects. Such an attachment grew up between the two that whenever Mr. Roosevelt came back into this region on hunting trips he never failed to visit the Lang ranch and renew his friendship with his old friends.

Gregor Lang married on July 1, 1862, Janet Tait Huggin, a daughter of a William Huggin, a contractor and builder of Jedburg, Scotland. She was born December 9, 1838. It was while on a visit to Scotland that Mr. Lang passed away in March, 1900. His widow remained on the ranch, during this visit, but in December, 1909, removed to Baker, Montana, where she died on August 23, 1915. Mrs. Lang's father was one of the well-to-do class, and his children were all well educated. Mrs. Lang proved her efficiency by taking up the responsibilities her husband's death had created, and soon made her influence felt all over the neighborhood. She was a woman of unusually strong character, and under her decided rule the ranch, store and postoffice flourished, and she increased the family's prosperity in a marked degree. She was a believer in the orthodox Christian religion, but could not agree with many things tolerated by the churches, which seemed abuses to her. Although she was a member of the Church of Ireland while residing in that country she did not connect herself with any religious organization after locating in this country. Both she and Mr. Lang agreed in spiritual matters and both conducted themselves with a freedom and sincerity most marked among their associates. The children born to Gregor and Janet Lang were as follows: Sophia, who is the wife of David F. Wishart, of Edinburg, Scotland, where she has reared her own family; Lincoln A., who lives at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, represents a Chicago concern located in that city, and is an inventor of some note; and William G., who is the youngest.

William G. Lang was born near the City of Dublin on October 30, 1878. He was about five and one-half years old when brought to the United States by his mother to join his father on the ranch along the Little Missouri River, where he was reared. His educational training was carried on by private teachers and in an agricultural college at Bozeman, Montana. After the demise of his father he assisted his mother in the management of the ranch and store, and later entered into the cattle business, developing into a breeder and grower of fine registered stock of the Hereford strain, which bear the old "JXL" brand, as do the Percheron horses he also breeds. His ranch comprises 8,000 acres of deeded and leased land, the greater portion of which belonged to the property conducted by his excellent mother. Mr. Lang still continues to operate his ranch, but sold the store in 1917. He was the first to buy a lot for a business site at Baker, and he became one of the builders of the village, of which he became a resident in December, 1908. On December 15, 1908, he opened his store for business.

When Mr. Lang came to Baker it was but a cluster of houses, and was located in Custer County. He soon realized the need of the creation of a new county, with Baker as the county seat. A natural organizer, he soon interested others in the movement to secure the organization of Fallon County, and then to make Baker the center of government for the new county. This precipitated two fights. Some who wanted the new county were not willing that Baker should be given the county seat. The usual rival claims of other communities for the honor developed, necessitating much labor to bring about an equitable and satisfactory adjustment. Baker, of course, was the logical site for the county capital, but it took time and hard work to bring about the proper action, and Mr. Lang and his associates deserve much credit for what they accomplished. With the establishment of Fallon County and the final selection of Baker as its capital the little village took on a period of expansion that resulted in a remarkable growth, and in all of it Mr. Lang bore a constructive part.

He was one of the founders of the Baker State Bank, the first one in the city, and of the First National Bank at Ismay, remaining vice president

Mrs J. Lang

Gregor Lang

and a director of the first named institution ever since its organization, and a member of the official board of the latter for some time, or until it had passed the formative period and was firmly grounded in public confidence.

Like his father, he is a democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for William Jennings Bryan, a fact that gives him but little pleasure at present for he is a sound money man and holds to none of the radical doctrines of the day. When his country or community need his services he lays aside politics, remembering only that he is an American of the highest type of citizenship, and yields to no man in his loyalty to both. In religious matters he follows in the belief of his parents, and has not joined any church organization. The Elks hold his membership, but aside from that he belongs to no lodge. Mr. Lang has not married.

The review of the history of the Lang family is an interesting one, and should be included in every record of this community, for these people have played so important a part in the changing of conditions of the neighborhood that no true account could be given of the state without due credit being paid to them. Mr. Lang has many of the characteristics of both of his parents, and his connection with any enterprise gives it stability from the start, for his fellow citizens know that he will not take up anything unless he is certain that the cause is a just and honorable one, and that there is a reasonable certainty of ultimate success. He has a tenacity of purpose that has carried him through in his undertakings, which, combined with his natural ability, long and varied experience and knowledge of human nature make him a desirable addition to the community which he assisted in developing and in which he and his name are held in such high esteem.

Otto M. Christinson. In reviewing the lives of the men of foreign birth who have come to the United States it oftentimes appears as though they are possessed of unusual capabilities to be able to make such a success of their undertaking, but perhaps some of this progress is due to the fact that they work with a definite object in view and do not relax their efforts, but keep on striving to attain to something a little better. Otto M. Christinson, senior member of the Christinson Land Company of Glasgow, is one of these men, and because, through his own efforts, he has risen from a poor emigrant to a position of wealth and responsibilities his biography is instructive and illuminating.

Otto M. Christinson was born at Gandrup, Denmark, August 24, 1883, a son of Christ and Mary Christinson, and the third of their eleven children, nine of whom reached to mature years, namely: Christian and Alfred, who are still residing in Denmark; Otto, whose name heads this review; James, who is a resident of Moosejaw, Saskatchewan, Canada; Carl, Anton and Marius, who live in Denmark; Albertine, who is a resident of Minneapolis, Minnesota; and the ninth child is also residing in Denmark.

Growing up in his native place, Otto M. Christinson was sent to school for about four months annually until he was twelve years old, and this meagre training, supplemented with three short terms at the North Dakota Agricultural College at Fargo, North Dakota, comprise his educational advantages. The economic necessities of the family made it obligatory for him to begin working as a farm hand when only eight years old, and he was entirely self-supporting from the time he was twelve. By the time he was twenty he saw that there was no adequate opening for him, and so he decided to seek better opportunities in the United States. He knew nothing of the language and had no money, but with the enthusiasm and courage of youth he dared all, borrowed sufficient money to pay for his passage on board the Helling Olaf, bound from Copenhagen, Denmark, for New York City, and after a voyage of two weeks landed without mishap.

It was his intention to join a sister of his mother's, a Mrs. Nelson, of Brainard, Minnesota, but while waiting for his relatives in the station at Brainard he was robbed of what little money he had left, and had it not been for the kindness of a merchant who found the poor lad wandering about the city, hungry and discouraged, his future history might have been somewhat different. The generous act of this merchant, who fed him and sent him the twenty miles to his aunt, gave him such a favorable impression of the people of his new land that his courage revived, and he faced the future bravely.

Almost immediately he secured a position with a country merchant at Milac Lake, about twenty-five miles from Brainard, at house painting, for which he received $20 per month, and remained with him for three months, earning his first American money. For the subsequent three or four years he divided his time, working in the summers in the sawmills, in the winter in the lumber woods of Minnesota, and in the harvest months, in North Dakota. He then engaged for steady farm work in Cavalier County, North Dakota, and during the five years he was thus employed his pay ranged from $25 to $35 a month. After paying back the money he had borrowed to come to this country he sent for his brother, paid his way through agricultural college, and accumulated a little surplus, so that when he came to Montana, which he did in 1909, he had about $900.

Selecting Glasgow as his field of operation, Mr. Christinson looked things over, and then in the spring of 1910 he with John Miller opened a real-estate office. A year later this partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Christinson took E. M. Hill into the business, the firm operating under the name of the Christinson Land Company. The firm specialize on making loans on farm lands, but also write fire insurance. Mr. Christinson was first located in the frame building now occupied by the Nifty Tailors, and his next office was just across the street from his present one. In 1917 Messrs. Christinson and Hill bought the business of the Johnson Farm Loan Company and moved into their present quarters in the First National Bank Building. For three years the firm handled the Overland car at Glasgow, but otherwise have confined themselves to handling real estate, making loans and writing fire insurance.

Mr. Christinson is naturalized, becoming a citizen of the United States in 1912, and his first presidential vote was cast for William Howard Taft in that year, and he has continued firm in his support of republican principles ever since. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Fraternally he is a Mason and Odd Fellow, belonging to North Star Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and to the Consistory and Shrine at Helena, Montana, and to Glasgow Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. During the late war Mr. Christinson belonged to the Council of Defense, was its chairman, and later was made fuel administrator for Valley County.

In 1910 Mr. Christinson was married to Miss Alma Kennedy, born in Ontario, Canada, in February, 1895, her father being of Irish birth, and she was the only child of her parents, both of whom are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Christinson have the following children: Aileen, James, Kenneth, Verne and Dorothy.

In every way Mr. Christinson has proved his worth as a man and a citizen, and set an example for industry and thrift all will do well to emulate. His upward progress has been steady, and made possible through his own exertions. He has been willing to endure much, work hard and save, and when an opportunity came for advancement he was ready to take it. It is such men as he who build up a community and bring about a stability of government, and too much credit cannot be accorded them.

Ort Irons, who has been identified with the community of Harlem since 1910, was born near Linesville, Pennsylvania, July 1, 1886, and his childhood days were spent on a farm. He is descended from an old Pennsylvania Quaker family. His father, George Irons, a grocer of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, is also a native of Pennsylvania, and a son of William Irons, who was numbered among the early pioneers of the old Keystone State. William Irons was born in New Jersey, and about the time of his marriage drove through with a team to Pennsylvania, settling near Linesville, where he was a farmer and later a house mover. He became the father of seven sons and seven daughters.

George Irons married Julia Sutliff, one of a family comprising three sons and four daughters of Chauncy Sutliff, a farmer. The only child of George and Julia Irons is their son Ort, the Harlem business man. In his political faith George Irons is a democrat, but his son does not follow in his political footsteps.

After completing a high school training at Linesville at the age of seventeen Ort Irons entered the business world for himself, spending the first year as a clerk in Hornell, New York, and following that a period in the moving picture business as a traveling showman. At about this juncture, in 1907, he came out to North Dakota and at Carrington in that state was engaged as a tenant farmer for three years. At the close of his three years' residence there, with two good crops and a poor one, his financial circumstances were about as they were when he entered the state. Coming on then to old Chouteau County, Montana, he secured a homestead nine miles northwest of Harlem. The only capital which he brought with him was the team which he drove through, and at first he supported himself by working out, using his team in breaking sod and hauling for homesteaders. His first home was a little shack 12 by 12 feet, where he and his wife spent the first three years of their Montana life, and although a crude affair it proved a reasonably comfortable dwelling. In contrast with the same period spent as a farmer in North Dakota, he found himself financially much better off, and with the profits from the sale of his claim he engaged in contract work, hauling bridge and building materials for the construction of bridges and houses.

In the fall of 1915 Mr. Irons removed to the Town of Harlem, where he has ever since been active in that line of work. He has also added thereto a hay, coal and ice business, and in the spring of 1920 became the owner of one of the livery barns of the town. With the passing years he had developed into a grading contractor, and at the present time is completing a contract for ditch work. He plans to take up the state highway work as a grader when the reclamation matter is submitted for bids.

In Linesville, Pennsylvania, February 23, 1908, Mr. Irons was married to Miss Olive Van Winkle, who was born near that town in February, 1886, a daughter of Samuel and Rachel (Rushmore) Van Winkle. The father of Samuel Van Winkle settled in that region of Pennsylvania when all was new and wild, long before railroad facilities were provided and before the development of public highways, when "going to mill" was done on horseback to the old water mills on the streams. Samuel and Rachel Van Winkle became the parents of four sons and five daughters, of whom Mrs. Irons was one of the younger. Mr. Van Winkle passed away in 1919, but his widow still survives and is a resident of Spartansburg, Pennsylvania.

In his political affiliations Mr. Irons votes for the candidate whom he judges best fitted for office, regardless of party lines, and his first presidential vote was given to Mr. Bryan.

Orrel H. Kronkright. A resident of Montana for a quarter of a century, Orrel H. Kronkright spent a number of years with some of the prominent livestock men and firms, but for the past eight years has been substantially identified with independent farming and ranching in Richland County, near Lambert. He is a former county commissioner, and one of the most widely known citizens of the county.

Mr. Kronkright was born in Keokuk County, Iowa, August 8, 1866. His father, George Kronkright, was born in Vermont in 1822 of North English ancestry. During his youth he acquired a liberal education, and in 1849 went to California by the overland route. He was with a party that had some remarkable experiences in crossing the continent. They followed the old Mormon trail, passing the spot where the Mountain Meadow massacre occurred. Their ox train was made up at Omaha. While crossing the desert through Utah they lost their horses by famine and thirst and after unutterable hardships and adventures they found their way on foot out of the desert and over the mountains to safety on the Pacific side. For a time while in California George Kronkright worked for wages of $16 a day, then became a placer miner, and altogether accumulated a modest fortune of about $5,000 during the three years he was in the West. He returned to the States by way of the Isthmus of Panama, came up the Mississippi River from New Orleans to the mouth of the DesMoines River, thence by boat to the City of DesMoines, and in 1852 became a resident of Keokuk County. He lived there and was a merchant at Centerville, but in 1878 moved to Kearney County, Nebraska. He was in Iowa during the Civil war and a member of the Home Guards when the Talley band of Confederate guerrillas raided that country. In 1895 he came on West to Montana and settled near Forsyth. He was drowned in the Yellowstone River in June, 1903. He never voted any political ticket except the republican. George Kronkright married Eliza Rogers, who was born just south of Indianapolis, Indiana, a daughter of Jud Rogers. She died at Portland, Oregon, in October, 1918, at the age of seventy-nine. Her children were Mrs. Azora Leinhart, of Oniel, Nebraska; Orrel H.; May, wife of Charles Straw, of Portland, Oregon; and Bird, of Rosebud, Montana.

Orrel H. Kronkright was twelve years of age when his parents moved out to Nebraska, and he grew up in the country district of Kearney County and finished a common school education. He took up the burdens of life for himself as a Kearney County farmer, but for two years lived near Camp Clark above Fort Sidney. Then in January, 1895, he came to Montana, his first location being in the Yellowstone Valley just east of Forsyth. For seven years he was employed by several of the big cattle or sheep concerns of that locality. Among his employers were Charles Davis, the old time sheriff of Rosebud County, P. B. Moss of Billings, the "FUF" horse outfit. In 1903 he moved 1,000 head of cattle for A. D. Howard to Oswego, and remained in that locality for six years.

Mr. Kronkright then came over into Richland County, and at Mewlon was engaged in the hotel and livery business from 1909 to 1912. He then took his homestead near Lambert, and for the past eight years has been one of the substantial developers of that locality. It was only when he moved to a homestead that he established a home of his own and lived under his own roof. His half section has become substantially improved with a home, splendid barn and 190 acres have been brought under cultivation. He has put in eight crops, and in two seasons his seed was hardly returned, but others years have struck a favorable balance in his favor. The rotating of crops and summer fallowing the land, planting corn after spring plowing, are methods approved by his experience. Summer fallowing he especially advocates for this semi-arid region. In 1912, after spring breaking, he had a wheat yield of 30 bushels to the acre and 23 bushels of flax. The growing of corn has proved not unsatisfactory. "Less land, better farmed," is the philosophy of agriculture he has derived from his experience, and that rule is applicable to other states as well as to Montana.

As a home builder and farm developer Mr. Kronkright has exercised his chief privileges as a citizen, but not without a keen interest in other local affairs. He has served as a member of the School District Board and in 1914 was elected county commissioner to succeed W. B. Gibbs. His colleagues on the board were Frank Hardy and John Bowden, and the board was chiefly concerned with the routine administration of county affairs. After one term of two years Mr. Kronkright was satisfied to return the responsibilities of office over to his successor. Politically he is a democrat, having first supported Grover Cleveland, voted for Mr. Bryan twice, helped elect Colonel Roosevelt in 1904 and Mr. Taft in 1908 and gave two successive votes to Woodrow Wilson.

August 12, 1887, in Kearney County, Nebraska, Mr. Kronkright married Miss Nettie Hubbard, and they have shared each other's home and fortunes for over thirty years. She was born in Cass County, Nebraska, a daughter of Delos W. and Eva (Todd) Hubbard, her father a native of Pennsylvania and her mother of New York. Delos Hubbard was a Union soldier with a Wisconsin regiment for four years, at first under Grant, and was with Sherman from Atlanta to the Sea. He spent his active career as a farmer and since 1898 has been a resident of Montana, his home being at Poplar. He is a stanch republican, and is a great reader and believer in the teachings of the Bible, though not identified with any church. Delos Hubbard and wife had the following children: Harry, of Circle, Montana; Arthur, of Poplar; Mrs. Kronkright; Leonard, of Richey, Montana; Verner, of Wolf Point; Charles, a garage man of Richey; Edward, a farmer at Richey. Mr. and Mrs. Kronkright have reared a family of children several of whom have gone into homes and occupations of their own. They are: Leona, wife of James Montgomery, of Poplar, Montana; Mabel D., wife of Charles Darling, of Belton; George, a resident of Belton; Edna, wife of Wilfred Bell, of Lambert; Sylvester, of Belton; while Verna, Effie, Nettie and Pearl still live in the parental home.

William F. Jacobs. Montana is the state of opportunity for the capable, energetic and industrious man who seeks an outlet for his abilities and is not afraid of hard work. William F. Jacobs is one of the successful men of Harlowton who has secured profitable results from his endeavors, for they have been directed intelligently, and he has saved his money and invested it wisely. At present he is not only conducting a flourishing meat market at Harlowton, but owns and operates a fine ranch one mile from the city limits.

William F. Jacobs was born at Salisbury, Missouri, May 12, 1890, a son of Henry and Barbara Jacobs, the former of whom was born in the Province of Tooning, Denmark. They had two children, namely: Harry R. and William F. The mother died when William F. was ten days of age. Henry Jacobs was a sugar maker by trade, and worked at his calling in London, England, when a young man, but came to the United States and spent some time in the cities of St. Louis, Kansas City and St. Joseph, Missouri, before he located permanently at Salisbury in 1883, engaging in the manufacture of sugar and the production of tobacco. For several terms he has been alderman of his city, and during the great war did his full part in making successful all of the different drives, and is a strong supporter of the administration, although independent in politics.

Losing his mother when he was only ten days old, William F. Jacobs was taken by his father's brother, William F. Jacobs, and grew up in his family. He first attended the parochial schools of the German Lutheran faith in Michigan until he was eight years old, and then became a pupil of the public schools. Subsequently he learned the butchering business with his uncle, and lived with him until 1908, when he came to Montana, locating permanently at Harlowton, where he was in the employ of A. C. Graves, extensively engaged in the cattle and butchering business. After remaining with him for some time Mr. Jacobs then engaged with other butchers, returning at last to Mr. Graves, with whom he remained until May, 1915, when he embarked in a butchering business of his own, and still conducts it, although in 1919 he bought a ranch one mile away from Harlowton, on which he is engaged in farming and cattle raising. Well known as a Mason, he belongs to Musselshell Lodge No. 69, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Harlowton Chapter No. 22, Royal Arch Masons; Palestine Commandery No. 18, Knights Templar; and Algeria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Helena Montana. He is also a member of Lewiston Lodge No. 456, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. On September 15, 1918, Mr. Jacobs entered the Motor Transport Corps, United States, and was first located at Camp Boulder, Colorado, a training camp, from which he was transferred to Fort Logan, Colorado, where he became an instructor, and he received his honorable discharge on December 1, 1918. In politics Mr. Jacobs is a democrat, and, like his father, is a strong admirer of President Wilson.

As yet a man young in years, Mr. Jacobs is experienced in business life, for he entered at an early age upon the discharge of its responsibilities, and he is well fitted to carry on the work in which he is engaged. His market is one of the best equipped establishments of its kind in the city, and his connection with the cattle business enables him to offer a superior quality at prices more in accordance with present demands than those who are forced to depend entirely upon outside shipments. Occupied as he has been with his personal affairs, he has had little time or inclination for public matters, but when the occasion arises he will not be found lacking in his support of his city or county government, and will give it the same loyal service that he did his country when he felt it his duty to do so.

Charles F. Watkins, M. D. Numbered among the distinguished physicians and surgeons of Southern Montana, Dr. Charles F. Watkins is justly recognized as one of the most desirable citizens of Billings, where he is carrying on a general medical and surgical practice and acting as surgeon for the Great Northern and Burlington railroads, and the Great Western Sugar Company.

Doctor Watkins takes justifiable pride in his American ancestry. The records of the family run back to the very early days of the Colonies, when three Watkins brothers came from Wales. Their descendants in later years became pioneers of Ohio. Doctor Watkins was born at Mount Cory, Ohio, September 28, 1872, a son of Isaac Watkins, also a native of Ohio, having been born in that state in 1831. Until 1878 Isaac Watkins lived at Mount Cory, where he was engaged in farming, but in that year moved to Reed City, Michigan, where he died in 1894. A strong democrat, he received the appointment of postmaster of Ashton, Michigan, and was otherwise prominent in his party. Early converted to the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he continued a zealous member and effective worker of it the remainder of his life. During the Civil war he proved his patriotism by enlisting for service, and was assigned to the Army of the Potomac. Isaac Watkins was united in marriage with Esther Corwin, born in Cayuga County, New York, in 1832, who survived him, dying at Reed City, Michigan, in 1916. Their children were as follows: George, who died at Mount Cory, Ohio, was a farmer and raiser of blooded stock; Alice, who is the wife of Uriah Moyer, a raiser of blooded stock, lives at Mount Cory, Ohio; Lucinda, who died at Ann Arbor, Michigan; John Wesley, a dealer in wholesale and retail meat products, who lives at Pontiac, Michigan; James Adelbert, a dealer in live stock and lumber, lives at Reed City, Michigan; Lillie who died at Reed City, Michigan; Flora, who is the wife of D. L. White, resides in Northern Michigan; and Doctor Watkins.

After attending the common and high schools of Reed City, Michigan, Charles F. Watkins entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, from which he was graduated in 1901 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, after having received a degree in chemistry in 1898 from the same institution. During his college career he was one of the University of Michigan premier baseball pitchers, and coached the baseball team four years. Doctor Watkins has made it a practice to attend clinics almost every year since his graduation for post graduate work, and in 1917 was made a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons. In 1901 he began practice in the Northern Pacific Hospital at Brainerd, Minnesota, where he remained for two years, specializing in surgery, and was then transferred to Missoula, Montana, continuing in the service of the Northern Pacific Railroad, being one of its first assistant surgeons for fourteen months. In 1904 he came to Billings, where he has since been engaged in practice, his offices being conveniently located in suite No. 217 Electric Building. Doctor Watkins for several years has been senior member of Doctors Watkins & Stripp, his associate being Dr. A. E. Stripp, and recently Dr. Louis W. Allard has been added to the firm.

Doctor Watkins owns his modern residence at 314 North Twenty-ninth Street. For years he has maintained an independent attitude with reference to politics, and during 1917-19 was a member of the City Council of Billings. Well known in Masonry, Doctor Watkins belongs to Ashlar Lodge No. 29, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Billings Chapter No. 6, Royal Arch Masons, Aldemar Commandery No. 5, Knights Templar, and Zurah Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Minneapolis, Minnesota. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks Lodge No. 394, of Billings. His social connections are with the Billings Midland Club, the Billings Club, the Billings Golf and Country Club and the Rotary Club. Professionally he belongs to the Yellowstone County Medical Society, the Montana State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, and is valued in all of these organizations as a man of ability and sound training.

On May 8, 1906, Doctor Watkins was united in marriage at Billings to Sophie Bennighoff, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Bennighoff, both of whom are now deceased, and a niece of George Bennighoff, commonly called Uncle George, a prominent citizen of the state and owner of the Grand Hotel of Billings. Mrs. Watkins' father was manager of the Grand Hotel.

Harry S. Whitcomb. Both in spirit and in practice Harry S. Whitcomb has thoroughly identified himself with Montana citizenship and affairs during his fourteen years' residence in the state. He is active in a partnership agency of fire and life insurance at Malta, is a member of the Board of County Commissioners of Phillips County and in various other ways his name has been associated with the affairs of that locality.

Mr. Whitcomb was born at St. Paul, Minnesota, July 2, 1886. His grandfather, Ahia W. Whitcomb, was an early settler in Wisconsin from Pennsylvania, and became extensively interested in the lumber industry of that state, owning timber land and lumber mills at Big Falls. His family consisted of the following children: Timothy S.; Edward, of Arlington, Nebraska; and Charles, who became prominent in Montana, coming to the territory in 1886 and eventually acquiring extensive mining and milling properties at Whitcomb, a town named in his honor. He is now living at Helena.

Timothy S. Whitcomb was born at Edgerton, Wisconsin, and as a young man was employed in railway train service. In later years he came to Montana and conducted a store at Whitcomb, where his brother's mining interests were concentrated, and subsequently ran a stage line between Dodson and Zortman, with his home in Dodson. He died at Malta in January, 1910, at the age of fifty-three. His wife was Catherine L. McGuire, a daughter of Patrick and Belle (Murphy) McGuire. She has in recent years become a homesteader and farmer in Phillips County. Her children were: Harry S.; Charles L., of Phillipsburg, Montana; Grace L., wife of William Trout, of Dallas, Texas; and Grant T., who is associated with his mother on the farm in Phillips County.

Harry S. Whitcomb grew up in Milwaukee, spent one year in high school and a year in business college, and at the age of twenty, in 1906, came out to Montana. For several years he was at Whitcomb in Blaine County, and gained his business training in his uncle's milling properties at Whitcomb and Zortman. For a time he was office man for the Ruby Gulch Mining Company at Whitcomb, in charge of the books, and later had charge of the mills of the Ruby Gulch, the August at Landusky and the Beaver Creek property at Zortman. He continued active with the mining company until 1914, in which year he was elected county commissioner and has since had his home at Malta.

Mr. Whitcomb was elected for a four-year term and was re-elected to succeed himself in 1918 for a

Charles F. Watkins,
M.D., F.A.C.S.

term of six years. For three years he was chairman of the board, and with Commissioner C. A. Ross and W. D. Miller constituted the first board of the county, upon which devolved the responsibility of organizing Phillips County, arranging for temporary quarters for the Government. Mr. Whitcomb was also instrumental in securing the location of the Carnegie Library at Malta. As a county official in addition to his private business he took every opportunity to aid the nation at the time of the war, serving as a member of the Council of Defense and was active in the Red Cross. He was on the committee to entertain the county's soldiers in giving them a rousing farewell when they started for the front. He also contributed in proportion to his means to the various financial campaigns.

As an insurance man Mr. Whitcomb is associated with William G. Schneider as district agent for the Guarantee Fund Life Association of Omaha. Their territory comprises the Counties of Richland, Valley, Roosevelt, Sheridan, Phillips and Blaine. During their first year, 1919, they placed about $800,000 worth of insurance. Mr. Whitcomb and Mr. Schneider are also engaged in a joint farm project, being alfalfa raisers in the Milk River Valley and grain farmers on the bench in Phillips County. Mr. Whitcomb is a stockholder in the Phillips County Abstract Company and in the Dodson Townsite Company, and is a member of the Milk River Oil & Gas Company, one of the earliest organizations to undertake leasing and prospecting for oil and gas in this section of the state.

At Fort Benton, Montana, Decembed 28, 1910, Mr. Whitcomb married Miss Florence Morrow. Mrs. Whitcomb is a native daughter of Montana, born at Fort Benton, where her father was an early settler and rancher. She was the fourth among the four sons and four daughters of Malcolm and Mary A. (Travis) Morrow. Her father, a native of Scotland, came to Montana from Denver, Colorado, and is still living at Fort Benton. Mrs. Whitcomb completed her education in the Montana Normal School at Dillon and spent seven years in teaching before her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Whitcomb have three children: Florence E., Maxine M. and Harry Stewart.

Clarence W. Nelson. No one man of Saco has contributed more toward the development of the city and Phillips County than Clarence W. Nelson, who has been connected with practically every movement of merit in the neighborhood since his arrival here in 1898, and his work has always been of a constructive character. He was born in Waseca County, Minnesota, April 13, 1873, a son of Rezin and grandson of Rezin Nelson, and a member of one of the old established American families of English ancestry.

The elder Rezin Nelson, who was a lawyer, was born in Pennsylvania, and the first name of his wife was Eliza. They had three sons: Rezin, Jr.; Charles, who served in the heavy artillery during the war between the states; and Frank, who was the youngest.

Rezin Nelson, Jr., was born at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, but was taken when a boy by his widowed mother to Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. When only seventeen years old he volunteered for service in the war between the states in the Thirty-second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, but was released because of the claim of his mother for his help, and she tried to keep him at home. The lad, fired by patriotism, however, once more eluded her and again volunteered for service as a member of the First Minnesota Infantry from Fort Snelling, Minnesota. This time he was accepted and sent with his regiment to Vicksburg, Mississippi, and took part in that terrible campaign, which tried the souls of all the participants. After the expiration of his first enlistment he took a short furlough, veteranized, reenlisted and completed his career as a soldier as a member of the Army of the Potomac under General Grant. In spite of being in the service more than three years and participating in some of the hardest fighting, he was never wounded or captured, and was discharged as a sergeant. After the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic he identified himself with it.

Upon his return home Rezin Nelson engaged in farming near Waseca, and remained in this line of endeavor during the rest of his useful life. He discharged his share of the obligations of citizenship, and voted the republican ticket in national elections, but had no aspirations toward public honors. He was a Protestant in religious matters, although not a member of any church, and his life was such as to set an example worthy of emulation.

Rezin Nelson was married to Rhoda A. Sutlief, a daughter of Asa G. Sutlief, who went to Texas at a very early day, and was engaged there in the cattle industry. In 1854 Mr. Sutlief decided to move to Minnesota, and his two sons trailed his cattle from Texas to Waseca County, Minnesota, and there Asa G. Sutlief spent the remainder of his days. The family were the first white settlers in that county. Mr. and Mrs. Sutlief had the following children: Delancy, Byron, Milton and Mrs. Nelson. Rezin Nelson died in 1912, but his widow survives him and lives near Waseca, Minnesota. Their children were as follows: Lee B., who identified himself with the mercantile business of Birum-Nelson Company, Incorporated, of Saco, and died there in 1915; Rezin, Jr., who is engaged in a men's clothing business at Appleton, Minnesota; Clarence Walter, whose name heads this review; Roy, who is a farmer and stockman of Saco; Rex, who is a druggist of Forsyth, Montana; Earl, who is a farmer near Waseca, Minnesota; and Nellie B., who is the wife of A. A. Birum, of the firm of Birum-Nelson Company, Incorporated, of Saco, Montana.

Clarence W. Nelson remained in Waseca, Minnesota, until he was twenty-one years old, and acquired a liberal educational training in the public schools at Waseca and Faribault. He engaged in teaching school, developing into an excellent educator through further study at the Central High School of Faribault, Minnesota, and at times would teach a term or two, even after he had practically left the educational field, his last work in this line being done in Valley County, Montana.

Mr. Nelson came into Montana in 1898 and located at Saco, when it was still in Valley County. However, although he did not reach Montana until 1898 he had started out for the state when only seventeen, even buying his ticket, but was dissuaded by his parents, and turned his ticket back into the company. From childhood he had cherished an ambition to follow the example of his grandfather and those uncles of his who had driven the family herd on the long "hike" from the Lone Star State to the Gopher State.

At the time of his arrival at Saco Mr. Nelson found that his services were actually needed in the school, the third one to be established in Valley County, and, although he had other plans, he relinquished them for the moment and assumed charge of the school, of which for a time he was the only teacher. Later, in partnership with William H. Taylor, he bought the stock of merchandise owned by Samuel G. Moore, and the business was conducted under the name of C. W. Nelson & Company. In 1905 Mr. Nelson sold his store interests and organized the First Bank of Saco, in 1906, with a capital of $25,000, but the name was later changed to the Bank of C. W. Nelson & Company. In October, 1913, Mr. Nelson sold the bank to the Davidson-Ross-Heggie banking interests, and the First National Bank of Saco and the Bank of C. W. Nelson & Compnay were consolidated under the name of The First National Bank of Saco. Since this time he has devoted himself to handling real estate, stock and ranching. He proved up a homestead of 160 acres adjoining Saco, and on it his fine residence of the bungalow type is now standing.

Mr. Nelson identified himself with the political party of his father when he voted for William McKinley for the presidency in 1896, and continued to support republican candidates until 1912, when he followed the lead of Theodore Roosevelt into the progressive party, but in 1916 voted for Mr. Hughes. In 1899 Mr. Nelson was appointed postmaster of Saco, and served until relieved by Lee L. Minnick in 1914, a Wilson appointee. Mr. Nelson was an active factor in securing the incorporation of Saco, and has served on the Board of Education since the schools were graded.

He was made a Mason at Helena, Montana, and belongs to Saco Lodge No. 94, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is master; Helena Consistory, and Algeria Temple, Mystic Shrine, of Helena.

In January, 1904, Mr. Nelson was married at Missoula, Montana, to Miss Maysie L. Taylor, a daughter of William H. Taylor, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Nelson was born in Waseca County, Minnesota, December 9,, 1883, and educated in the public schools at Missoula, Montana. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson have the following children: Grace L., Earl W. and Clarence Lee.

During the late war Mr. Nelson was a member of the Phillips County Council of Defense, and his office was its headquarters, and in it all of its records were kept. As a member of the various committees he did yeoman service in assisting in putting all of the drives through, and bought most generously of all of the bonds and was one of the men of this locality who invested to the limit in "baby bonds."

The record of a man like Mr. Nelson is not only interesting, but it is instructive and illuminating, for it proves that good blood does tell and that American virtues and sterling traits of character are transmitted from father to son. Having the same environment for generations, it is but natural that men of the ancestry of Mr. Nelson are bound to develop into good, sound and dependable citizens and fine men, alive to the best interests of their community, and imbued with that larger sense of the responsibilities of patriotic duty that marks the American born.

Three Forks Mill and Elevator Company. At Three Forks, in the beautiful Valleys of the Gallatin, Madison and Jefferson Rivers that form the headwaters of the Missouri River, is located the Three Forks Flour Mill. This mill was completed in the year 1916 and was furnished throughout by the well known flour mill builders, The Wolf Company of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. The milling plant is located on the Milwaukee Railroad and has in connection two large storage elevators for grain.

The Three Forks Valleys are surrounded at a distance by beautiful snow-capped mountains, while lying close in is the wonderful bench land wheat country, where the highest qualities of Marquis Spring and Hard Winter Turkey Wheat are grown. There are thousands of acres of this wheat land, and all within an easy hauling distance of Three Forks, and accessible by good improved highways.

The Three Forks Mill and Elevator Company is owned and operated by the Veach brothers—F. I. Veach and W. B. Veach—who came to Three Forks from Pennsylvania in 1918 to take charge of the milling plant. They have been in the milling business for a number of years, and their father and grandfather before them were also experts in the same line.

Judge J. K. Miller was an early traveler, a participant in pioneer activities and a pioneer lawyer in both California and Montana. For nearly thirty years his home has been in the Flathead Valley, and in recent years he has lived quietly at his home in Columbia Falls.

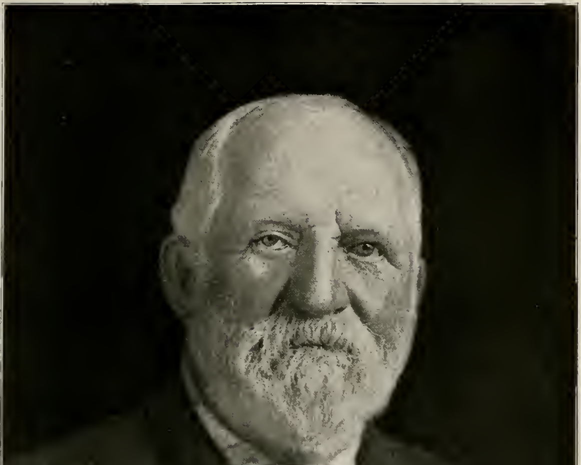
He was born near the historic Town of Vincennes on the Wabash River in Indiana, a son of John and Mary (Kennedy) Miller. His early opportunities in school were limited, and the sound scholarship of his mature career has been due to a lifelong habit of study, reasoning and observation. When he was four years of age he lost his mother and was reared by an older sister to the age of thirteen. He then left home and wandered far before he came to the beautiful Flathead country. He worked on farms in Michigan, in Michigan lumber woods, rafted timber down the Mississippi, and was a member of the Yellowstone Expedition under General Custer three years before the Custer massacre. In 1874 he was admitted to the bar at Glencoe, Minnesota, practiced law six years in that state, for two years was a lawyer in California, making a specialty of mining law, and next came to Montana and for seven years engaged in mining and law practice at Helena.

Judge Miller came to the Flathead country in 1891 and continued his professional work and other interests until about ten years ago, when he established his family home in beautiful Glacier Park, filing on a homestead and proving up. He and his wife spend the summer months in that beautiful location.

He married Miss Emma C. Wood, who was born at St. Charles, in Winona County, Minnesota, a daughter of J. G. and Millie (Brainerd) Wood. She was educated in the public schools of Minnesota and in the high school at Rockford, Illinois. The only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Miller was Mary Amelia, who was liberally educated in school and at home, was a teacher for two years at Kalispell, and when life was most promising for her soon after her marriage she died.

Judge Miller was once a candidate on the populist ticket for judge in Flathead County. Beyond that he has seldom considered politics as a serious field of his activities. He has been a favorite speaker on many occasions, and has also reduced many of his thoughtful studies to writing. A synopsis and abstract of some of his writings has been published in a small booklet entitled "After the War," and some of his discussions betray a very keen analysis of fundamentals that vitally affect the structure of civilization in America as elsewhere. The wedded life of Judge Miller has been ideal, and to an unusual degree they have been bound together by common sympathies and aims.

Major Fellows D. Pease. Eighty-six years of age, and all but the first twenty spent in the far west, Major Fellows D. Pease of Lodgegrass was at the time of his death probably the only man in Montana who could tell from personal experience and witness the main outline of events connected with the earliest white occupation of the territory. His life since before the Civil war was spent within the confines of Montana. He was on the ground long before either the territories of Idaho or Mon-



F D Pease

tana were a matter for serious consideration. Indian fighter, Indian agent, friend and adviser, of the red men, steadily through all the years he has endeavored to do justice to the original occupants of the land and promote the welfare of the two races in their relations.

Major Pease was born in Tioga County, Pennsylvania, March 16, 1834. His father, Oliver Pease, was descended from an Englishman who with two brothers were followers of Oliver Cromwell, and at the downfall of their leader two were imprisoned. They were released by their sailor brother and brought to America, landing on the Island of Martha's Vineyard. The sailor brother married with the daughter of a chief of a tribe of Indians on the Atlantic coast, and from this union descended Oliver Pease, according to family tradition. Oliver Pease was a farmer, a fanatic Methodist, and widely known as the "praying evangelist farmer." It is not certain where he was born, but he moved from New York State into Pennsylvania when a young man and married Hulda Bowen, daughter of Emma Bowen, a prominent farmer of Tioga County and one of its earliest settlers. The Peases and Bowens were old line whigs in politics. Oliver Pease and wife had seven sons and eight daughters, Major Pease being the eighth child. Three of the sons, Emmer, Ashbel and Laetus, were killed while Union soldiers in the Civil war. Another son, Walter, was also a Union soldier and is now living in Tioga County, Pennsylvania. Benjamin followed his brother Fellows into the West, and in the early '60s piloted a party of hunters and trappers from Minnesota into the Canadian northwest, and finally settled in Eastern Washington, rearing his family and passing away near Ellensburg.

Major Pease grew up in Steuben County, New York, had a rural school education, and at the age of nineteen turned his face toward the West. Reaching Chicago, he went down the old canal to Joliet, thence by train to Rock Island. This was in 1853. Reaching the Mississippi River, he fell in with a party of New Englanders going to the Wisconsin pineries, and he joined them and spent a year or so in the forests of Wisconsin. He helped correct the boundary line between Minnesota and Iowa, and with an outfit of ox teams engaged in hauling and freighting and trafficking with the Sioux Indians. When the Abercrombie party was sent out to meet General Harney he sold his teams to the Government and joined the outfit at Fort Ridgeley. This party intercepted General Harney's command at Fort Pierre after its battle with the Sioux at Ash Hollow. The General had started his expedition from Fort Leavenworth, marching through Nebraska and north to the Canadian line, and had inflicted the first punishment given the Sioux nation by Uncle Sam, starting a war which continued through a period of almost thirty years, ending with the subjugation of the nation and its confinement to various reservations in the Northwest.

Major Pease left the war party while en route and joined the "Scotch Half Breeds" bound for old Fort Union, arriving at the mouth of the Yellowstone at that old fort in September, 1856, fully seven years before the time usually accepted by historians as marking the opening of Montana history. Major Pease soon turned to merchandising on the Missouri River as a member of the "Little Opposition" firm, comprised of eastern men of New York, Chicago and Minnesota besides himself. This firm did business all along the river from Fort Benton to Fort Sully. After a year it joined the Northwest Fur Company, trading with the Indians for robes and pelts and disposing of the goods to steamers coming up with supplies in the spring. The first intimation of Montana region being a gold bearing country came to Major Pease from a party of twenty persons, including one woman, who journeyed down the Yellowstone River in flatboats, carrying some gold dust they had gathered upstream. At a point near old Fort Berthold the boat was grounded and the party were massacred by a band of hostile Sioux, the gold being taken away and a portion of it sold to the American Fur Company. About two years later the fur company was purchased by the Little Opposition Company, and two years later the latter company sold its interests to Peck & Durfee.

During these years the overland expedition for the gold fields of Montana, headed by Bridger, Bozeman and by Captain Fisk later on, began the real search for precious metal. Davidson also brought a party into the region later, and these were the pioneers in uncovering the rich gold finds of Montana.

With the transfer of the Northwest Fur Company to Peck & Durfee, Major Pease gave up trading with the Indians and associated himself with a company supplying the Government with horses for the different expeditions against the Indians. These horses were gathered up in Utah and Colorado. In 1870 Major Pease was appointed agent for the Crow Indians, being the first civil agent for that tribe. It was in that year that the Indian department was transferred from the War Department to the Department of the Interior. Major Pease's agency was established at the mouth of Mission Creek, almost opposite Livingston, on the south side of the Yellowstone River. The Crows owned all that region then, the land having since been taken from them by treaty. He remained in charge of the agency until 1874, when he was superseded. Major Pease acquired the Sioux tongue in the early days of his residence in the Northwest, also gained a fair knowledge of the Crow language, and his acquaintance among Indians generally made him an invaluable representative of the Government.

In the '70s the various military posts which had been established in Wyoming and Utah for the protection of white settlers passing to the Northwest were removed, leaving the country unprotected from the Sioux, who began a reign of terror not only among the emigrant trains but among the Crows who were less numerous than the Sioux. The Crows were driven back into the mountainous region of Park County and the Gallatin Valley, and their presence there saved the whites from extermination, since the Crows acted as a sort of buffer. In the spring of 1875 Major Pease, Paul McCormick of Billings and Z. H. Daniels laid plans to form a colony and establish it on Pease's Bottom on the Yellowstone. With about fifty men they established the colony, the mainstay of which while it lasted was Mr. McCormick and Mr. Daniels. In the meantime Major Pease went East to secure supplies, being absent all winter. The Custer massacre of 1876 had occurred before he returned, and also several attacks of Indians had been made on the colony. A few were killed and the remainder abandoned Fort Pease. The objects of the colony were first to establish a buffer with the Crows between the white settlers farther west, a trading post with the Indians when Major Pease should return with his boat load of supplies, and ultimately using the post as a base for operating the gold fields of Wolf Mountain then known to exist, but which even yet have not been worked.

When General Miles came into Montana after the Custer massacre he established Fort Keogh, and

Major Pease, with the arrival of his supplies, moved them to the new post, selling goods as the fort merchant until a regular sutler was provided. At that time Major Pease left the fort and began mining, trading with the Indians and looking after other interests. He was also a miner in Park County.

When Major Pease was made agent of the Crows and established his office at Fort Parker he found no Indians there. The military had occupied the place for a time, and their presence was displeasing to the Crows, who had their main camp up the Big Horn in Wyoming. Major Pease sent word to their leaders to come to the agency to discuss matters of importance with them. They arrived Indian military style, and it was soon evident that many were displeased with the presence of the soldiers, and the Major realized that a more satisfactory conference could be had and with greater promise of results if the soldiers were withdrawn. His appeal to the proper authorities gained this point.

Some of the younger Crow warriors had been persuaded that the only ultimate safety for the Indians of the country depended upon an alliance between the Crows and the Sioux to fight the Government. This belief had been zealously fostered by the leading Sioux chief. However, Blackfoot, the big chief of the Crows; and his wife, a daughter of old Crazy Horse, a Sioux chief, appealed to the patriotism of the young fellows, and they were finally prevailed upon to cast their lot unrestrainedly with the white man. It was this conference that led to the failure of the Sioux to establish the desired alliance, and the peaceable stand taken by the Crows prevented much loss of life and property by a prolonged struggle. The chief instrument in this arrangement was Major Pease, and that act stands out conspicuously as the most important of many services rendered by him to this region and to the Crow Indians. It is not difficult therefore to understand the peculiar affection felt for Major Pease by members of the Crow tribe, and they signalized this long standing affection in a manner constituting the highest possible award of honor when they adopted him a member of the tribe in May, 1920.

As a tribe the Crows have never been hostile toward the whites, have shown fairness in their dealings with white men and the Government, and have observed every provision of their treaties. As a reward for their loyalty the Government in 1868 set aside a reservation of seven million acres to be theirs forever, and in addition appropriated several million dollars to be used in their behalf. It is confidently believed by well informed authorities that not one-fourth of this sum ever reached its real object, because of the conduct of the Indian Department at Washington. The original reservation has been reduced by subsequent purchases from the Crows to about two million acres. Long ago it was discovered that this too would be taken from them unless vigorous measures were taken by the Government to prevent it. A score of years ago Major Pease and his son George, a member of the tribe, undertook to arouse sentiment favoring a division of the remaining tribal lands in severalty, and at this time Congress is considering the final provision of the bill which Senator Myers and Congressman Riddick have been pushing to final passage. This will insure the Crows a measure of tardy justice and to some extent will right the wrongs done all the tribes of Indians in the United States. Major Pease from his long and intimate observation of Indian affairs regarded the Government Indian Department as nothing less than a curse in the administration of Indian affairs. Having known each of the men who have held the office of commissioner of Indian affairs, from Charles Mix, the first, to the present incumbent, he looked upon the entire record as one tinged with incompetence and ignorance, if not actual malfeasance.

Major Pease was always loyal to the political traditions of his ancestors. In 1860 he traveled from the Missouri River back to Pennsylvania in order to cast his vote for Abraham Lincoln for president. He never deviated from this partisan regularity until the national campaign of 1916. Major Pease was made a Mason by special dispensation at Knoxville, Pennsylvania, in 1868, taking the Blue Lodge degrees there. He was affiliated with Livingston Lodge No. 32, with the Scottish Rite bodies and Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Helena. While living within the limits of Dakota Major Pease was elected a member of the First Territorial Legislature, and attended the sessions of that party at Yankton. He was chosen to prepare the first Constitution of Montana as a delegate from Gallatin County, but that document was not approved.

In 1859, near Berthold, North Dakota, Major Pease married Margaret Wallace, a half breed Crow. Her father, John Wallace, was a noted warrior among the Crows of that day. Of her four children three grew to mature years. Laetus died at Seattle, Washington, leaving no children. Lavantia, married John L. Pearson, now a resident near Absorakee, Montana, and their children are Virgie, Helen, Ethel and Leah. George H., the youngest child, came to manhood on the Crow Reservation, spent his life here, and died at the Pease residence in Lodge Grass, as the result of an automobile accident in 1916. He was educated in the common schools, was a farmer and stockman, and also carried on extensive trading relations with his tribesmen. He married Sarah Walker, who is now living at Lodgegrass. They had a family of nine sons and one daughter. Of the sons four were soldiers, two in the army and two in the navy, one a master blacksmith, during the World war. Six of the sons are farmers near Lodgegrass. The daughter Helen is the youngest of the family.

Of the noted Indian chieftains of the Northwest during the past half century Major Pease by personal acquaintance was able to relate something distinctive and characteristic of nearly every one. He knew intimately the great warrior and statesman of the Sioux, Sitting Bull, and others of that tribe known to him were Red Cloud, Gall, Rain-in-the-Face, Strikes the Ree, Smoky Bear, Medicine Cow and Grass. Among the Crows his personal knowledge extended to Horse Guard, Blackfoot, Two Belly, Iron Bull and Show his Face, while among the Assiniboines he knew old White Hair, Magtram, Jackson and the Fool. His acquaintance among the Grosventres included Crows Breath, Poor Wolf, Bloody Knife or Blue Cloud. He knew many of the Blackfeet, being their special agent for a time, and he knew Medicine Crow, the Santee and leader of the New Ulm massacre in Minnesota in 1862. The death of Major Pease occurred October 20, 1920.

Henry E. Borreson. Through his busy career as a contractor and builder Henry E. Borreson has been one of the real constructive factors in the improvement and development of Homestead and the surrounding locality. His name and work are associated in a most substantial manner with that section, not only in commercial lines but also as a farmer.

Mr. Borreson was born in Filmore County, Minnesota, December 14, 1879. His father, Ole Borreson, a farmer's son, was born at Toten, Norway, August 20, 1845, and came to the United States in 1868. For a short time he worked as a lumberjack and river man at LaCrosse, Wisconsin, where he was married, and then removed to Filmore County, Minnesota, buying land and becoming a farmer. Four years later, selling his property, he went on to North Dakota, homesteading in Barnes County. He spent the rest of his life on that place and had made a farm and improved it substantially before his death in 1915. He went through the process of naturalization soon after coming to this country and was always affiliated with the republican party, and was a Lutheran in religion, the faith also of his widow and his children. July 4, 1872, Ole Borreson married Miss Agnethe Jenson, who was born at Vardahl, Norway, December 12, 1851, daughter of Hjerronemus and Siri (Nelson) Jenson. She left Christiania, Norway, and from Liverpool was carried on a ship of the National Line to New York, being about two weeks on the way. She reached this country in May, 1869, and went on to LaCrosse, Wisconsin, where three years later she was married. The children of Ole Borrenson and wife were: Bertha, wife of Thill Hendrickson, of Nome, North Dakota; Sarah, wife of Henry A. Wilberg, of Nome; Henry, of Homestead, Montana; Selma, wife of Ben Johnson, of Valley City, North Dakota.

Henry E. Borreson acquired a common school education, and later finished most of the studies in the building and contracting course of the International Correspondence School of Scranton. He learned the carpenter's trade in Barnes County, North Dakota, and did his first contracting in that locality. For eight or ten years he operated with a large crew of men, building town homes, and barns and residences in the country.

His first stop in Montana was at Medicine Lake, where for a week or so he served as yardman for E. W. Palutzky, lumber dealer. Mr. Palutzky then sent him to Homestead as manager of the yard in that community, and after a few months he and others organized the Homestead Lumber Company. Mr. Borreson remained as manager of the yard until he resumed contracting and building. The yard subsequently changed hands and is now the Olness Lumber Company.

The first contract he had at Homestead was for the erection of a town hall. Since then he has put up the buildings of the Olness Lumber Company, farm residences of R. G. Tyler, S. K. Bolstad, C. C. Gronlie and E. Strandlund, and Frank French's residence in town, besides other minor buildings; the Nels Sunvold home in Froid, the Noland home, the schoolhouse and J. C. Wigmore residence at Medicine Lake, and the home of John Grayson at Antelope.

Mr. Borreson is also one of the extensive growers of grain and flax, cultivating his own land. The heavy work of farming he accomplishes with a tractor, which he has found both efficient and economical over the old horse power method and expense. He has had three harvests from three plantings, and ten bushels of wheat per acre in the most protracted and disastrous drouth the state ever knew in 1919 is a record that encourages him to believe in the substantial agricultural future of this section of Montana. Practically all his farming has been done in relatively poor seasons, so that hardly anything could dispel his faith in the resources of the soil. Mr. Borreson was one of the original stockholders of the Homestead State Bank, now the Farmers State Bank, and is still one of the bank directors.

At Nome, North Dakota, August 18, 1910, he married Miss Gertrude C. Lockrem, daughter of Edward and Anne (Thompson) Lockrem, the former a native of Goodhue County, Minnesota, and the latter of Skude, Norway. Her mother came to the United States at the age of sixteen and was reared and married in South Dakota, and she and her husband subsequently became homesteaders and farmers there and later lived at Nome, North Dakota, and she died in Day County, South Dakota. Edward Lockrem is now living in Toronto, Canada. Besides Mrs. Borreson there are two other children, Thomas, of Barnes County, North Dakota, who served overseas in the World war, and lost his left hand in one battle; and Sophie, wife of Harold Ellington, of Minneapolis.

Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Borreson: Alvan Everard, Howard Gordon, Constance Margaret and Eunice Agnethe.

Thomas Kelley. Plentywood as the county seat of Sheridan County is at the center of a rapidly developing agricultural section of Montana, and the entire region is one of the most attractive to the home seekers and home builders of the present generation. It is less than a scant score of years that the big transformations have been effected in this country, and in the growth and development of Plentywood probably no one citizen has contributed more liberally of his personal resources than Thomas Kelley.

Mr. Kelley, who knows this region from the standpoint of a quarter of a century's experience, was born at Flint, Michigan, October 16, 1870. His father, Patrick Kelley, was born in County Clare, Ireland, and married there Martha Carey. Prior to the Civil war Patrick Kelley brought his family to the United States, and spent his active life as a brick and cement contractor at Flint, Michigan, moving to that city from New York State. He died at Flint in 1899, when past sixty years of age. His widow is still living, a resident of Chicago. Patrick Kelley was a democrat in politics. His children were: Sarah, who became the wife of Tom Margison and died at Elkhart, Indiana; Martha, who became the wife of Eugene Henderson, of Tuscola County, Michigan; Thomas; Selma, wife of James Hugan, of Chicago; and Lizzie, Mrs. Jack Cargill.

Thomas Kelley lived at Flint to the age of twenty, attending the city schools and learning the cigarmaker's trade. Leaving Michigan in 1890, he went to Chicago, worked at his trade several months, and successively made cigars at St. Louis, at Piqua, Ohio, at Boston, Massachusetts, Nashua, New Hampshire, and thence north through Montreal and Toronto. Returning to Michigan, he worked at Tecumseh, and his last occupation at rolling cigars was in Minneapolis.

In May, 1895, he came to Montana, where he did his first work as a section hand at Culbertson. This brief employment stiffened his back and hardened his muscles, and during the summer he tended the flock and put up hay for C. N. Smith, a sheep man. His next employment was with Homer Armstrong at "Hardscrabble" on the Missouri River, and later he worked on the ranch of J. S. Day. In those early years as a cowpuncher and sheep tender Mr. Kelley rode up and down the Big Muddy around the present locality of Plentywood, and frequently would see no human being for fifty or sixty miles except a lonely sheep tender here and there. The first settler to establish himself on the townsite of Plentywood was George E. Bolster, to whose initiative and enterprise the early business of the town was due. Mr. Kelley came to Northeastern Montana soon after the buffalo had disappeared, though deer and antelope remained in abundance and almost undisturbed until the occupation of the country by permanent settlers drove them away.

One of his first employers in the Big Muddy country was Jud Matkin, now one of the leading citizens and ranchmen of Sheridan County. Then after an interval of a few years he returned from the Missouri River country and entered the employ of Peter Marren, also another leading character of Sheridan County. For three years he rode the range and tended sheep for this typical Irish neighbor of the old plains country. He then used his capital and experience to engage in the cattle industry on his own account on Beaver Creek. A few years later he identified himself with Plentywood, which at that time was just beginning to take on life as a town. He built one of the first business houses on the townsite, and entered the retail liquor business, which he continued until state wide prohibition became effective.

Mr. Kelley took advantage of the opportunities to acquire a farm by entering public land. His farm was near Archer on the Great Northern Scobey branch. The home for himself and wife was a frame shack of two rooms. There he collected a few horses, planted crops and cultivated them while proving up. After securing title he left the farm as a place of residence, but still owns it, and has made it the nucleus of a generous and well developed ranch of 1,000 acres.

Mr. Kelley has never been a laggard in throwing his energy and resources into the development of Plentywood. He joined in the movement for the telephone system, the Farmers Store, the creamery and the drug store, taking stock in all those enterprises. He has never been active in politics, merely expressing his sentiments in national affairs as a republican. He is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus and his family are communicants of the Catholic Church.

Mr. Kelley found his wife while she was a homesteader in the Plentywood locality. Her maiden name was Johanna Armstrong. Mrs. Kelley was born at Anoka, Minnesota, in 1872, daughter of William T. and Sarah (Farrington) Armstrong, the former still living and at the Kelley home. Mrs. Kelley has one sister, Mrs. Arthur Charlesworth. Mr. and Mrs. Kelley were married at Glasgow, Montana, June 19, 1911. They have an adopted son, Gerald.

Mr. Kelley has contributed to the material growth of Plentywood with the erection of one of the best residences in Sheridan County. It is a two-story, semi-bungalow pattern, with basement, hot water heat and other modern equipment such as electric washer, fan, and a public water supply. For emergency two pumps are provided, and a cistern furnishes soft water for laundry purposes. The house contains six rooms and a glass-enclosed sun parlor on the south. The conspicuous wall decorations of the home are the work of the artist's brush, performed by Mrs. Kelley. She possesses a spontaneous artistic taste, and her study has developed some interesting results both in landscape and china decorating.

Roy Hughes. A man of undoubted business intelligence and ability, and thoroughly familiar with all of the details connected with the mining industry, Roy Hughes, as he always signs his name, which is really Irving Le Roy Hughes, is rendering valuable and appreciative service to the Anaconda Copper Mining Company as superintendent of the Badger State Mine, which is located on the northern part of the company's property. A son of Newton L. Hughes, he was born August 4, 1881, in Fremont, Nebraska, and spent his early life on the home farm.

Born in New York State in 1847, Newton L. Hughes migrated to Nebraska when a young man, being impressed with the many opportunities a newer country offered a young man of energy and industry. Taking up wild land in Fremont, he cleared a good farm, which he is still actively and successfully managing. He is a republican in politics, and an active member of the Baptist Church. He married in Fremont, Nebraska, Clara J. Rarrick, who was born in 1854 at Cedar Falls, Iowa, and of their union two children were born, Irving Le Roy, the subject of this sketch, and Walter Earl, a student in the Creighton Medical College at Omaha, Nebraska, died at the early age of twenty years.

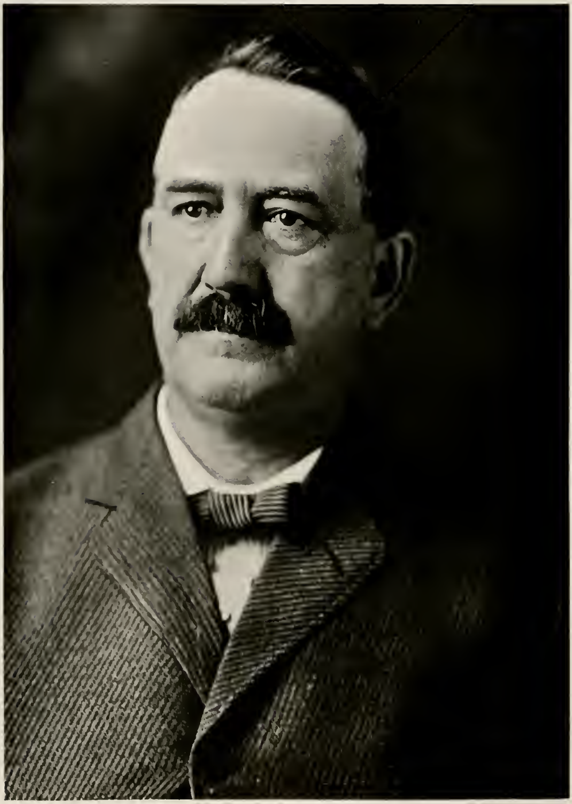
Educated in his native town, Roy Hughes completed the studies of the sophomore year in the Fremont High School, and on the home farm was well trained in agricultural pursuits. Leaving home at the age of seventeen years in search of fame and fortune, he visited Wyoming, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico and California, working his way from state to state at any respectable job, but found no place in which he desired to make a permanent location until his arrival in Butte, Montana, in February, 1903. Beginning life here as an underground miner, he was for six months in the employ of the Old Parrot Mining Company for six months, receiving $3.50 a day compensation for his labors, and subsequently worked an equal length of time for the Heinze Mining Company. Becoming associated then with the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, Mr. Hughes began work as a common miner, and proved himself so capable that in 1907 he was made shift boss at the Diamond Mine. In 1910 he began work as a miner at the Badger State Mine, and in 1911 was made shift boss at that mine. In 1915 he was advanced to assistant superintendent of the mine, and in August, 1919, was promoted to his present responsible position of superintendent of the mine, an important office which he is ably and faithfully filling, having under his supervision 375 men, his offices being located at the mine.

Mr. Hughes married at Butte, in 1911, Mrs. Clara (Gibbons) Lund. Mrs. Hughes's father, A. J. Gibbons, is proprietor of a hotel at Edina, Missouri, but her mother is not living. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes have no children.

William Elmer Rood. While the greater part of his time since becoming a Montanian has been devoted to ranching, Mr. Rood in 1918 turned his experience and skill as a printer and newspaper man to the editorial management of the Twin Bridges Independent, and is now the responsible director of the affairs of that well known Montana newspaper.

Mr. Rood was born at Faribault, Minnesota, August 29, 1881. His father, Nelson Rood, was born at Christiania, Norway, in 1849, came to the United States when about twenty years of age, and has since lived at Faribault, Minnesota, where he was an early settler. He now lives retired. He is a republican and a member of the Lutheran Church, and before coming to this country served in the Norwegian Army. William Elmer Rood is the only son and the youngest of three children. His sister Agnes lives at home and his sister Elma is a professional nurse with home at Minneapolis and during the late war was an army nurse at Fort Snelling.

William Elmer Rood was educated in the public schools of Faribault and left school at the age of sixteen to learn the printing trade in a local office. For one year he worked as a printer at Tacoma, Washington, for another year was editor of the



RWLowery

Oregon Observer at Grant's Pass, and for a year and a half did newspaper work at Park River, North Dakota. He was also editor for one year of the Eveleth News at Eveleth, Minnesota. On coming to Montana in 1913 Mr. Rood took up a homestead on the McHessor Bench, eighteen miles south of Twin Bridges. He still owns his homestead and a quarter section besides, and in the intervals of his duties as a newspaper man gives his active supervision to this property. In 1918 he accepted a proposition from the stockholders of the Twin Bridges Independent to assume the editorship and business management of that journal. The Independent was established in 1915, is a republican paper, and circulates in Madison and surrounding counties, being issued every Friday. The stockholders of the organization are A. J. Wilcomb, Al Weingard, of Waterloo, J. C. Siedensticker, of Twin Bridges, and J. R. Jones, a Twin Bridges attorney.

Mr. Rood is clerk of School District No. 61. Politically he is a republican voter. He married at Faribault, Minnesota, in 1913, Miss Edith S. Schmidt, daughter of Bernard and Elizabeth Schmidt. Her mother lives at Sauk Center, Minnesota. Her father, deceased, was a Faribault merchant. Mr. and Mrs. Rood have three children: Charlotte, born in June, 1915; William Elmer, Jr., born in November, 1916; and Helen Elizabeth, born in July, 1918.

John D. Ryan. During the first decade of the present century the fame of Montana so far as it rested upon news and newspaper publicity was largely involved in the prolonged and recurrent civil, industrial and political warfare waged between the Amalgamated Copper Mining Company and the interests led by Augustus Heintze. The great "copper war," which divided the State of Montana into hostile camps, is the proper subject for consideration on other pages of this publication. The subject is introduced here only to give credit where credit is due, since it was John D. Ryan whose power and influence in the industrial world, whose tact and diplomacy and great forcefulness, were the instruments chiefly responsible for the settlement of that factional warfare which had done so much to retard the growth and development of the Northwest.

Since then John D. Ryan has been one of the great national figures in finance and industry and makes his home at the heart of the nation's finance and business, New York, but as president of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company he is properly regarded as the head and front of Montana's greatest single industry.

John D. Ryan was born at Hancock, Michigan, October 10, 1864, and his birthplace in a Northern Michigan mining town seemed to point the destiny of his mature career. He came to Butte in 1901, and with his accession to authority in the affairs of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, bitterness and strife quickly vanished, and he became the mediator in one of the greatest industrial disputes in all history.

He made peace in the Montana copper district, but he made it through the dominant power he exercised through the sheer force of his will and his powerful intellect, which convinced men associated with him that his was the reasonable and effective course. Only a few men have rivaled John D. Ryan as a business organizer. Taking the constituent companies of the Amalgamated, including the Anaconda Company, and scores of subsidiary mining, smelting, railroad, lumber and other industries, he welded them all into a coherent whole until this industrial group today stands second in resources, power and efficiency, only to the United States Steel Corporation.

It was also largely due to Mr. Ryan's genius that the Amalgamated broadened the scope of its efforts into many other fields than mining, and has been responsible for the development of some of the great hydro-electric powers of the state and the irrigation of great bodies of fertile lands.

Mr. Ryan was one of the great American business executives called to the service of the Government during the World war. In April, 1918, President Wilson appointed him director of aircraft production, and he also served as chairman of the Air Craft Board. He was a member of the War Council, of the American National Red Cross.

A few of his official titles in the business and financial world are as follows: President of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, United Metals Selling Company, Montana Power Company, vice president and director of the Greene-Cananea Copper Company, director of the Mechanics and Metals National Bank, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, the American International Corporation, the Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company, and is a trustee of the American Surety Company and the Emigrants' Industrial Savings Bank.

In 1896 Mr. Ryan married Miss Nettie Gardner, and they have one son, John Carlos, born September 26, 1898, at Denver, Colorado.

Robert W. Lowery. One of the representative business men and citizens for a number of years in Great Falls was Robert W. Lowery. Owing to his close application to his business and his honorable methods he won the prosperity that he richly merited, and he enjoyed the friendship and esteem of the people of his community.

Robert W. Lowery was born at Dixon's Corners, Ontario, Canada, March 11, 1856, and his death occurred at Great Falls, Montana, June 22, 1914. He was educated in the public schools of Ontario, but as he was quite young when his father died he was obliged to begin work at a comparatively early age. His first employment was as a clerk in a mercantile establishment in Canada, but somewhat later he removed to St. Vincent, Minnesota, where he was engaged in the mercantile business on his own account for about ten years. In 1888 he came to Helena, Montana, where he became interested in the wholesale fruit and produce business, in which he met with pronounced success. In 1900 he came to Great Falls, where he continued in the same line of business up to the time of his death. His methods were ever progressive, and he was ever quick to adopt new ideas which he believed would prove of practical value in his business. Though an ardent democrat in politics, he never cared for public preferment. Fraternally he was a member of Great Falls Lodge No. 214, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

In his early life Mr. Lowery was united in marriage with Margaret LaFlamme, and to this union there was born but one child, Charles R. Mr. Lowery was a public spirited citizen, never withholding his co-operation from movements which were intended to promote public improvement. What he achieved in life proved the force of his character and illustrates his steadfastness of purpose. By his own efforts he advanced to a position of credit and honor in the business circles of this locality.

The only son of this Montana pioneer and business man, Charles R. Lowery, is a native son of the Treasure State, born at Helena, April 12, 1889. He attended first the public schools of Helena and Great Falls, and then became a student in the University of Pennsylvania. With the close of his school life he became interested in business with his father, and after the latter's death he continued the business until February, 1917, when he sold it. He then engaged in the real estate and insurance business, and in the insurance department he sells fire, tornado, automobile and other general lines of insurance, representing some of the best American companies.

On April 14, 1914, Mr. Lowery was married to Helen A. Leslie, a daughter of Judge J. B. Leslie, and to them have been born three children, Helena Margaret, Robert Leslie and Norma Jean. In his political affiliations Mr. Lowery is a democrat. Fraternally he is a member of Cascade Lodge No. 34, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and Great Falls Lodge No. 214, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

John A. Collins. In the past thirty years no name was more closely identified with the real welfare and business prosperity and upbuilding of the City of Great Falls than that of John A. Collins, a business man through all these years and twice honored by the people of his city and home county with the office of mayor and that of sheriff. His death occurred on the 5th of April, 1920.

He was born on his father's farm in Bruce County, Ontario, September 11, 1865, a son of William and Mary Ann (Lewis) Collins. His father was born in the north of Ireland in 1834, came to the United States in the early '50s and spent his active life as a farmer in Ontario. He died in 1917, at the age of eighty-three. His wife was born near Ottawa, Ontario, in 1845 and is now living in her seventy-fourth year. They had eleven children, eight still living, John A. being the second in age. The parents were members of the Episcopal Church.

John A. Collins spent his early life on the Canada farm, had only limited opportunities in the common schools, and at the age of nineteen started out to make his own way in the world. He came to Montana in the spring of 1885, and worked as a carpenter in the construction of a flume for the Anaconda Copper Smelting Company, subsequently worked in the smelter, and was in and around Anaconda until the spring of 1887, when he became a wood chopper at Granite. His first employment at Great Falls, where he arrived in the fall of 1887, was as a pipe fitter in the silver smelter. Mr. Collins' business for a great many years was plumbing. Until 1892 he was employed by the pioneer plumbing firm of Great Falls, and then formed a partnership with Frank Goss, continuing until 1896, after which he was in the hardware and plumbing business with Frank Huy, and from 1898 until 1903 the business was conducted by the firm of Collins & Brown under the name Western Hardware Company. In 1903 the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Collins afterward concentrated his time and energies on the plumbing and heating business. He was one of the leading contractors of plumbing work in the state, and some of his larger contracts were in furnishing the plumbing equipment for the Rainbow Hotel, the First National Bank Building, and many other large structures in Great Falls and elsewhere.

Mr. Collins was elected mayor of Great Falls in 1899. He gave that city the business administration which had been the basis of his support as a candidate, and on the record of his first term was afforded a re-election in 1901. He also twice served in the office of sheriff, beginning his first term January 1, 1909, and was re-elected two years later. Mr. Collins was vice president of the Great Falls Dairy Products Company.

He was a republican in politics, and active in fraternal affairs, having been a past master of Euclid Lodge No. 58, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, a member of Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine, past grand master of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows and a member of Rainbow Lodge No. 28, and was affiliated with Cataract Lodge No. 18, Knights of Pythias.

January 26, 1905, Mr. Collins married Mary Kaina, now deceased. He married for his second wife Helen (Schilling) Johnson.

Henry Hall Johnson, though a resident of Montana only a few years before his death, had achieved distinction as an architect and as a man of the finest qualities of citizenship in Great Falls.

He was born at Dowagiac, Michigan, December 14, 1877, son of Samuel and Sarah (Hall) Johnson. His father, who died March 1, 1915, was for many years president of the Michigan Agricultural College. The mother of Henry Hall Johnson is still living at the old family home built and occupied by the family at Dowagiac since 1860.

Henry Hall Johnson had every opportunity to make the best of his individual talents and capacities. His early training was acquired in the home of his cultured parents until he entered high school, and he pursued his technical studies in the Michigan Agricultural College and in the Chicago Art Institute. When his education as an architect was completed he came to the northwest, and for seven years practiced at Seattle. He then removed to Great Falls, and for a couple of years continued his office at Seattle, after which he gave his entire time to his growing practice in Montana.

Mr. Johnson was president of the Great Falls Rotary Club at the time of his death. He also served as vice president of the Cascade County Good Roads Association, as a director of the Commercial Club, and was keenly interested in every good work in his community. He was a republican voter, a member of the Masonic Lodge and of the Congregational Church. Mr. Johnson exemplified the best traditions of Americanism, and his people on both sides of the house have been in this country from the time of the seventeenth century. His mother was directly related to the distinguished family of Anne Hathaway, wife of Shakespeare.

April 15, 1914, at Lewistown, Montana, Henry Hall Johnson married Helen I. Schilling, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Schilling, pioneer residents of Missoula, who have been in Montana since 1884. Mrs. Johnson is now the widow of Mr. John A. Collins of Great Falls.

Ray Lewis Campbell. Twenty years a resident of Montana, Ray Lewis Campbell has spent the greater part of that time in what is now Phillips County and has done his part as a pioneer in the development of the region. He was a homesteader, has developed some extensive ranching interests, has had an active part in business, and as a leader in public affairs enjoys his present responsibilities as county treasurer.

His early life was spent in Minnesota. He was born in Hennepin County, March 18, 1882, and is of Scotch ancestry on both sides. His father, Jonathan N. Campbell, who was born near Shubanacadia in Nova Scotia, was trained to farming and the carpenter's trade, was married in his native vicinity and in 1879 moved to the United States and settled near Long Lake, Minnesota, and has been identified with that section as a farmer for the past forty years. After acquiring American citizenship he identified himself with the republican party, and is a member of the Presbyterian Church. His wife was Jennie Logan, a daughter of William Logan, and their children are: James E., of Jamestown, North Dakota; William, of Vancouver, Washington; Ethel, wife of B. F. Joslyn, of Minneapolis; Ray L.; Catherine, wife of Adolph Beck, of Norfolk, Nebraska;

James A Collins

George, of Big Sandy, Montana; and Paul J., a commercial salesman living at Minot, North Dakota.

Ray L. Campbell spent the years of his boyhood and youth on a farm, attended a country school near Long Lake, and remained at home until he was eighteen, when he came out to Montana and earned his first dollar in this state pitching hay on a ranch at Big Sandy. He remained in that locality for several years, and most of the time was employed as clerk in the store of McNamara & Marlow.

Mr. Campbell came to Malta in 1903, and the first year was a ranch hand and cowboy. About that time he filed on a homestead twenty miles north of Malta, and spent all the time in labor necessary to acquire title. His first building was a one-room log cabin, in which he lived as a bachelor, and since his work on the ranch had no immediate returns he made a living handling horses and working at wages for ranchers. He was also a clerk in the Trafton store at Malta. On completing proof of his claim he served four years as assistant postmaster of Malta under F. W. St. Hill. Mr. Campbell then engaged in the stock business with his father-in-law, R. M. Trafton, a noted pioneer in this region of the state and one of its most notable citizens. Mr. Campbell is still actively interested in ranching, and is owner of a valuable property four miles north of Malta. Under irrigation this has become a highly productive farm, its chief crops being alfalfa and blue joint hay.

Mr. Campbell gave practically all his time to the management of the ranch until March, 1919, when he entered the office of county treasurer as successor to Maurice J. Dabney. He was elected in November, 1918, on the republican ticket. He received a nomination at the primaries in the summer of that year against one competitor and in November was chosen by two-thirds of the total vote of the county. He was re-elected to that office on the 2d of November, 1920. Mr. Campbell was reared in a republican home and cast his first vote for Colonel Roosevelt for president. During the war Mr. Campbell served as chief clerk of the local Selective Service Board for Phillips County. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic Order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

April 27, 1908, at Glasgow, he married Miss Emma Trafton, only child of R. M. and Marian (Knowlton) Trafton. She was born in Minnesota in 1888, and finished her education at Faribault, Minnesota. The three daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Campbell are Jennie Marion, Ethel May and Ray Lois, and their one son is Robert Mackantosh Campbell, born June 23, 1920.

Charles M. Hanson came to Wolf Point in November, 1912, had been a newspaper man in North Dakota and followed the same profession in Montana for several years, but for the past five years his chief work has been in the office of postmaster.

Mr. Hanson, who against many adversities has proven his faith in the community and won the confidence of his fellow citizens in himself, was born in Norway, September 16, 1873. He has lived in America since childhood. His father, Jacob L. Hanson, on bringing his family to America located at Fort Worth, Michigan. In Norway he was a fisherman, and spent five years as a miner in the copper regions of Northern Michigan. From there he went to the Red River Valley of North Dakota, and did his first farming in that state. He took up Government land near Grand Forks, and cultivated the soil from 1881 to 1905, when he moved on west to Washington, and is now living at Stanwood in that state. He is sixty-eight years of age, a democrat in politics and was reared a Lutheran. He married Jacobine Anderson, and their children are: Charles M.; Mrs. John Jacobson, of Stanwood, Washington; Hans M., clerk in the postoffice at Bismarck, North Dakota; Mrs. Albert Isaacson, of Wolf Point; Malberz, of Stanwood, Washington; Mrs. Alphie Hickel, of Wolf Point; and Mrs. Gunder Naas, of Stanwood.

Charles M. Hanson grew to manhood in the Red River Valley, and acquired a good education in local schools, also taking a normal course in Grand Forks College. His duties were those of a farm to the age of twenty-three, near Grand Forks, and then for four years he was a country teacher, and for one year taught in the grade schools of Hamilton, North Dakota. When he left teaching he engaged in merchandising at Ray, North Dakota, in 1901, and after selling goods for four years he entered newspaper work. He was editor of the Dakota Tidende, believed to have been the only Scandinavian democratic newspaper in that state. He published the Tidende three years, and later was publisher of the Wheelock Tribune at Wheelock and the Springbrook News at Springbrook, North Dakota. These were all democratic papers and were weekly publications. The last two papers he sold to his brother and then engaged in the real estate and hail insurance business at Ray.

From Ray, North Dakota, Mr. Hanson came to Wolf Point in 1912 and founded the Wolf Point Herald, the first paper in the new town. He continued as its proprietor and publisher until 1917, when he sold the business to the firm of Weist and Marshall. In the meantime, March 2, 1915, he was appointed postmaster, succeeding Sherman T. Cogswell, and was reappointed for another four-year term in August, 1919. Mr. Hanson has studied and worked to make the postoffice service the interests of the community, and has also been gratified to see its business reflect the growth and prosperity of the community. The receipts of the local office in 1914 were only $2,200, while for the year ending December 31, 1919, the receipts were over $12,600. The service has been extended during Mr. Hanson's administration by the opening of three rural routes.

Mr. Hanson was largely instrumental in the organization of the Commercial Club in 1914, and served it as secretary for three years. He was also clerk of the School Board from 1913 to 1918. As noted above, his career has not been altogether silver-lined, and he has tasted the bitterness of adversity as well as the sweets of prosperity. In the destructive fire of 1914 he lost his new office and residence, just completed, and also his household goods and clothing. There was only $500 insurance, and the disaster left him $3,509 in debt. He assured his creditors that he would pay 100 cents on the dollar if they would give him time, and he carried out that promise to the letter. When he rebuilt he erected his residence apart from the office building, and declared that in the future it would take two fires to burn him out instead of one. The building in which the postoffice is kept is a structure Mr. Hanson built for his newspaper office. His residence is a comfortable abode of six rooms.

Mr. Hanson cast his first ballot for Mr. Bryan in 1896, and has been a regular in the democratic party ever since. He was vigorously identified with other local citizens in promoting patriotic causes during the war and helped recruit twenty-four men for the army from Wolf Point. Mrs. Hanson was active in the Red Cross, and the home was the scene of much knitting of war garments. Mr. Hanson was reared as a Lutheran, but is now identified with the Presbyterian Church and was the leader of the movement to organize the congregation of that faith in Wolf Point. For several years he served as trustee and treasurer of the church.

July 4, 1903, Mr. Hanson married Miss Anna K. Ronningen. She was born at Norwegian Grove, Minnesota, March 12, 1874. Her father, Martin Ronningen, a native of Norway and a resident of Norwegian Grove, was the father of nineteen children by two marriages. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Hanson are Agnes Irene, Marguerite Evelyn, Nora Adaline and Charles Anthony.

Frank L. Sherman. With no special advantages of education, wealth or family connections, Frank L. Sherman, of Glasgow, has risen steadily, in a normal manner, to be manager of the Glasgow Flour Mills, one of the important industrial plants of this part of the state. The record of his life and work is not only interesting but is also instructive, for it proves that provided a man works with a definite end in view, is willing to make sacrifices to attain to that end, and is engaged in a line for which his abilities fit him, he can be sure of a fair measure of prosperity.

Frank L. Sherman was born in Columbia County, Wisconsin, July 30, 1865, a son of Heman Sherman, grandson of Amos Sherman, and a member of one of the old families of New York State, of English origin. Amos Sherman was born and reared in the vicinity of Painted Post, New York, and spent his life as a farmer. During the war of 1812 he served his country as a soldier, and was equally faithful in performing his duties as a private citizen. He and his wife had several children, of whom Heman was the eldest.

Heman Sherman was born at Painted Post over 100 years ago, and there he was reared, educated and married. As a young man he began lumbering in New York State, and later came West to Wisconsin, making the trip some years before there was any railroad, and traveling in wagons drawn by oxen. Buying land near Columbus, Wisconsin, he spent many years upon it, but finally retired, located at Columbus, and there died about 1903, aged eighty-seven years, having come of a long lived family, as his father reached the unusual age of ninety-six years. Both he and his wife were strict Presbyterians, and very active in religious work. He was an old-line republican, and frequently refused to vote for a warm personal friend, whose qualities he admired, and whose ability to discharge the duties of the office he did not question, because he was running on the democratic ticket.

Heman Sherman was united in marriage with Laura Loveless, also born at Painted Post, New York, two years later than her husband, and she lived to be eighty-five years of age. They became the parents of the following children: Orlin D., who lives at Columbus, Wisconsin; Elbert R., who lives at Buell, Idaho, is in the office of the sheriff; Lizzie, who is the wife of Charles Oliver, of Winnebago, Minnesota; and Frank L., who is the youngest.

The first seventeen years of his life Frank L. Sherman spent at and about Columbus, Wisconsin, and his only educational advantages were those offered by the country schools, and all the other training he received to fit him for his life's battles was that which came from hard work on his father's farm. He could have remained on the farm, but an agricultural life did not appeal to him, as from childhood he had resolved to enter the business arena, and so at the early age of seventeen he left home and learned telegraphy in the station of the Chicago, Milwaukee & Saint Paul Railroad at Columbus, Wisconsin, and was assigned to a position as an operator of the system in Wisconsin. For the subsequent twelve years he remained with this road as operator in Minnesota and Nebraska, and then was assigned to duty in the station department at Pembina, Wisconsin, as joint agent of the Milwaukee and Soo lines. From them on until 1906 Mr. Sherman was in that service at different points of the Soo Line, principally at competitive points, but in that year abandoned railroad work, which he has only used as a means to the end, and became secretary of the Chamber of Commerce at Minot, North Dakota. He interested himself in the building of commercial centers and farm communities. In the latter connection he rendered a priceless service by encouraging the erection of silos, and the adoption of different methods for the conservation of food and energy. Mr. Sherman was instrumental in inducing the Russell Milling Company to choose Glasgow for the site of its plant, and influenced other business houses to locate in this city, which, because of his efforts, grew from a population of 3,000 to one of 15,000.

Mr. Sherman became too big a man for the position he was holding, and so resigned, although the association urged him to remain, and became interested in the sale of flour for the Minot Flour Mill Company. His efforts in this direction resulted in the creation of a demand for a plant at Glasgow, primarily to take care of local demands, and with customary energy and efficiency Mr. Sherman went to work to promote this project, and as a result the Glasgow Flour Mill Company came into being. The plant has a capacity of 300 barrels per day, and as this is more than the local demand, shipments are made to the Pacific Coast and Minneapolis and New York.

As was but natural, Mr. Sherman identified himself with the Chamber of Commerce at Glasgow immediately upon coming here, and is now one of its directors, although at first he was its president. He is not a man who can remain idle, even in moments of relaxation, and immediately saw the need for an employment bureau, and as secretary of the association established one, the first to be organized in Northern Montana. During the war period the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, under his direction, took a very active part in all of the campaigns, and infused new life into the people, arousing their patriotism and raising the necessary quotas. He is also one of the members of the executive board of the Milk River Development Association, a unit of the Northern Montana Development Association, the various units of which are responsible for the location and improvement of the Roosevelt Trail through this part of the state.

Frank L. Sherman was married at Paynesville, Minnesota, June 6, 1901, to Miss Marjorie Jones, a daughter of Ronello O. Jones, who was born at Winslow, Maine, in 1849, where he spent his life as a farmer. He and his wife became the parents of one child, Mrs. Sherman, and she came into the world May 7, 1879. She was graduated from the Baptist Seminary at Waterville, Maine, and came to Minnesota in 1899 as a teacher, and it was while she was an educator connected with the city schools of Paynesville that she met and married Mr. Sherman. Mr. and Mrs. Sherman have the following children: Lawrence C., Laura, Leslie O. and Lewis Frank.

In addition to the work he accomplished through the Chamber of Commerce during the war period Mr. Sherman rendered another and very valuable service as chairman of the Valley County Council of Defense. He was made a Mason at Paynesville, Minnesota, and demitted to North Star Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Glasgow.

A man of strong personality and extraordinary abilities, Mr. Sherman has been able to capture and hold the confidence of his associates and become the moving spirit in the various projects with which he has been connected. By nature he is a director of men and affairs, and his presence and association act as a mental tonic and a bracing inspiration.

Samuel and James Howard Hughes. Hughes Brothers conduct one of the best grocery, meat, fruit and hardware stores at Cascade or in Cascade County, and are noted for the quality of their goods and the excellence of their service. The elder brother, Samuel Hughes, was born in Caroline County, Maryland, December 14, 1868, and the younger one, James Howard Hughes, was born in Carroll County, Maryland March 12, 1874, they being sons of James and Mary (Harrington) Hughes, both natives of Delaware. James Hughes died in 1910, aged eighty-four years, and his wife died in 1889, aged forty-four years. They were married in Kent County, Delaware, and seven of their children are living, of whom Samuel was the third and James Howard, the sixth in order of birth. James Hughes was a farmer who raised grain, hay and stock. In politics he was a democrat.

The brothers, Samuel and James Howard Hughes, were educated in the Maryland and Delaware public schools, and spent their boyhood days on their father's farm in Delaware. They came West to Cascade, Cascade County, Montana, Samuel arriving in 1889 and James Howard in 1898. April 10, 1900, they opened a meat market, but in 1904 embarked in a cattle business on a ranch four miles west of Cascade, keeping from 100 to 350 head of cattle and from 400 to 1,000 head of sheep, but sold their sheep in the fall of 1918, and now raise only cattle. The ranch is a large one, comprising as it does 2,000 acres of land. In the fall of 1909 they added to the meat market the handling of groceries, fruits and hardware. Their store is in a first-class, steam-heated brick building, with everything modern and sanitary, their premises and equipment comparing favorably with any establishment of its kind in the large cities.

Samuel Hughes is unmarried. James Howard Hughes was married on January 12, 1910, to Bessie M. Hodson, born in Cascade County, Montana, and they have two children, Howard Wesley and Mary Hortense. Both brothers are democrats. They are alert young business men, thoroughly abreast of the times, who understand the demand of their customers and how to meet it. By their honorable business methods they have built up a large trade and are recognized as reliable and trustworthy merchants and good citizens.

John Edward McCormick, who for the past five years has served as a member of the Railroad and Public Service Commission of the State of Montana, is a man of extensive experience with men and affairs, and has shown exceptional qualifications for handling and solving the many problems that come up before the Railroad and Public Service Commission.

Mr. McCormick, who has spent much of his life in the western states, was born at Madison, Wisconsin, February 28, 1867. Leaving school when about fifteen years of age, he followed various occupations until 1888, when he entered the services of the Northern Pacific Railway Company as ticket agent at Fargo, North Dakota. It was as a railroad man that he first came to Montana. In 1891 he was transferred to Butte as city ticket agent for the Northern Pacific, and he performed the duties of that office until 1900.

On leaving the railroad service Mr. McCormick took over the management of Hunter's Hot Springs resort and operated that well-known institution until 1907. Then after spending 1½ years in California he returned to Montana and, associated with James A. Murray, rebuilt the Boulder Hot Springs resort and remained as its active manager until 1915. Much of the patronage of this resort fell off on account of the war, and Mr. McCormick then busied himself with other private interests and had also entered actively in the campaign of 1914, when he was nominated under the new primary law, defeating a large field of candidates, and was elected for Railroad and Public Service Commissioner. He took over the duties of this office January 1, 1915, and since then has given all of his time to his office at Helena.

Mr. McCormick is a practical man and has been made so by experience. He is affiliated with the democratic party. Mr. McCormick is a widower and has one daughter, Mrs. Joseph Keho, of Portland, Oregon.

Charles R. Brazier. One of the most significant indications of a state's full grown development is the extent and quality of its advertising business. No commodity or institution ever becomes so well known that it does not require publicity, and Montana has now reached that stage where many of its business institutions and the great resources of the state in general must depend upon systematic and state or national advertising as a means of making their goods and merits better known.

Probably the most important business medium of this kind in Montana is the C. R. Brazier Advertising Agency of Helena. Mr. Brazier is a business man and publicity expert of wide and varied experience, and has developed a great business in a few years. He is a native of the West, born at Park City, Utah, July 15, 1879. His father, George Brazier, was born in London, England, in 1835, and came to this country when a young man. He was a pioneer settler in Salt Lake City about 1856. He crossed the plains with a party of emigrants, and most of them had their personal property in hand carts, which they pushed and pulled over the rough trails of that day. George Brazier was an early merchant at Park City, the center of a big silver camp. After many years in business he retired about 1900 to Salt Lake City, where he died in February, 1911. He was an independent in politics. The wife of George Brazier was Susan Godsell, who was born in Birmingham, England, in 1837. They were married in Salt Lake City, where she died in 1893. They were the parents of a large family of ten children: Priscilla, wife of E. S. Crowther, a carpenter and builder at Salt Lake City; George J., a rancher at Roberts, Idaho; Alice, living at Salt Lake City, is the widow of A. B. Young, who died in Peru while in charge of the American and British Cerra de Pasco mines; Liberta, wife of J. H. Mitchell, a mechanic at Salt Lake City; Frank W., formerly a candy manufacturer at Helena and later a salesman, who died at Salt Lake in 1919; Lucy, wife of W. I. Lester, a contractor and builder at Salt Lake City; John J., proprietor of the Colonial Confectionery Shop at Lewistown, Montana; Charles R., the eighth in the family; Albert R., a merchant at Salt Lake City who died in January, 1920; and Ernest E., member of an advertising and selling agency at Salt Lake.

Charles R. Brazier acquired his education in the public schools of Salt Lake, graduated from the business college of that city in 1899, and at the age of sixteen had started as messenger boy in the store of the Siegel Clothing Company. He learned the business thoroughly, was assigned various responsibilities in the wholesale and retail department, and from 1899 to 1902 served the firm as advertising manager. Going to Evanston, Wyoming, in 1902, he served as manager of the men's clothing department for the Blyth and Fargo Company, one of the old and prominent mercantile establishments of the city. A year later he took the post of advertising manager for J. P. Gardner, now the Gardner-Adams Company, one of the leading clothing stores in the western United States. Here he also did some splendid work in the advertising field for three years, and then opened the first advertising agency at Salt Lake City.

Mr. Brazier sold his interests at Salt Lake in 1910 and in January of the following year came to Helena. He established the C. R. Brazier Advertising Company, and while developing his interest was also for four years in the newspaper business as advertising manager of the Helena Independent. His advertising agency rapidly grew and in recent years has commanded all his time and attention. His offices are in the Penwell Block. Mr. Brazier handles advertising for many of the large business houses of Montana, and has facilities for all the service expected of a general advertising and publicity agency. In his office files are some splendid examples of convincing and handsome publicity literature, which has been prepared by his agency for various concerns.

Fortunate is the community or state when a man of Mr. Brazier's character and talent takes as a hobby such an important subject as good roads. Mr. Brazier considers good roads his private and personal gospel, and believes that he has a direct command to debate the subject both in and out of season. He is editor and publisher of Highways and Irrigation, the official publication of the Montana Highway Improvement Association, and is never too busy with his private affairs to lend direct encouragement to the cause of modern highways. He also handles the publicity for the Montana State Fair.

Mr. Brazier is an independent voter. His home is at the Helena Apartments. In 1902, at Salt Lake City, he married Miss Violet Collinson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Collinson. Her mother is deceased. Her father was a business man and later a rancher of Idaho. The two children of Mr. and Mrs. Brazier are: Paul, born October 16, 1903, now a sophomore in the Helena High School; and Lucile, born September 10, 1905, a pupil in the grammar grades at Helena.

Rev. James Francis McNamee. Among the Protestant churches of Montana one of the longest continuous pastorates is that of the First Baptist Church at Helena. Rev. James Francis McNamee has been pastor of that congregation twenty-one continuous years. A prominent churchman, a former president of the Baptist State Convention, Mr. McNamee's influence has been a broadly beneficent one outside of his church. He has interested himself in politics, in behalf of local and state education, and in all those matters that are closely linked with good citizenship and improvement of social conditions.

James Francis McNamee is of old Scotch ancestry and born in County Tyrone, Ireland, October 19, 1863. His father, James McNamee, was also a native of County Tyrone, where he spent most of his life. About 1868 he moved to Manchester, England, where he owned a coal mine and while engaged in its operation was killed by a mine explosion in 1873. He was only a young man at the time of his death. James McNamee married Ella MacGill, of County Tyrone, who died at the old home there in 1910. She was the mother of two sons, James Francis and John, the latter a resident of Liverpool.

James Francis McNamee was educated in the national schools of County Tyrone, spent one year in an academy at Glasgow, Scotland, and for two years was a resident student of Glasgow University. In 1886 he came to the United States, and prepared for his profession in the Crozer Theological (Baptist) Seminary near Philadelphia. Doctor McNamee's services as a minister have all been rendered in the northwestern states, at LeSeuer, Minnesota, at Grace Baptist Church in Minneapolis, and in the Humboldt Park Baptist Church, Chicago.

September 1, 1898, he began his duties at Helena as pastor of the First Baptist Church, and has been the head of that old and prominent congregation ever since. His church was established in 1881 and has a large and progressive membership. The church edifice is at Warren Street and Eighth Avenue, and Doctor McNamee for the past fourteen years has also maintained pastoral offices in the Bailey Block. He is a member of the Baptist State Convention Board, and served as president of the convention two years.

Unlike many churchmen he has been an interested worker in politics and frequently has found an opportunity to exercise an influence for good government in the county and state conventions of the republican party. For eight years he served as chaplain of the State Senate. For the past ten years he has been a member of the Helena School Board, is vice president of the board, is secretary of the board of the Helena Public Library, and for several years past has been president of the State Board of Charities and Reform.

Doctor McNamee is also a prominent Mason, being a past master of King Solomon Lodge No. 9, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, past high priest of Helena Chapter No. 2, Royal Arch Masons, past eminent commander of Helena Commandery No. 2, Knights Templar, is past illustrious master of Helena Council No. 1, Royal and Select Masters, and is also affiliated with Helena Consistory No. 3 of the Scottish Rite, Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Helena, and is a past patron of Miriam Chapter No. 1 of the Eastern Star and a life member of Helena Lodge No. 193 of the Elks. Other affiliations are with Garnet Camp No. 105, Woodmen of the World, Helena Homestead No. 546, Brotherhood of American Yeomen, and Helena Commercial Club.

Doctor McNamee during his pastorate at Helena has officiated at over 800 funerals and 700 weddings. His home is at the Grandon Hotel. In January, 1890, at LeSeuer, Minnesota, he married Miss Helena L. Doescher, daughter of August R. and Margaret (Plowman) Doescher. Her mother is deceased and her father, a retired business man, lives at Santa Monica, California. Mrs. McNamee is a graduate of the Pillsbury Academy at Owatonna, Minnesota. They have three children. Ruth, who is a graduate of the Minnesota State University at Minneapolis, was married to Dr. William S. Little, a physician and surgeon at Kalispell, Montana, and she died at Santa Monica, California, March 16, 1917. The son Paul was in his freshman year at the Montana State University at Missoula when he died in October, 1915. The only living child is Donald, now pursuing a technical course in the metallurgical department of Leland Stanford University at Palo Alto, California.

John Shippam. Either officially or personally every homesteader and settler in all the region around Scobey knows and appreciates the dignified and useful service of John Shippam, the veteran United States commissioner, who has handled all the land office business contracted for that locality during the past ten years. Seldom is a commissioner so well equipped for all the varied demands made upon his office as Mr. Shippam. He is a well trained lawyer. has had years of official service, is a practical farmer, and has been a stanch friend and valued adviser to the majority of those who have sought homes and opportunities in this section of Northeast Montana.

Mr. Shippam was born September 20, 1858, in Nottinghamshire, England, 100 miles from London, son of James and Mary (Stephenson) Shippam. His father was of original English stock, and his mother was a native of Lincolnshire, of Scotch ancestry, and was confirmed in the Episcopal Church in Lincoln Cathedral. James Shippam was a master mechanic and was foreman in one factory for almost thirty-five years, finally being retired with a pension. The children of these parents were: Mrs. Ann Ball, of Nottinghamshire; James, who had an active service of almost a quarter of a century in the British Army; Mrs. Mary Burgess, of Boston, England; and John.

John Shippam came to the United States with his parents, who were visiting England from Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. He had in the meantime acquired a liberal education, finishing in the Nottingham High School. He started on his journey from Liverpool, crossed the ocean to New York, and on reaching Fond du Lac at the age of eighteen went to farming with his cousins. He had no previous knowledge of farming, but took to the occupation, was industrious, and acquired a great deal of valuable knowledge and experience while in Wisconsin.

Mr. Shippam is a pioneer of North Dakota as well as of Montana. He went to Dakota Territory in 1880 and was a resident of North Dakota for a quarter of a century before coming to Montana. In May, 1880, he located at Wahpeton in Richland County. At that time he was a young married man, and was soon appointed deputy sheriff of the county, and continued in public office for a number of years, being deputy clerk of the District Court, judge of the Probate Court, then clerk of the District Court, and was also president of the Wahpeton School Board. Following this long service he entered the real estate business, and was active in that line at Wahpeton and elsewhere in the state.

As soon as he acquired a familiarity with the national constitution he sought United States citizenship, and took out his first and last papers at Wahpeton. He studied law while serving in public office, continued his studies afterward, and was admitted to the District Court in 1887. In 1900 he appeared before the State Supreme Court of North Dakota, passed the examination and was licensed to practice before that body. Mr. Shippam acquired his early training in land matters and land titles while judge of Probate in North Dakota. While he was serving as clerk of the District Court clients sought out his services as counsel on land matters and other legal work, and he was therefore by no means a stranger to the privileges and duties of homestead laws and other branches of land law when he came to Montana.

Mr. Shippam was one of the early settlers of Western Sheridan County. Practically the only evidence of civilized occupation when he came were a few scattered ranches and occasional farmers. He made the journey to old Scobey by automobile from Plentywood, paying a $30 fee for the ride. After surveying the country for some time he decided to stay and made application for United States commissionership. He was appointed and opened his office at old Scobey and succeeded the late Mr. Daniels, who had in addition to his duties as commissioner been merchant, postmaster, farmer and man of affairs in the locality. Practically all of this region was still public domain except one or two townships when Mr. Shippam became commissioner, and one of his first important acts was to urge through his congressman, Mr. Tom Stout, that the Federal Government should complete the survey and open the way for the reception of filings. Mr. Shippam maintained his office in old Scobey until the construction of the Great Northern Railway, and his office was one of the first business places established in new Scobey.

The Shippam family, including Mr. Shippam and his four sons, all availed themselves of the opportunity to acquire homes by entry, and they all located together sixteen miles northwest of Scobey. Their lands have been enclosed and improved, and that portion of the original plains country has been made productive by the bringing of 900 acres under cultivation.

Mr. Shippam has always been a democrat in politics and he was uniformly successful in every campaign he made for public office and at the end of every term he had the good will of his constituents. He has held all the chairs in Odd Fellowship and his membership is still in the Wahpeton Lodge.

At Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, in April, 1876, Mr. Shippam married Miss Amelia Smith. She was born in Nottinghamshire, England, where her father, William Smith, was a lace manufacturer. She acquired a seminary education and is the only one of her family in the United States. Mr. and Mrs. Shippam are properly proud of their fine family of children. Amy, the oldest, is the wife of Oscar G. Conrad of Great Falls, Montana; George A. is a resident of Helena; Willis, a major in the regular army, was in France during the war and is now an instructor in Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois; Roy is connected with the Minnesota Loan and Trust Company at Minneapolis; Ethel is the wife of George W. Terry, of Minneapolis; while Harry G., the youngest, is in the oil business at Electra, Texas.

Conrad Kohrs. At the age of eighty-five, a resident of Helena, Conrad Kohrs is one of a very few survivors of the pioneer epoch of the early '60s in Montana. His name is most closely associated with the cattle industry of the state, and he was long known as the "cattle king of Montana."

He was born in Holstein, Germany, August 5, 1835, and seven months later his father, Carston Kohrs, died. His mother, whose maiden name was Gesehe Krause, came to the United States in 1854 and died at Davenport, Iowa, March 17, 1886.

At the age of fifteen Conrad Kohrs went to sea as a sailor, and for several years sailed from New York to South American ports. After locating in Iowa he was in rafting and steamboating on the Mississippi and also in the meat business. In 1856 he went to California by the Panama route, tried farming, and in 1858 went to the Fraser River gold mines. He did well there, but soon returned to California and lost all his money in mining enterprises.

Mr. Kohrs came to Montana, arriving at Deer Lodge, in July 1862. After prospecting and mining in that locality he went to Bannack upon the discovery of gold in that camp, was employed at Bannack as a butcher, and in June, 1863, joined in the stampede to Alder Gulch at Helena. He conducted a retail meat business at Alder Gulch until 1865.

Mr. Kohrs in 1863 had a thrilling experience with bandits and road agents, escaping after a six hour ride from two outlaws who were pursuing him for the purpose of robbing him of $5,000 in gold which he carried. He was identified with the Vigilantes and in all efforts to establish law and order in the new country. In 1866 Mr. Kohrs bought the ranch and live stock of John H. Grant near Deer Lodge, and from that time for upwards of half a century his chief business was ranching and livestock. He was the pioneer in the introduction of Shorthorn cattle, purchasing his first herd in Illinois in 1871 and in 1890 he brought some Herefords to Montana. He was a member of the Pioneer Cattle Company, organized in 1885, and his interests grew and expanded until he was easily chief among the great cattle men of the Northwest. Incidental to his ranching he employed some of his resources in mining, and was one of the men who developed the Rock Creek ditch at Deer Lodge. His great ranch in the vicinity of Deer Lodge at one time comprised 30,000 acres.

Mr. Kohrs served as a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1889, was a member of the Fourteenth Montana Territorial Legislature, and has served as a county commissioner. He is a republican and a Mason. February 23, 1868, he married Miss Augusta Kruse, also a native of Holstein. They had four children: Anna, who became the wife of J. M. Boardman; Catherine, who was married to Dr. O. Y. Warren; William, who died in 1901, while attending Columbia College; and John Kohrs.

Sallie M. Adams, county superintendent of schools for Rosebud County, has had a long and successful experience in educational work not only in Montana but in several Eastern states.

She was born in Warren County, Kentucky, and was reared and educated at Bowling Green. Her parents were W. T. and Belle (Williamson) Morris. Her father was a man of more than ordinary education for his time, a successful farmer, a leader in his community, and of high moral standards and a stanch Presbyterian. He was one of the first volunteers to join the Union Army when Lincoln made his call for soldiers, and served through the entire war as a member of the Sixty-second Kentucky Cavalry. Members of the Williamson family were likewise ardent patriots during the Civil war time.

Sallie M. Morris graduated from the grammar and high schools of Bowling Green, and holds a college degree from the State Normal of Kentucky and is also a graduate of the Bowling Green Business University. After four years of teaching experience she took two years of post graduate work. As a teacher her energies have been devoted to the profession for sixteen years and include work in all the grades. She has been a teacher in the States of Kentucky, Missouri, Illinois and Montana, and holds a life certificate in Montana.

In 1897 she became the wife of Rev. C. P. Adams, a minister of the Methodist Church who filled a number of prominent pastorates in Kentucky, Illinois and Oklahoma. They came to Montana in 1911 and Mr. Adams died in this state in 1914. He was born at Mayfield in Eastern Kentucky, and was a graduate of McKendree College in Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Adams had three children: Argin, born in 1899; Opal, born in 1902; and Morris, born in 1905.

After her husband's death, Mrs. Adams resumed teaching and in 1916 was elected county superintendent of Rosebud County, succeeding Miss Fay Alderson. Besides the heavy routine of her office duties she was a leader in the organization of Boys and Girls Club work during 1917-18, and also organized many junior Red Cross societies in the county.

Fred R. Decker is a member of the firm Decker Brothers, hardware merchants, who were among the first to give commercial life to the new Village of Dooley. The Deckers as a family have had a prominent part in the development of this section, and in addition to merchandising they operate some of the ranches in the community and have gone in for pure-bred livestock on an extensive scale.

Fred R. Decker was born at Austin, Minnesota, April 15, 1891. His grandfather, Jacob S. Decker, is a Minnesota pioneer. He was born in New Jersey ninety-one years ago and has lived on a farm near Austin, Minnesota, since 1855. For more than half a century he has been one of the conspicuous characters in Mower County agriculture, has served as a member of the Agricultural Fair Board, has been unusually successful as a grain raiser and general farmer, and in a private way has turned his influence again and again to the development of his section of the state. He is one of the leading members of the Congregational Church in Mower County and is a pioneer republican. Jacob S. Decker married Mary Ann Smith, and of their five sons and one daughter the third is Chester H. Decker, who is associated with his sons in business at Dooley and is also a land owner in this part of Montana. Chester H. Decker was born in Mower County, Minnesota, in May, 1861, and has spent his active career in that state. Growing up in pioneer times, he had little opportunity to attend school, but has made a success of whatever he has undertaken. From the farm he went to work at the carpenter's bench in Dakota, and was employed by the Great Northern Railway, building depots at Fargo and at other points on the line. In 1887 he engaged in the hardware business at Austin, and is a merchant of more than thirty years' standing in that city. Quite recently he became owner of the Justice Ueland Ranch at Comertown, Montana, and is using his Montana land for the production of grain. The Ueland property is one of the best known ranches in Northeastern Montana, the land having been entered and improved by Mr. Ueland. Chester H. Decker has never been an aspirant for political office, though he served on the School Board of Austin more than twenty years. He is a republican and a member of the Congregational Church, and while a member of fraternities, his chief interest is in his home.

Chester H. Decker married Ada C. Douglas, who was born at Lake Mills, Wisconsin, daughter of James and Rachel (Doolittle) Douglas. Her father, a native of New York State, was a farmer at Lake Mills, Wisconsin, and enlisted there in the Union Army. After the war he went to St. Ansgar, Iowa, continued farming in that state, and later moved to Carthage, South Dakota, where he became postmaster and engaged in the livery business. He retired to Austin, Minnesota, where his daughter lived, and died there some years ago. Chester H. Decker and wife had three children: Leonard R. and Fred R., and Alice D., who died in infancy.

Fred R. Decker and his brother were educated in the public schools of Austin, graduating from high school. Their early business training was under their father in the hardware store, and they have always been associated in their business careers.

Besides their hardware business conducted by them at Dooley, Fred R. Decker is one of the owners of the Farmers Elevator at Dooley, and his home is

Saml Phillips

on the Decker ranch, which contains 640 acres located in sections 2 and 3, township 36, range 56. This ranch has been noted as a breeding place for Red Polled cattle since 1915, and great numbers of this stock have been checked out to the stock farmers in Minnesota, the Dakotas and Montana. The ranch is also doing a good part in establishing the pure-bred hog industry in Montana, its herd consisting of registered Duroc Jersey hogs. About 200 acres of the ranch are in cultivation and most of the grain produced is fed on the farm. Mr. Decker is a thorough believer in diversified farming.

During the war he was local chairman of the Red Cross. He was one of the first School Board members at Dooley, and assisted in securing the first one-room shanty for school purposes.

His brother, Leonard R. Decker, married Blanche M. Christie, and has two children, William R. and Mary Catherine.

At Plentywood, Montana, January 30, 1914, Fred R. Decker married Gladys M. Devine, who was born at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, February 13, 1891, daughter of John and Mary E. (Weidner) Devine. She came West with her mother, Mrs. Mary E. Redmond, and it was while proving up her homestead near Dooley that she met Mr. Decker. Her only brother is Charles E. Devine. Mrs. Decker is a graduate of the Minneapolis High School, and as a teacher performed her last service in the country schools around Dooley. The three children of Mr. and Mrs. Decker are Phyllis C., John D. and Marion E.

Richard E. Gustafson. In addition to the valuable work he performs as the only dental surgeon of Plentywood, Doctor Gustafson has played a spirited part in other community affairs of that locality since he took up his residence in Sheridan County in 1913.

Doctor Gustafson has spent all his life in the Northwest, and was born at Winthrop, Minnesota, June 30, 1887. His grandfather, John Gustafson, brought his family from Sweden and established a pioneer home in Carbon County, Minnesota, later moving to Bernadotte, where he and his wife lived their last years on a farm. In their family of six children Swan Gustafson, father of Doctor Gustafson, was the second child. Swan was born in Sweden in 1848 and spent his early life on a farm both in his native country and in Minnesota. He had little opportunity to acquire a good education. He began life with no capital, and solved some real difficulties in getting a start in the world. From farming he acquired an interest as a merchant at Winthrop, Minnesota, and he lived honored and respected until his death at the age of sixty-seven. Swan Gustafson married Anna Christine Hed, a native of Sweden, who died in 1917, at the age of sixty-six. Their children were: Mrs. John Lundquist, of Minneapolis; Reuben, of Bainville, Montana; Mrs. Selma Pearson, of Winthrop; Charles A. and Arthur W., both of Bainville, Montana; Richard E.; and Mrs. Ellen Iverson, of Lily, South Dakota.

Doctor Gustafson spent his boyhood at Winthrop, completed the high school course there, and took his professional preparation in the University of Minnesota at Minneapolis, graduating from the dental school in 1909. With his diploma he looked to Montana as the best field and the one affording the best opportunities, and in that year established himself in dental practice at Bainville. He remained in Bainville until the spring of 1913, when he moved to the new and promising town of Plentywood. In addition to his busy practice he is a director and stockholder in the Plentywood Pharmacy. During the period of the World war Doctor Gustafson performed a highly necessary and patriotic service as the medical examining member of the Selective Service Board. He also gave his aid and leadership in putting his community over the top in the various drives for funds. Doctor Gustafson was reared in a republican home, but like many progressive young men has exercised a commendable independence, and cast his first presidential vote for Wilson in 1912, and in 1916 supported the republican nominee, Hughes. He took his Masonic degrees at Plentywood, also became an Odd Fellow there, and joined the Elks at Williston, North Dakota, maintaining his membership in Lodge No. 1214 of that city.

In Seattle, Washington, December 23, 1912, Doctor Gustafson married Miss Grace Maloy. She was born in South Dakota, November 17, 1890, and was orphaned when a girl. She spent most of her early life at Williston, North Dakota, in the home of her sister, Miss Bertha Maloy, and finished her education in the convent at Jamestown, North Dakota. The other children of the Maloy family are Mrs. Carrie Goodrich, of Seattle; Mrs. Ellen Bostwick, of San Francisco; Mrs. Edna Lundquist, of Poplar, Montana; and William Maloy, of Jamestown, Minnesota. Doctor and Mrs. Gustafson had two children: William Arthur, who died at the age of four years, and Richard Maloy. The Gustafson home at Plentywood is of the bungalow style, one story, five rooms, full basement, with hot water heat and other modern facilities. During the war period Mrs. Gustafson was active in the local organization of the Red Cross.

Samuel Phillips is a Montana pioneer, for nearly forty years a prominent rancher, sheep and cattle man, and probably has as comprehensive and varied a knowledge of the state and its development as any other living man. His interests during the greater part of his residence in Montana have been concentrated in Fergus County, around Lewistown. He is president of the Empire Bank and Trust Company of Lewistown.

In April, 1880, he started West, traveling by rail to Chicago, Omaha, Salt Lake and Ogden to Red Rock, and thence took the stage to Helena, Montana. At Helena he bought an outfit for shearing sheep, and with that equipment came on up the country to where Lewistown now stands. On the way he met General Rugear and escort, who were seeking a site for a military fort. While traveling to the Arrow Creek Company's headquarters, near a spring at the head of Arrow Creek, Mr. Phillips was in camp one night when two soldiers rode in and spent the night with him. These soldiers were messengers carrying a dispatch to Fort Benton stating that General Rugear had located Fort Maginnis. Mr. Phillips had various experiences during that year, working in the hay fields, spending some time at Fort Benton, and the winter of 1880-81 was spent in Helena. While he was there Helena was incorporated as a city, and he had the privilege of voting for the first mayor, John Keny.

In 1881 Mr. Phillips formed a partnership with T. J. Leard, under the firm name of Phillips & Leard, to engage in the sheep business. They located in Meagher County, three miles from the present site of Lewistown, on Willow Creek. They occupied unsurveyed land, and in the fall of 1881 Mr. Phillips went to Helena to buy a bunch of sheep and drove them out to the ranch. Later he bought Mr. Leard's interests and has been an individual rancher ever since, and for many years has handled from 7,000 to 8,000 head of sheep. Mr. Phillips now owns between 11,000 and 12,000 acres of land in his ranch.

His stock in addition to Merino sheep comprises Durham cattle.

In 1909 Mr. Phillips became one of the organizers of the Empire Bank & Trust Company of Lewistown, was on the first board of directors, and for a number of years has served as president. He is also president of the Winnett State Bank, a director of the Winifred Bank, director of the Banking Corporation of Helena, and a director of the State Life Insurance Company of Great Falls.

Mr. Phillips served one term as mayor of Lewistown, and was a member of the Board of County Commissioners for about ten years. Since early manhood he has been active in Masonry, taking his first degrees in that order in Union Lodge No. 114, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Ovid, New York. He is a member of Lewistown Chapter No. 15, Royal Arch Masons; Lewistown Commandery No. 4, Knights Templar, and belongs to the Mystic Shrine at Helena.

September 23, 1883, at Helena, Mr. Phillips married Margaret Page, formerly of Watkins, New York. Eight children were born to their marriage, two of whom died in infancy. The six still living are: John Holmes, superintendent of his father's ranch; May, wife of H. J. Bristoll; Delia; Mary, wife of H. C. Gorham; and Robert James, who married Miss Gery. Mr. Phillips also has six grandchildren.

Rev. John Hennessy. During many years Rev. John Hennessy has been zealously engaged in religious upbuilding and church work in Montana, and since 1912 has been the pastor of St. Joseph's Church in Plentywood. He was almost the forerunner of the church work in this locality, his advent into the region following rather closely upon the arrival of the two priests who were the pioneers of the church here. On reaching his present location he found but little of what constitutes the present Town of Plentywood, the church congregation consisting of but six families, and their meeting place was in what is now the Court House of Sheridan County. His first service was held March 8, 1912, and the congregation continued without a home until the fall of 1913, when the present house of worship was erected. Three years later the priest's house or parsonage was built, and the two buildings comprise the substantial work of material development performed here under the administration of Father Hennessy.

During the first years of his labors here Father Hennessy's parish, in addition to Plentywood, included all the region of old Sheridan County as far south as Bainville, as far west as Scobey, as far north as the international boundary, and east to the Dakota line. As the years passed, however, this vast region has been divided, and much of it is now covered by other priests. The parish under Father Hennessy's charge includes the locality of Sheridan County to White Tail on the west, Westby to the east, Antelope to the south and all intervening territory. Under the old parish limits he erected a church at Medicine Lake, one at Scobey, at Flaxville and at Outlook, while in later years his church building includes houses of worship at Westby and White Tail. His congregation at Plentywood at the present time numbers 250 members, and his outlying parish has increased proportionately in numbers.

The Rev. John Hennessy is a native son of Ireland, born near the City of Limerick, January 6, 1879, a son of Thomas and Mary Ann (Barry) Hennessy, in whose family were ten children. The father, who was a farmer, was a native of the County of Limerick, as were also his ancestors for many generations. Four of the children of Thomas and Mary Ann Hennessy, the Reverend John, the Reverend Thomas of Roundup, Montana, and Sister Elerius and Sister Peter, are the representatives of the family in the United States.

After attending the public schools of his home community Rev. John Hennessy entered the Jesuit College in Limerick and subsequently St. Patrick's College at Thurles, and at the last named institution was ordained to the priesthood on the 17th of June, 1906. Several years before his educational training was completed he had laid his plans to come to the United States, and was one of many student priests who adopted the suggestion of Cardinal Satolli and made their way to the Diocese of Montana to engage in their high church callings.

Father Hennessy sailed from Queenstown on the steamer "Umbria" for New York, making the journey in company with Rev. M. J. Hannan and Rev. Fr. O'Kennedy, the latter rector of the Cathedral in Helena. Father Hennessy came direct to Great Falls, Montana, and there delivered his first sermon in this state. He continued as the assistant pastor of St. Ann's Cathedral at Great Falls for 2½ years, although prior to that time, from March, 1907, he was the builder and pastor of the church at Fort Benton. From Great Falls he was transferred to Culbertson, where he spent two years in faithful and efficient church work, and since that time he has given his life's efforts to his church at Plentywood.

Father Hennessy's connection with community work over this district is well known. He is a firm believer in the future of this region and gives freely of his time and means in any righteous direction for its improvement and development, mentally, morally and otherwise. He made the pioneer address in Plentywood for the Red Cross, delivered speeches to the soldiers who were departing for the front, and took the same personal interest in all war work which has ever characterized his activity in his church and parish. Although he espouses the principles of the democratic party in his political affiliations, his mind is ever open and free for honest convictions and subject to change with the demands of time.

Leonard E. Rue, secretary and treasurer of the Riba Lumber Company of Plentywood, was born in Glenwood, Minnesota, June 23, 1886. His father, Henry N. Rue, whose birth occurred in Pennsylvania, was reared in Minnesota. On September 16, 1861, he entered the service of the North as a corporal at Fort Snelling, and saw active service in the West under Capt. J. R. Bennett and Colonels Lester, Griggs, Andrews and Madison. The regiment was assigned to Mitchell's Brigade, Seventh Corps, Army of the Ohio, and Mr. Rue took part in the campaign around Vicksburg and re-enlisted as a veteran June 25, 1863, re-entering his former company and regiment.

Mr. Rue participated in the battles of Fitzhugh's Woods, Little Rock, Devall's Bluff and numerous other engagements, and during the last eighteen months of his service he was in the Ordnance Department at Devall's Bluff. He was discharged from the service with rank of sergeant. The regiment did duty in Tennessee, took part in the battle of Murfreesboro in December, 1862, and was then sent back to Minnesota to take part in the campaign against the Sioux Indians, fighting at Wood Lake and Yellow Medicine. Mr. Rue received his final discharge from the service August 16, 1865, at Fort Snelling, with the termination of the war.

Following the termination of his military services Henry N. Rue engaged in farming and the nursery business, engaging in the latter at Glenwood, Minnesota, and later at Bigstone, South Dakota. His death occurred at the last named place in March, 1899, when he had reached the age of sixty-one years. In his early life he had married Matilda Movius, whose father was born in Germany, and her death occurred the same year as that of her husband, 1899. In their family were the following children: Essie, the wife of G. D. Riesland, of Spokane, Washington; Ressie, wife of C. J. Diebold, of Balfour, North Dakota; Bessie, who married R. E. McCain, of Motts, North Dakota; Mae, wife of A. Riba, of Plentywood; Roy, whose home is in Lidgerwood, North Dakota; and Leonard, the youngest survivor of the family.

Leonard E. Rue, although born in Minnesota, spent his boyhood and youth in both North and South Dakota, spending his early life amid rural surroundings and in the home of a nurseryman. He received his advanced educational training in the Minneapolis Business College, and thus well prepared to enter business life he began as a stenographer with Wyman, Patridge & Company, of Minneapolis, a few months later becoming an employe of George R. Newell & Company of that city in the same capacity. He remained eight years with the Newell Company, the last three years of his connection therewith having been as a traveling salesman with territory in North Dakota.

In 1909 Mr. Rue came into the locality of Plentywood, Montana, as a settler, and at once became identified with the lumber business in partnership with A. Riba, who established the Riba Company, Unincorporated, and Mr. Rue has since had active charge of the yard. The Riba Company has been engaged in the retail trade exclusively, and they have contributed greatly toward the substantial and permanent improvement in this locality. Mr. Rue established his home adjacent to the townsite, building one of the best homes of the community, and eventually he platted a part of his tract for town lots as the Rue Addition. The public school and Court House have been erected on this tract and many good residences have also been built, and it is now looked upon as one of the beauty spots of Plentywood.

Like other patriotic citizens during the recent World war Mr. Rue devoted his energies as a private in the support of the auxiliary work for raising funds for war purposes. He was reared in the faith of republican principles, which were in harmony with his own convictions as he approached manhood, and his first presidential vote was given to Mr. Taft, and he has ever since continued to give his allegiance to the republican party. His only fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic Order, and he is secretary of the Plentywood Lodge of Masons.

At Balfour, North Dakota, in March, 1912, Mr. Rue was united in marriage with Miss Ethel Maxwell, who was born in Minnesota in May, 1891, the oldest of the four children of Frank Maxwell, who was engaged in the hotel business at Balfour. He was born in Wisconsin, going from there to Appleton, Minnesota, and finally to Balfour, North Dakota. Mrs. Rue was educated in the public schools, and completed a musical training as a pianist at Jamestown, North Dakota. Two sons, Stanley and Roy, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Rue.

Chester J. Beiseker, the cashier of the Sheridan County State Bank, is associated with one of the leading financial institutions of Montana. The Sheridan County State Bank was established in July, 1914, with T. L. Beiseker president and C. J. Beiseker cashier, and the personnel remains the same at the present time. The bank was incorporated with a capital of $20,000, and the statement of the institution at the close of business December 31, 1919, showed deposits of $534,000 and surplus and undivided profits of $15,000.

Chester J. Beiseker came to Montana from Minnesota, where he was born at Austin, March 14, 1888, a son of one of the early day barrel makers of Minnesota, Charles N. Beiseker, who later sold farm loans or investments and is now living retired. He was born in the City of New York in 1847, of German ancestry, and he grew to mature years in that state and received a limited training in its public schools. When about twenty-two years of age he went to Minnesota and started life at Austin without capital, making his way in the business world with his own unaided efforts. During the Civil war he served with a New York regiment, and his political support has been given to the republican party.

Before leaving New York City Mr. Beiseker married Miss Catherine Riley, a daughter of Thomas Riley, who brought his family to the United States from Ireland when Mrs. Beiseker was three years old. He was a farmer by occupation, and was accidentally killed by a runaway team. Mr. and Mrs. Beiseker became the parents of the following children: Thomas L., whose home is in Fessenden, North Dakota; Mrs. John W. Shelby, of Mitchell, South Dakota; Mrs. William Metzger, of Portal, North Dakota; Henry L., who resides in Minneapolis; Mrs. J. W. Yelland, also of Minneapolis; Arthur N., whose home is in Harvey, North Dakota; Mrs. William N. Roberts, of Sioux Falls, South Dakota; and Chester J., the Plentywood banker.

After completing his high school training at Austin, Minnesota, Chester J. Beiseker secured the position of bookkeeper in the Wells County State Bank at Fessenden, North Dakota. He was subsequently connected with similar institutions in a clerical capacity, finally working his way up to the position of bank cashier, and he was thus engaged at Columbus, North Dakota, when he decided to try his fortunes in Montana. He arrived in Plentywood in May, 1914, and in July of the same year, in company with T. L. Beiseker, he organized the Sheridan County State Bank and became its cashier.

Since locating in Montana Mr. Beiseker has also taken an active interest in its agricultural development, and in 1916, associated with H. T. Martin of Poplar, he engaged in farming some 10,000 acres in Roosevelt County. The proposition is on the Fort Peck Reservation, where they are leasing and buying lands extensively and beginning the work at the grass roots. Their efforts have been directed toward the production of wheat and flax, and since the inauguration of their efforts they have had two fairly good crops. Scientific methods are employed, and it was through the success of their efforts that the Morgan Syndicate started an extensive proposition on the same reservation. The property has been substantially improved, two sets of improvements having been erected, twenty miles of three-wire fence have been built, and an inventory of the property shows an investment of $180,000.

Mr. Beiseker married at Columbus, North Dakota, in February, 1912, Miss Hilda Grina, who was born at Rothsay, Minnesota, in 1889, and they have one son, Norman born in March, 1913.

Rex M. Movius. The roster of the public officials of Sheridan County enrolls the name of Rex M. Movius, the county treasurer. He was born at Big Stone, South Dakota, November 28, 1888, but his boyhood days were spent at Lidgerwood, North Dakota, and he completed his educational training in the Northwestern University of Chicago, where he had two years of literary work, and in the business college at Mankato, Minnesota. He is a son of William R. Movius and a grandson of the founder of the family in America, who came from Germany and established his home in South Dakota, finally removing to Glenwood, Minnesota, where he entered public land. He died in that state and lies buried at Lidgerwood, North Dakota, by the side of his wife, who survived him for several years. The children in this old German family were: Albert, who died at Bowbells, South Dakota; William R., of Santa Barbara, California; Ernest, of Lidgerwood; John R., also of Lidgerwood; Emil, who died at that place; and Mary, the only daughter, is cashier of the First National Bank of Lidgerwood.

William R. Movius was born in Prussia, Germany, and was a youth of sixteen when he accompanied his parents to the United States and located with them on the shores of Big Stone Lake in South Dakota. They were among the early pioneers there, and for a time they conducted a small general store and traded with the Sioux tribe of Indians. The son William entered upon his independent business career at Big Stone, South Dakota, building there a water-power mill on the Minnesota River and followed milling for several years. Going then to Lidgerwood, North Dakota, he built a flour mill there in 1890, which was destroyed by fire a few years later and was replaced by a larger mill. Mr. Movius continued his milling industry there until 1918, when he sold the mill and retired from business. He came then into Montana and located near his three sons in Billings, but later disposed of his home there and for the protection of his health moved to California.

William R. Movius married a native daughter of Minnesota, Marcella J. Murray, whose father was from Nova Scotia. The children born to this union are: Arthur, of Billings, Montana; Winifred, of Santa Barbara, California; Marcella, the wife of Dr. N. J. Shields, of San Luis Obispo, California; Pearl, wife of Arthur J. Rosecranz, of Lidgerwood, North Dakota; Rex M., of Plentywood; Walter R., whose home is also at Billings; Harold E., Hysham, Montana; and Margaret, the wife of Herman J. Warren, of Mobile, Alabama.

Rex M. Movius began his independent business career at St. James, Minnesota, as relief man in a bank there, subsequently became savings teller in the Harris Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago, and then after spending another period as relief man at St. James, he came out to Montana in the fall of 1912. Locating first at Medicine Lake, he secured the position of bookkeeper and teller in the Security State Bank there, later spent a brief period in the First State Bank of Froid, Montana, and was then sent to Plentywood by the newly elected county treasurer to act as his deputy in the treasurer's office. Mr. Movius opened the books and performed the initial work of the office, continuing as the deputy treasurer during Mr. Anderson's administration. He then became an independent candidate for the office in the fall, but meeting defeat continued in the office as deputy for the new treasurer. But again resuming his banking interests, Mr. Movius entered the First National Bank at Plentywood as teller, and remained with that banking house until elected the treasurer of Sheridan County in November, 1916, and two years later was re-elected as the successor to R. C. Stanfield.

On the 10th of June, 1914, at St. James, Minnesota, Mr. Movius was married to Miss Sadie M. Schoffman, who was born in that Minnesota town, a daughter of Frank Schoffman, who gave his industrial life to merchandising and farming. He was born in Wisconsin, and is now a retired business man of St. James. Mrs. Movius after graduating from the high school of her native town spent some time as a student in the Mankato Normal. She was the fourth born of her parents' five children, the others being William, George, Rollie and Rose.

Although reared under the influence of democratic principles, Mr. Movius espoused the cause of the republicans when he reached the age of maturity, voting for Colonel Roosevelt in 1912 and for Mr. Hughes in 1916, and he made the race for the treasurer's office on the republican ticket. He is a member of both the Odd Fellows and Elks at Williston, North Dakota. During the participation of this country in the World war Mr. Movius was chairman of the Thrift Stamp Committee and was otherwise active in war relief work, and Mrs. Movius was an active and efficient worker in the local Red Cross.

Edward S. Powers. As one of the developers of the Town of Medicine Lake, Edward S. Powers has gained a distinctive place in the history of the locality. He came into this community as a settler in May, 1912, and engaged in the banking business, first as assistant cashier and later became cashier of the First State Bank of Medicine Lake, succeeding P. J. Eie in that office.

The First State Bank of Medicine Lake was founded in 1909 by R. P. Bowman, P. J. Eie and Edward Egan, Mr. Bowman becoming its first president. This banking house now has a capital of $20,000, with surplus and undivided profits in 1919 of $35,000.00, and deposits in December, 1919 of $177,000. Mr. Powers became the cashier of the bank in January, 1913.

Edward S. Powers was born at Lake Geneva, Walworth County, Wisconsin, June 20, 1885, and was reared in the locality of his birth. He is a son of Richard Powers, also a native of the Lake Geneva locality of Wisconsin and now a retired farmer there. Although he spent his active life as a farmer, Richard Powers was also identified with banking and with the municipal affairs of Lake Geneva.

Richard Powers was married in his early life to Bridget Cassin, and they became the parents of the following children: Mrs. T. O. Cody, of Chicago, Illinois; May, whose home is at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin; William, of Bainville, Montana; Edward S., the banker of Medicine Lake; and John, a resident of Havana, North Dakota.

After graduating from the Lake Geneva High School at the age of twenty Edward S. Powers entered upon his business career as a clerk. From his native town he came to Montana in 1908 and became one of the prominent early business men of Bainville, where he was associated in the organization of the Farmers Bank. He was made the assistant cashier of that banking house and continued it for three years, coming then to Medicine Lake and becoming the cashier of the First State Bank.

As one of the early developers of the town Mr. Powers became a stockholder in the telephone company, in the farmers' elevator and in the Medicine Lake Flouring Mill. He has also engaged to some extent in farming since he came to this locality, chiefly as a wheat raiser. He has served Medicine Lake as an alderman since its corporation, and for a time was also clerk of its school board, and is the president of the Commercial Club. During the World war he served as chairman of several of the Liberty Loan drives made in Medicine Lake, was chairman of the "Four Minute Men" and of the War Savings drive, and represented his locality in county meetings and in the interests of war matters.

At Milwaukee, Wisconsin, November 22, 1915, Mr. Powers was married to Miss Mary Mulcahy, who was born in Minneapolis, Minnesota, August 27, 1886, a daughter of Thomas Mulcahy, of Irish birth and who served many years in the postoffice at Minneapolis, Minnesota. His death occurred later in that city. Mrs. Powers is one of a large family of children. She received her advanced educational training in the St. Cloud Normal School, of which she is a graduate, and from that time until her marriage she was engaged in teaching. Two sons have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Powers, Richard E., born November 27, 1917, and John Thomas, born August 26, 1919.

Wilbert Mowatt, M. D. The first civilian physician to practice over the locality including Wolf Point was Dr. Wilbert Mowatt. Dr. Mowatt was also the first of the medical profession to make his residence and open an office in the new town, where he began practice in February, 1914.

Dr. Mowatt, who has had nearly a quarter of a century of active professional experience, was born in Pictou County, Nova Scotia, February 16, 1870. His father was a distinguished Presbyterian clergyman, Rev. Andrew Joseph Mowatt, a native of Woodstock, New Brunswick, and of Scotch parentage. Rev. Mr. Mowatt married Louisa J. Annand, who was born at Aberdeen, Scotland, came to America with her parents and grew up in Nova Scotia. She was married at Gays River, where Rev. Mowatt had taught school. The latter graduated in both the liberal arts and theological courses from Dalhousie College in Halifax, and later was given the honorary degree D. D. by McGill University. He was active in the labors of the ministry for forty-three years, dropping dead in his pulpit in Erskine Church, Montreal, in 1900, at the age of seventy-three. His widow returned to Scotland for a visit in 1901, and died of heart failure at Fort William on the banks of Lake Loch Lomond. Rev. Mr. Mowatt and wife had the following family: Doctor Wilbert; Oswald, a druggist at Montreal; Helen Louise, wife of Thomas Sidey, Professor of Classical Languages in Washington State University; Rev. Edward E., a Presbyterian clergyman at Chipman, New Brunswick; Joseph A., who left his duties as a Presbyterian missionary in the British army, served through the World war, coming out with the rank of major, and has since resumed his missionary duties; E. Rae, wife of Rev. George Christie, of Landsdown Station, Nova Scotia; Alice, a trained nurse at Montreal; and Edith, wife of Clarence Christie, a consulting electrical engineer and professor of engineering in McGill University.

Doctor Mowatt spent most of his boyhood and youth at Frederickton, New Brunswick, and in 1891 accompanied the family to Montreal. He was educated in the high school at Frederickton, graduated with the A. B. degree in 1891 from the University of New Brunswick, and took his medical studies in McGill University at Montreal, graduating in 1896. After six months in the Montreal Maternity Hospital he came to the United States and began practice in North Dakota at Grafton, but after a year practiced at Walhalla until he came to Wolf Point in 1914. At Wolf Point his first office was in his residence, but shortly was moved to the upper floors of the old Herald Building, and when that structure was burned in the following July all his office and household effects were destroyed. It was a loss that might well have discouraged him, but he showed his faith in the new town and community and was rewarded by a profitable practice and was also a helpful factor in the development of the community. At the time of the war he enlisted for the medical service, but a defect in his hand caused his rejection, and he had to be content to serve as a member of the Volunteer Service Corps. He made his first declaration of American citizenship at Grafton, taking his final papers at Pembina. His preference in politics is shown by his record of having supported Colonel Roosevelt in 1904, Mr. Taft in 1908, Colonel Roosevelt in 1912, and Mr. Hughes in 1916. He took his first degrees in Masonry at Rolette, North Dakota, is now affiliated with Loyalty Lodge No. 121 at Wolf Point, and is a member of the Helena Scottish Rite Consistory and Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine.

At Walhalla, North Dakota, November 17, 1897, Doctor Mowatt married Miss Claire F. Embury, who was born at Sarnia, Ontario, in September, 1875, being one of the family of two sons and three daughters of her parents. Her remote paternal ancestor was Philip Embury, the founder of Methodism in America and the first Methodist Bishop. Her mother's maiden name was Esther Shurtliff, whose forefathers were colonial settlers. Doctor and Mrs. Mowatt have two children, Shirley Embury and Esther Louise. Shirley Embury is a graduate of the Wolf Point High School and now attending the University of Southern California. Esther Louise graduated from Wolf Point eighth grade and is now attending the Los Angeles High School. Doctor Mowatt and family moved to Los Angeles, California, July 22, 1920, and Doctor Mowatt will follow his profession in that city.

John Listerud was one of the first business men to give vitality to the new Town of Wolf Point. He has been connected with several phases of commercial enterprise there during the past decade, and his achievements and influence are very likely to be regarded as the pioneer foundation stone of the community in future years.

Mr. Listerud was born at the farm of Listerud, about a dozen miles from Christiania, Norway, August 11, 1863. His father Hans Listerud, was born April 4, 1838, was a Norwegian farmer, and when his son John was five years of age brought his family to the United States and settled in Renville County, Minnesota. He homesteaded and spent the rest of his active life as a farmer in that state. He developed and improved his claim, and sold it some years before leaving Minnesota. He acquired the English language readily, went through the process of naturalization, and became a man of influence in his locality and in the republican party. He was elected and served as treasurer of Renville County for fourteen years, probably the longest incumbency in that office up to the time. When he retired from office he came out to Montana the same year as his son John, and spent the rest of his life at Wolf Point. He died in 1917. He was a member of the Lutheran Church. His wife, Martha Hager, now lives with her daughter at Wolf Point at the age of eighty-three. They had a large family of children, namely: Petra, wife of A. C. Nedrud, of Minot, North Dakota; Clara, wife of David Scholl of Sacred Heart, Minnesota; Peter, of Minneapolis Minnesota; John; Martin, who died at Belleview, Minnesota, leaving two children; Bert, of Sacred Heart, Minnesota; Deoline, Mrs. Henry Urban, of Wolf Point; Oline, wife of Morris Lund, a farmer near Wolf Point; and Henry, of Sawyer, North Dakota.

John Listerud after leaving home went to North Dakota and proved up a homestead eighteen miles south of Minot. He lived in North Dakota about ten years, and first identified himself with the Minot community in 1903. He was interested in the lumber business while there. For three years he was a merchant at Tioga, North Dakota, from there came to Montana, and on June 1, 1910, began his connection with Wolf Point. Old Wolf Point, while it has been a prominent landmark in this section of Montana for a number of years, was left a mile to one side when the Great Northern established a station, and Mr. Listerud was one of the first to recognize in this station an eligible site for business enterprise. He established and became proprietor of the pioneer lumber yard of the town, and conducted it until July, 1913, when he sold it to the Rogers-Templeton Company. In the meantime, in the fall of 1912, he had built an elevator and engaged in the grain business, and in the spring of 1914 he built an electric plant with a flour mill in connection. He sold the elevator in the winter of 1915, and after that concentrated his attention upon the light plant and the flour mill. Mr. Listerud is one of those constructive business men who take pleasure in establishing new enterprises, and after seeing them well started are satisfied to dispose of them when the opportunity presents. In line with this policy he sold his light plant in February, 1920, and at present has only his flour mill, which is one of the live and growing enterprises of the region. He is also a stockholder in the Wolf Point Light Plant and in some other minor enterprises.

Mr. Listerud encouraged the incorporation of Wolf Point and was chosen the second mayor, but resigned before the expiration of his term. He also helped establish the first church in Wolf Point, at first the Union congregation and now used by the Presbyterians as a place of worship. He was the prime mover in starting the first school. Wolf Point was a part of the Glasgow District. Mr. Listerud, W. H. Smith and W. B. Everett furnished the capital for building the first schoolhouse in the town. When the district was properly set off it reimbursed these gentlemen for the cost of the building. Mr. Listerud was appointed the first trustee of the separate school district.

In 1917 Mr. Listerud built at Wolf Point one of the best homes in Roosevelt County, an eight-room stucco house with basement and hot water heat, and with all the appointments of modern comfort. He became an American citizen through the naturalization of his father, and has been steadily identified with the republican party as a voter. He and his family are Lutherans.

In Renville County, Minnesota, Mr. Listerud married Miss Minnie Haug, a native of Minnesota and daughter of John Haug, who came from Norway. Mrs. Listerud died in January, 1905, the mother of the following children: Hjalmer Horatio, a farmer near Wolf Point; Morris, secretary of the Wolf Point Electric Light Company; Edna Geneva, a teacher in Renville County, Minnesota; Eva, a nurse in St. Barnabas Hospital in Minneapolis; and Ruth, a student in the University of Minnesota. In July, 1910, at Minneapolis, Mr. Listerud married for his present wife Miss Hilda Rongerud, who was born in Renville County, September 8, 1877, a daughter of Theodore and Carren (Nelson) Rongerud. Her parents were natives of Norway and her father came to the United States before the Civil war and enlisted from Minnesota in the Union army. The children in the Rongerud family were: Olaf, who died in Minnesota; Mrs. Emma Flaten, of Granite Falls, Minnesota; Minnie, Mrs. Andrew Vold, of Maynard, Minnesota; Juel, of Seattle; Lena, wife of Irvin Lytle, of Burleigh County, North Dakota; Mrs. Listerud; Clara, wife of Herman Wulf, of Minneapolis; and Mrs. Selma Flagstad, who died at Minneapolis.

Mrs. Listerud was educated in a seminary at Wilmer, Minnesota, and in the Northern Illinois College at Dixon, and for more than five years was a teacher in North Dakota and Minnesota. Mr. and Mrs. Listerud have a son and daughter, John Howard and Helen Dorothy.

Mr. Listerud had the satisfaction of seeing two of his sons join the colors during the World war. Hjalmer H. was with the Fifty-eighth Infantry of the Fourth Division. His first baptism of fire was at Chateau Thierry following the Marines. In the Argonne he was wounded by shrapnel October 4, 1918, and was in a hospital when the armistice was signed. He was invalided home and discharged at Camp Logan in the spring of 1919. The son Morris entered the Signal Service, but never reached the other side. After training in Missoula he was sent to Fort Leavenworth, thence to Camp Meade, and at the end of the war was returned to Camp Logan, where he was discharged and reached home in February, 1919. These brothers are members of the American Legion Post at Wolf Point.

James Conlon had made himself an important factor in a large wholesale house at St. Paul before he came to Flathead County, Montana. He arrived in Montana at a peculiarly depressing time, when this state and the entire country were in the throes of the financial panic of 1893. Mr. Conlon took hold of a bankrupt enterprise at Kalispell, rebuilt and recreated it, and for many years enjoyed an almost phenomenal prosperity as a merchant. He is still active in business and is properly regarded as one of the ablest men of affairs in Northern Montana.

He was born at Port Henry, New York, a son of Charles and Agnes Conlon. He attended the public schools of his native town and in 1877 left the East and went to St. Paul, Minnesota. As a boy he clerked in a dry goods store, rapidly acquired a knowledge of the business, and following the impulses of his broad ambition for achievement he eventually became one of the original incorporators of the Powers Dry Goods Company, one of the large wholesale concerns of St. Paul. He was in that business until it was sold.

Then, in the fall of 1893, he reached Kalispell and took over the bankrupt concern of the Kalispell Mercantile Company. During several following years he allowed no interest or diversion to interfere with a strict application to business, and also the strict application of business principles to his work, and before the close of the century he was proprietor of a business whose trade ramified out all over the Flathead country. The business was continued under his own name until January, 1904, when it was incorporated as the Conlon Mercantile Company. In July, 1911, Mr. Conlon sold the merchandise department to the Elliott Brothers Company and has since concerned himself with other business affairs.

Mr. Conlon was president of the Kalispell Board of Trade. He is an Elk and Knight of Pythias and a democrat.

For the past twenty years Mr. and Mrs. Conlon have spent their summers at the head of Lake McDonald at Glacier Park. Their summer home is a unique and attractive one, consisting of a log house, with fireplace, broad verandas, and immediately around are immense pines, while in the background are the snow-capped mountains and in front the waters of Lake McDonald. Mr. Conlon has fenced in an area around his house, and enjoys the culture of beautiful flowers, vegetables and berries. He erected the fence primarily to keep out the bears and deer, which otherwise would destroy all the green vegetation. The Conlon summer home is the chief place for the entertainment of Mr. and Mrs. Conlon's many friends, and an invitation to its hospitality is something greatly prized. Mr. and Mrs. Conlon also have one of the most beautiful homes in the City of Kalispell. The career of Mr. Conlon at Kalispell demonstrates the fact that a man guided by the right business methods and with a sufficient amount of enterprise can always succeed where others have failed. He is not only a thorough business man but throughout his residence at Kalispell has been a public-spirited and a generous worker and contributor to the community. At Sioux City, Iowa, August 9, 1904, he married Miss May Sewell. Mrs. Conlon was born at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, a daughter of John Sewell, and finished her education in a seminary at Fond du Lac.

Albert A. Birum. Exemplifying the spirit of the great West, Albert A. Birum has developed a prosperous mercantile business at Saco under the caption of the Birum-Nelson Company, but he is not a native of this section of the country, although a resident of Montana since 1900. He came into the world in Redwood County, Minnesota, on August 8, 1879, a son of Ener Birum. As the name indicates, Ener Birum was born in Norway, but from the youthful age of four years lived in the United States, his parents at that time coming to this country and locating in Minnesota, where both later died.

Ener Birum grew up on the farm his parents had acquired, and in addition to farming learned the milling trade and followed it for thirty years. When he first went into that calling the old-time burrs were used to grind the grain for flour and feed, and he was one of the first millers to install the rollers invented to take the place of the burrs.

When war was declared between the two sections of his adopted country Ener Birum showed no hesitancy, but enlisted in a Minnesota infantry regiment, which was later assigned to General Grant's command. From then on until the close of the war he fought bravely and well, and after his honorable discharge he resumed his peaceful occupation of milling. During his military service, although he was in a number of engagements, Ener Birum escaped being wounded or taken prisoner. He identified himself with the Grand Army of the Republic, and continued a member of his local post until his death, which occurred in 1893, as the result of an accident in the yards of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, when he was struck by a train.

Ener Birum was married to Anna V. Ortt, who was born in the United States, but was of German and French extraction. She survives her husband and lives at Hayfield, Minnesota. The children born to her and her husband were as follows: Herbert L., who is a resident of Great Falls, Montana; Millie, who is the wife of Frank J. Berkheimer, of Milton, Utah; Albert A., whose name heads this review; and Ella, who is Mrs. Harry Baker, of Hayfield, Minnesota.

Albert A. Birum was reared at North Redwood, Minnesota, and attended the public schools of Redwood Falls until he was sixteen years old, at which age he left school and did his first outside work as a farm hand. Subsequently he secured a place in the mill at North Redwood where his father had been employed, and when he left that place he came to Montana.

Mr. Birum was induced to take that step by his brother, who was agent for the Great Northern Railroad at Saco. After joining his brother Albert A. Birum worked about the station and picked up a knowledge of telegraphy so that in a few months was able to hold the position of telegrapher, but when a better position was offered him he took it and became timekeeper for a surfacing gang of the Great Northern Railroad, with headquarters at Havre. Until the spring of 1901 he remained in this work, and then came back to Saco, entering the employ of the C. W. Nelson Company, general merchants, and remained with it until 1906. When C. E. Taylor bought the business in that year he retained the services of Mr. Birum, and then when the business became the Saco Mercantile Company Mr. Birum was still one of the honored employes of the house. In the spring of 1909 Mr. Birum established himself in a business of his own at Dodson, as a branch of the Saco Mercantile Company, but a year later returned to Saco and founded the firm of Birum & Nelson, L. B. Nelson being his partner. Following the death of Mr. Nelson on April 4, 1915, changes were made and in September of that year the present name, the Birum-Nelson Company was adopted. This company handles a general line of merchandise, coal, feed and lumber, entirely at retail. It has a floor space of 55 by 70 feet and a wareroom 25 by 70 feet.

Mr. Birum came to Saco when it belonged to Valley County, and he favored the county division movement which led to the creation of Phillips County. In national matters he is a republican, having cast his first presidential vote for William McKinley, and he has voted for that party's presidential nominee ever since. He is a stockholder and director of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Saco, and was a stockholder in the company which built the old Windsor Hotel, and of the creamery.

On August 15, 1906, Mr. Birum was married to Miss Nellie D. Nelson, a daughter of Rezin and Rhoda (Sutlieff) Nelson, natives of Pennsylvania and Wisconsin, respectively, and they were married in Minnesota. Mr. Nelson spent his life as a farmer and died at New Richland, Minnesota. During the war between the states he served in the Union army, and was fortunate enough to escape being wounded. Following the war he joined the local Grand Army Post, and was active in it until his death, in May, 1916, when he was over seventy-nine years of age. His widow survives him and lives at New Richland. She is a member of the Congregational Church, and he belonged to it too. Their children were as follows: Lee B., who was a partner of Mr. Birum, died leaving a widow and daughter; Rezin, who lives at Appleton, Minnesota; Clarence W., who lives at Saco; Roy, who is also a resident of Saco; Rex, who lives at Forsyth, Montana; Earl, who is a resident of New Richland, Minnesota; and Mrs. Birum, who was born at New Richland, Minnesota, August 20, 1884. She was graduated from the Waseca High School of Waseca, Minnesota, and came to Montana in 1904 as a teacher. For two years prior to her marriage she was one of the popular educators of Saco.

During the late war Mr. Birum was an active participant in raising funds for all of the war drives. Mrs. Birum belonged to the surgical dressing class of the Saco branch of Malta Chapter of the Red Cross. She belongs to Saco Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, No. 81, and is now its associate conductress.

F. M. Plummer. In the history of one of the thriving smaller towns of Northwestern Montana, Libby, the chief individual factor in business and citizenship has been F. M. Plummer, principal owner and manager of the Kootenai Mercantile Company.

Mr. Plummer came here when the site of Libby was one vast forest. Only a trail had been cut through the timber and all supplies had to be freighted fifty-five miles from the nearest railroad point at Smead's Spur on the Northern Pacific. Such were the difficulties of transportation that it cost $7 per 100 to get goods into the little locality inhabited by a few placer miners. Mr. Plummer had faith then as he does now in the wonderful possibilities of this section, and soon with a partner opened, in a small log cabin store, a modest stock of goods sufficient for the needs of his patrons. It is a matter of great satisfaction that he has always kept his business a little in advance of present needs, and is now proprietor of one of the largest and most completely stocked department stores in Lincoln County.

Mr. Plummer was born in Calumet County, Wisconsin, a son of Josiah Plummer, and was reared and educated at Menasha, Wisconsin. He was still a young man when he came to Montana and found his location at Libby. His partner in business was Jesse Neff. Though a great timber region, not a saw mill had been established, and all lumber was sawed by hand and cost $200 per 1,000. Due to transportation difficulties, sugar was then sold at $25 per 100 pounds.

Not long after the firm had entered business, Miss Sivoli Neff, a sister of Jesse Neff, came from the East to visit her brother, and the visit terminated in a life job in Montana. She was born in Virginia and had been liberally educated in Baker University in Baldwin, Kansas. Her visit to Montana led to her employment for two years as principal of the Libby Schools, and then she became an equal partner with Mr. Plummer in his home and domestic life, and is also given much credit by him for her share in promoting their joint business prosperity. Mr. and Mrs. Plummer are republicans, he is an Odd Fellow and she a Rebekah, and their church is the Methodist. They have been co-workers in every good cause in their community and were liberal and heartfelt in their devotion to local war work. Mr. Plummer served as chairman of the Red Cross Chapter, and they gave the Chapter the use of a steam-heated room for the period of the war. Mrs. Plummer spent much of her time in Red Cross work. Mr. Plummer has served both as a member of the Council and as mayor of the city.

As a pioneer he was on hand to welcome the first railroad and has witnessed every important change in this section of Lincoln County. His labors have brought reward in the prosperity and the business he now enjoys, and he has given much of himself and his means to every important interest in the community.

The Kootenai Mercantile Company now occupies a magnificent store 100 by 127 feet, with basement and with outside warehouses. The store is now divided into four departments, for groceries, hardware, dry goods and men's furnishings, and a competent and skillful manager is in charge of each department. Mr. Plummer personally planned the present store. It is the fourth he has occupied since beginning his business career at Libby. The first was a small log structure, and each successor represented some progressive advancement in his business. The store is a model of perfect system and order, and it stands as a monument to Mr. Plummer's sound business judgment and also the prophecy of his faith in the future of his country.

Mr. Plummer was also one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Libby and has been continuously in the office of vice president.

L. S. Woodbury. Aside from the mines and smelters one of the largest individual industries of Montana is the Great Falls Iron Works, founded thirty years ago by the late L. S. Woodbury. The business is a large and flourishing one today and has the special distinction of having its affairs guided and capably conducted by Miss M. Cerula Woodbury, daughter of its founder and one of Montana's most interesting women.

The late L. S. Woodbury earned a high place in American industries as an iron master, inventor and a genius in mechanical production. He helped to lighten the burdens of the world, and the iron business he established at Great Falls, while so important in the state, was only part of his manifold activities.

His many rare gifts were in part inherited from an ancestry of peculiar intellectual worth, displayed not only in the realm of mechanical invention, but in sound statesmanship. His first American ancestor was John Woodbury, who was one of the most historic characters in the old Dorchester Bay Company of Massachusetts, and was identified with the early history of Salem. The annals of Salem and Lynn, Massachusetts, carry many items relative to the activities of the Woodburys. The family is a numerous one in Essex and other counties in Massachusetts today, and nearly all of them trace their descent either from John Woodbury or his brother William. John Woodbury, who was born in England about 1579 came to America as one of the leaders of the Dorchester Company in 1623. It is said that he brought the first cattle into the New England colonies. About 1626 he moved to the localities afterward known as Salem. In 1627 he returned to England in the interest of the colony, and thus became probably the first envoy or minister from New England to the mother country. One result of his labors while abroad was the colony under which Massachusetts Bay was governed for many years. He held many offices at Salem and in Massachusetts Colony, and was the first and only Lord High Constable ever appointed in this country.

A late distinguished member of the family, Charles J. H. Woodbury, of Lynn, who was a deep student of the annals of the family, wrote the following words: "While the Woodbury descendants have not attained the heights of fame or fallen to depths of notoriety, they have occupied from the earliest days of the colonies through the early times of the republic, and, many I claim, are today in honorable and leading positions in local affairs, and have been frugal and industrious citizens. The early progenitors have not left great mansions nor even portraits, and all which that implies. In the wars with the Indians, French and English the name abounds on the rolls as privates, sergeants, lieutenants and captains, and in latter days one of their number, a graduate of West Point, had a creditable career. In statesmanship the brilliant career of Levi Woodbury was reaching to the assured prospective for the presidency at the time of his untimely death." Levi Woodbury was secretary of the navy, and others have been prominent in the church, in the law, medicine and finance. Two of the name, Joseph Page Woodbury and James Atkins Woodbury, gave to the world the fundamental inventions in working lumber by power, their inventions being the forerunners of all the marvelous wood-working machinery of the present time.

The grandfather of the late L. S. Woodbury was Seth Woodbury, a sea captain, who in the early days commanded many vessels in trade between America

LC Woodbury

F. E. Woodbury

and Europe. He lived to be ninety-six. L. S. Woodbury was the only child of Seth Woodbury, Jr., a tanner and currier, who was born in Massachusetts, November 8, 1805, and died March 18, 1858, at the age of fifty-three. At an early day Seth Woodbury settled in New Hampshire and conducted a tanning business. His wife, Mary R. (Batchelor) Woodbury, died in March, 1905, at the age of eighty-eight years. Both parents were natives of Massachusetts.

L. S. Woodbury was born at Nashua, Hillsborough County, New Hampshire, June 10, 1838, and was graduated from the high school. When he was twelve years of age he walked three miles from home to witness the arrival of the first locomotive of the Boston, Lowell & Nashua Railroad at Nashua. That railroad locomotive supplied him with the mechanical enthusiasm which inspired many of his subsequent years. On leaving school he went to work for the Boston, Lowell & Nashua Railroad in the shops at Nashua. He received a thorough training as a machinist, and his work was occasionally diversified by experience as a fireman and later as a locomotive engineer. He was running one of the locomotive engines of that time when only eighteen years of age. Later he completed an apprenticeship in a factory at Nashua manufacturing tools, lathes and planers. Later he had charge of a machine shop in New Hampshire which made a great variety of horsepower machinery and agricultural implements. From that work he was called to the stern duties of participation in the Civil war, and entering the navy was assigned as a machinist in the North Atlantic Squadron, and afterward was promoted to assistant engineer. After the war he became general foreman of the Hope Iron Works at Providence, manufacturers of engines, boilers and other machinery. About 1872 he became consulting engineer of Sheppard, Morse & Company at Burlington, Vermont, and while there worked out a system for preventing dust from the machines in a lumber dressing mill by means of fans. While at Burlington he became a member of the firm of B. S. Nichols & Company, who manufactured several of Mr. Woodbury's special inventions, one of which was a hydrant for special use in municipal water plants in northern latitudes, with a device that prevented freezing.

After a record of efficiency as an engineer and inventor Mr. Woodbury returned to railroading as master mechanic and superintendent of operation of the Burlington and Lamoille Railroad in Vermont.

In 1879 Mr. Woodbury came West to Michigan and subsequently was made assistant general superintendent of the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company, and later general manager of the Canadian Copper Company's mines in Ontario. As superintendent of machinery for the Calumet and Hecla Company he soon developed efficiency methods that more than doubled the production, and transferred much of the work from manual labor to machinery. It would be a long story to relate all the varied services he rendered the Calumet and Hecla Company during his ten years of employment. While there he designed and dimensioned a locomotive engine for the particular needs of drawing ore cars. This engine was built by the Baldwin Locomotive Works, and that company pronounced it the strongest locomotive ever made up to 1887.

In 1890 Mr. Woodbury resigned his position with the Canadian Copper Company to come to Great Falls, Montana, where he established the Great Falls Iron Works. He began that business with only half a dozen workmen and primarily to supply the needs of local smelters. He established his foundry a mile and a half from the then business center of Great Falls, and it was a matter of the greatest satisfaction to him in after years that his choice was vindicated through the upbuilding and expansion of the city around his plant. Industry was maintained with steadily increasing growth, overcoming the normal adversities of business, and today the industry is one requiring the services of 100 or more employees. It was practically the only iron works in Montana which was assigned an important government contract during the World war.

L. S. Woodbury founded and developed the business, and at the same time helped promote the growth and upbuilding of Great Falls. After several years of feeble health he passed away, November 22, 1918, at the age of eighty years.

He was a notable figure in mining and mechanical industries. He was a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. He was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and was a Royal Arch Mason and Knight Templar Mason, being initiated as a Mason when a very young man in the town of his birth. He was a republican, but he had never taken an active part in political affairs. A public-spirited citizen, energetic and progressive. He numbers a host of friends and was esteemed and respected by all.

Mr. Woodbury was married at Nashua, New Hampshire, May 1, 1861, to Mary Elizabeth Davis, who died September 3, 1867, leaving three children, Frederick Elwell, Mary Cerula and Laurieta Atilda. His second marriage, also at Nashua, was celebrated July 26, 1868. Emma E. Wayne was his second wife. She died May 21, 1920. The two children of this union were Josephine Adele and Florentine Harriet.

The Great Falls Iron Works was practically a Woodbury family institution. Apart from its great productive capacity, its unique distinction rests in the fact that it is one of the few such institutions anywhere of which a woman is directing head. For many years before the death of the founder many of the executive responsibilities had devolved upon his daughter Miss M. Cerula Woodbury. Mr. Woodbury's daughters had taken stock in the business soon after it was incorporated in 1892. Miss Cerula Woodbury was elected a director in 1896, and in 1898 was made secretary-treasurer. In 1907 when her father's health and strength began to fail she gradually assumed the duties which had been wholly delegated to his care, and even during the period when he was nominally president, she was the real executive head. Then on the reorganization following her father's death she was chosen president, and also still holds the office of treasurer.

Miss Woodbury mastered every detail of the industry and was associated with its business management in the times when she and her father had many adversities to contend with. For years she has kept in close touch not only with the business offices but with the machine shops, foundry, structural and blacksmith shop and other departments of the works. She is president of the works because she has earned that right and responsibility, and in the best sense of the word is a business woman of sterling qualities with character beyond reproach and is thoroughly devoted to her work in life and with little time or inclination for society functions. Her hours of recreation are spent outdoors, and walking and mountain climbing are two of her favorite recreations.

Frederick Elwell Woodbury was a mining engineer and metallurgist of national distinction. While his great work was accomplished in the iron and copper districts of Northern Michigan he was financially interested in and at one time vice president of the great Woodbury institution in Montana, the Great Falls Iron Works. His career in part may therefore be claimed to the credit of Montana, and it is appropriate that a record of his life should be preserved here in connection with that of his honored father.

The work of his life has been described in a number of scientific and other publications. He was for ten years a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and it is from the May, 1914, Bulletin of the institute that the following article is largely taken.

Mr. Woodbury, who among other interests at the time of his death was vice president of the Newport Mining Company, was killed by an accident at Ironwood, Michigan, January 21, 1914. He had just reached that period in life when knowledge and capacity were at the peak of development and efficiency. He was born at Nashua, New Hampshire, April 7, 1862, only son of Leander S. and Mary (Davis) Woodbury. In 1870 his family moved to Burlington, Vermont, where he attended the public schools, graduating with honors from the high school in 1880. After a year in the civil service he went to the Lake Superior copper country, where his father was then engaged as superintendent of motive power for the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company.

Mr. Woodbury entered the service of the same company in the civil engineering department, remaining there until 1884. He then spent two years as a special student at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Returning to Calumet he was employed as assistant mining engineer by the Calumet and Hecla for about two years, when he was transferred to their smelting works as chemist, where he remained until 1890. From 1890 to 1892 he was employed by Ferdinand Schlesinger of Milwaukee as mining engineer at the Chapin mine, Iron Mountain, Michigan. He then returned to the Calumet and Hecla, where for about four years he did special work as an expert in milling and concentrating. From 1896 to 1898 he was again associated with Mr. Schlesinger as mine manager at Ironwood. In 1898 he accepted a position as expert in charge of experiments at the Calumet and Hecla Stamp Mills. His work there resulted in greatly modifying and improving milling practice in the Lake Superior copper country. The Woodbury system of concentration was developed during this period; but this system, unlike previous practice and in opposition to the then accepted theories, the mixed sizes of ores are treated, thus largely eliminating the preliminary sizing. For this work he designed the Woodbury slime classifier, middling and bull jigs, now very largely used throughout the country. The Woodbury mortar-discharge jig, an ingenious device for removing large pieces of native copper from the stamp mortars, is among his valuable contributions to the development of the copper industry.

In 1900 Mr. Woodbury finally severed his connection with the Calumet and Hecla and renewed his connection with Mr. Schlesinger, which continued until his death. During these years he was technical adviser in all the various Schlesinger enterprises. He took an active part in the development of the Newport mine. He was an important factor also in the development of the coke-oven plant of the Milwaukee Coke & Gas Company from the time of its inception. Perhaps the most important work which he undertook in this connection was the design and installation of a plant for the preparation and mechanical loading of foundry coke into box cars. The successful solution of the problems met with was specially difficult, due partly to local conditions, and because of Mr. Woodbury's determination to improve upon all plants which up to that time had been in use for the purpose and which, in his opinion, only partly accomplished the desired results. After much experimental work it was clear to him that it would be necessary to abandon practically everything which had been used and to begin anew. The development work covered several years, during which time many unexpected obstacles were encountered which would have spelled failure to a man of less determination. However, in accepting each new, unsatisfactory development in the light of a lesson, success finally attended his efforts, and he gained for himself the reputation of having developed the most complete mechanical arrangement for preparing and loading foundry coke in the United States.

He made careful investigations of many mining properties in this country, Canada, and Mexico, for which work he was especially well fitted. Under his supervision preliminary plans for the development of a coal property in Kentucky had recently been completed.

Mr. Woodbury was married December 29, 1887, to Helen Grant Duncan, daughter of John Duncan, superintendent of the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company, Calumet, Michigan, who survives him.

Mr. Woodbury's personality was well described by one who knew him intimately for many years: "He was as a young man, intellectually keen, with a zest for life, yet generous, considerate, and of a peculiarly clean mind. The passing years with their responsibilities and trials seem to have developed the strong fiber of this man without producing anything of harshness. His character was marked by a most unusual blending of gentleness and strength. The world needs such men and his untimely loss is a great one; still he lived much and well, in the best sense, in his allotted time. He did much more both professionally and personally for his generation than is given to most men to accomplish in many more years. Those who knew him best most fully appreciated his worth."

Other opinions of friends and associates who knew intimately his daily life contained the following significant tribute: "He was a hero whose glory was not diminished by intimate association. His capacity for work was enormous and he worked untiringly. In character and achievement he was one of the great, good, noble men of our time."

Miss M. Cerula Woodbury. In the years not long since folded into the history of the past, woman at the executive head of commercial business was regarded with suspicion as to ability, and criticised as outside the sphere of her sex. Time has changed such things, however, and judgments have softened, while with the advent of woman as a factor in political and public affairs, the critics have retreated, and members of the gentler sex stand upon their merits in the field of business, politics and the professions. This has been made possible because of the type of women who have stepped into the business arena and have so creditably deported themselves as to command respect and win recognition from their coworkers of the sterner sex. It is of this type that Miss M. Cerula Woodbury of Great Falls, Montana, must be classed, for she has, in her position as president-treasurer of the Great Falls Iron Works, proved her peculiar fitness for the trying position and has, through her years of experience in the iron foundry business so intimately informed herself as to its detail that she is recognized through the business Northwest as an expert in her line.

Miss Woodbury may be said to have been born to the business, for the iron works over which she pre-

M. Cerula Woodbury

sides and which at capacity employs more than 150 men, was founded by her father, the late L. S. Woodbury, some thirty years ago. She comes not only of a family trained in the manufacturing business, but of sturdy New England stock, having been born among the "Granite Hills" at Nashua, New Hampshire. Her schooling there and at Burlington, Vermont, gave her the educational advantages of that vigorous and patriotic section of the country and moulded her mind along lines of loyalty and ambitious attack that were destined to make her a useful citizen wherever she located. So it happened that when her father determined upon an iron works at Great Falls, she was to be one of his ablest and chiefest lieutenants and his logical successor to carry forward the work to greater limits when he was compelled to lay down the burden and respond to the call of the Great Reaper. Miss Woodbury, in the four years she has been president of the institution, has practically doubled its capacity, although those have been years of unsettlement and uncertainty due to effects of the World war. She is an optimist. Her eyes portray faith in her business and are cast to the future. She believes in the justice of service and maintains the most friendly relations with the employes in her factory. She aims to make her plant a benefit to the community both in its opportunity for those who labor to earn full return for their work and in the output that it sells on the market, being exactly what it is sold to be. Her time is given to her business without division, although when she finds business charts clear, she turns to such recreation as suits her taste and finds flowers and other things of Nature her greatest attraction. Her camera affords her happiest pastime and on hikes and occasional mountain climbing, this stores away for her many pleasant memories on the printed film.

Her sincere and faithful attention to business and her loyalty to friends has cemented for her a broad circle of friendships and were she inclined to turn her ability to politics, she would find a cordial welcome in that field, as she has frequently been urged to enter the contest for mayoralty honors in her home city where she is so favorably known. She is a liberal giver to worthy charities and a loyal supporter of all civic enterprises, as well as a discriminating supporter of concerns intended to add to the industrial welfare of her state. She is a member of the Congregational Church, the Order of Eastern Star, the White Shrine of Jerusalem, the Business Women's Club, the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's clubs, and the American Mining Congress. Her parents, a sister, and an only brother are deceased. She has two sisters, Mrs. A. I. Jones of Maplewood Avenue, Rochester, New York, and Mrs. Warren S. Blauvelt of Norway Road, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Gustav Oie, who was the first banker at Scobey, represents many of the finest ideals of the business and social service that are more and more coming to be the accepted standards of good banking. His own prosperity is only a very modest reward for all the work he has done, the influences he has thrown out to help the community and the individuals in it, and any locality is fortunate that can count among its citizens such men as Gustav Oie.

Mr. Oie, who was one of the original settlers of the Scobey locality and came here with a banker's experience, was born at Madison, Minnesota, March 15, 1887. His father, Swen E. Oie, born at Trondjem, Norway, in 1857 married at Madison, Minnesota, Serena Gunderson, who was born at Stavanger, Norway, in 1864. At the time of their marriage they were people in very modest circumstances and started life on their homestead at Madison with a limited equipment and practically no capital. They developed a farm, and after selling the homestead moved to Roseau, where he again entered and proved up a homestead. His 200-acre farm there is close to the town, and he still gives his active attention to its grain and other crops. He has taken a lead in building up the creamery industry, and in fact is interested in all matters for general development. Swen Oie is a republican, a member of the Lutheran Church, and has held several local offices in Minnesota. He and his wife had the following children: Lizzie, wife of Olof Hildahl, of Greenbush, Minnesota; Clara, wife of S. T. Holdahl, of Roseau; Evan, of Kalispell, Montana; Gustav; Selmer, who paid the supreme sacrifice as an American soldier during the Argonne campaign in France, and his name is now honored by the Selmer Oie Post of Veterans of Foreign Wars at Scobey; Josie, wife of John Gunderson, of Halstead, Minnesota; Oscar, associated with his brother at Scobey; Elmer, a student in the Fargo Business College at Fargo, North Dakota; and Mollie and Helen, both at home.

Gustav Oie grew up from the age of twelve at Roseau, Minnesota, attended public schools and a business college, and acquired his education beyond that of the common schools by his own work. He left home at the age of fourteen, clerked in a country store at Ross, Minnesota, subsequently was employed as a clerk by his brother-in-law at Greenbush, and at the age of nineteen entered the First National Bank of Roseau as bookkeeper and assistant cashier. He rapidly mastered the principles of banking and distinguished himself by his keen financial judgment, so that he was well qualified to become associated with men of capital in promoting the banking business.

Mr. Oie came to Montana in 1909, and for about a year was looking over various sections of the state in search of an opening for a new bank. At that time his ambition and previous experience constituted his chief capital, and the big success of his life has been a matter of ten years.

He identified himself with what is now Sheridan County in November, 1910, and the following March began his connection as a banker at old Scobey, as member of the firm T. Anderson, Oie & Company, private bankers, who operated with a capital of $10,000. Mr. Oie was the cashier. The firm built their banking home at old Scobey, and subsequently removed it to the new town and it is still sheltering the Citizens State Bank. The institution grew and developed until it had resources of about $60,000. The new Town of Scobey was planted on the railway, and the bank was one of the first concerns to leave the old town and locate at the new, its present location being lot 1, in block 6. Since June, 1916, it has been under a state charter. The Citizens State Bank has a capital of $25,000, surplus and undivided profits of $35,000, and the deposits aggregate $500,000. The bank has paid regular annual dividends notwithstanding severe adversities due to conditions of recent years. The officers are: T. Anderson, president; T. Lundevall, vice president; Gustav Oie, cashier; and E. A. Lund, assistant cashier, these officers comprising also the board of directors.

Mr. Oie helped organize in 1916 and has since been secretary of the Citizens Loan Company of Scobey, employing a capital of $25,000 and total resources of $200,000. The officers are: T. Lundevall, president; Mr. Oie, secretary and treasurer. Another important enterprise in which Mr. Oie is deeply interested is the Citizens Realty Company, which was organized with a capital of $15,000. Mr. Oie is president and Mr. Lundevall secretary. This is a land-holding corporation, and has resources of $50,000. Mr. Oie helped organize the Scobey Drug Company, capitalized at $25,000, with Doctor Collinson as president and Mr. Oie as vice president. This company does the leading retail drug business throughout this section of Sheridan County. Mr. Oie was one of the organizers of the Fifelake Security Company, a private fiduciary institution, intended as a farm loan and general banking concern.

The ownership of the Scobey townsite was vested in Mr. Oie, and he supervised the sale of the lots on easy payments, and handled the matter in a way to promote the most substantial development of the town. Altogether about 8,000 acres around Scobey are under his ownership, and some 3,500 acres are being farmed under lease to tenants. He has exerted his influence directly toward bringing much of this land under cultivation. Recent years have been a real test to the character of a local banker and business man, and it is a matter of community pride that Mr. Oie has so completely exemplified the character of a public spirited and generous citizen. He lent a helping hand toward helping many farmers who out of necessity required some aid in order to stay in the face of adversity, and he showed his faith in these men and also in the substantial resources of the country by many acts of practical helpfulness which will never be recorded except in the hearts of the recipients.

Mr. Oie was honored by election as the first mayor of Scobey, filling that post from 1913 to 1915. He is a director of the local Commercial Club, and during the World war was chairman of the Four-Minute men of the locality, and effectively aided the Liberty Loan drives and was a working member of the County Council of Defense. Personally and as a banker he put the resources of the institution at the service of its customers in handling Liberty Bond purchases and in promoting other drives for funds.

Mr. Oie was reared in a republican home, and cast his first presidential vote for Colonel Roosevelt. His home at Scobey was moved from old Scobey and is one of the modest and comfortable residences of the new town. Mr. Oie has been liberal of his means in the promotion of churches and other enterprises depending upon the general support of the public for their success.

At Marshalltown, Iowa, November 10, 1912, he married Miss Addie Bell, who was born at Marshalltown, a daughter of S. C. Bell. Mrs. Oie died January 4, 1919, leaving two children, Sanford and Gustav, Jr.

C. Earl Varco. Many men enter the mercantile arena, but all do not remain, especially in these strenuous days of fierce competition and changing values. In order for a man to succeed in conducting a large concern which depends upon the good will and patronage of the neighborhood he must possess characteristics which will enable him to form desirable connections with sources of supply so that he can keep up his stocks and offer them at a reasonable figure. He must be able to estimate accurately the demand of his section and meet it promptly and satisfactorily, and he must also have that quality which will induce others to render a whole-hearted return for the remuneration received, for without the latter it is impossible to give a high class service. The successful merchant must also be an excellent judge of men and the motives which govern them so he may extend credit only to the man who is worthy of it and not accumulate a pile of bad debts. In fact, when any man is able to establish and successfully carry on for a definite period a flourishing mercantile concern his ability is pretty conclusively proven beyond any question of doubt. Such a man is C. Earl Varco, managing head of the Yellowstone Mercantile Company of Sidney.

Mr. Varco was born in Mower County, Minnesota, April 16, 1883, a son of Charles R. Varco and grandson of Thomas Varco, a native of England, who came to America and for a number of years lived in Ontario, Canada, where he was engaged in farming. Late in life he came to the United States, and was one of the pioneers of Mower County, Minnesota, and where he rounded out his useful life and is there buried.

Charles R. Varco was born in Ontario, Canada, but was brought to this country by his parents when he was three years of age, and was reared and educated in Minnesota. In young manhood he embarked in a mercantile business at Austin, Minnesota, and for a third of a century was occupied in operating it. He is still residing at Austin, where he is regarded as one of the community's most representative citizens and public spirited men. Voting the republican ticket, he has always given the principles and candidates of his party a conscientious support, and although never permitting the use of his name on the ticket, he has given his time and energies toward forwarding the measures which in his judgment would work out for the good of the majority. Charles R. Varco was married to Miss Isabel Gemmel, a daughter of Andrew Gemmel, a native of Scotland, who married a lady of Canadian birth after coming to America. Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Varco became the parents of the following children: Ray, who lives at Miles City, Montana; C. Earl, whose name heads this review; Lynn, who lives at Fairview, Montana; and Walter, who is associated with his brother in the Yellowstone Mercantile Company.

C. Earl Varco was reared in Austin, Minnesota, where he attended the public schools and high school. Graduating when he was seventeen years old, he went into his father's business and there learned its details thoroughly. In August, 1906, Mr. Varco came to Sidney, Montana, for he realized that he had gone as far at Austin as the limitations of the community would permit. His common sense suggested that in the less congested sections of the country there would be better openings for a young man of ambitious ideas, and subsequent events have proven the wisdom of his decision to locate at Sidney. Immediately upon his arrival here he took steps to secure the establishment of the present large mercantile house he is so ably managing.

Mr. Varco began in a modest manner, housing his concern in a frame structure he now uses as a warehouse. It was one of the early store-rooms built on the main street of Sidney, and it served until 1915, when Mr. Varco erected his present business home, a one-story buff brick building 75 by 108 feet, in which he has one of the leading department stores of Richland County. Mr. Varco associated with him several of the substantial men of the city and incorporated the enterprise under the name of the Yellowstone Mercantile Company, with himself as president and general manager. Believing in encouraging local concerns, Mr. Varco has invested quite heavily in the First National Bank of Sidney. A strong republican, he was elected on the straight party ticket a member of the Sidney City Council, and while serving as a councilman he encouraged and supported the measure providing for the installation of a water plant and a system of sewerage, and lent his vote to the preliminary work of organizing a lighting plant.

On August 4, 1908, C. Earl Varco was united in marriage with Miss Antoinette Griffith Belden at

Austin, Minnesota. She is a graduate of the Austin High School and the University of Minnesota, and for a year prior to her marriage was a teacher in the public schools. She is the only child of her parents, and a most charming and cultivated lady, who presides over her beautiful home with delightful efficiency. She and Mr. Varco have three children, namely: Kathryn, Charles B. and Winifred.

During the years Mr. Varco has been in business at Sidney he has seen many changes, not only in his own enterprise, but the community and surrounding district. Montana is one of the younger states. In spite of the fact that it is one of the richest in mineral wealth, and possessing untold possibilities along almost every line, settlers did not flock into its confines as soon as they did in some other parts of the country, so that the past fourteen years have been ones of great development. The state has been spared much of the evils arising out of periods of stagnation coming of too early settlement, and the various projects inaugurated and fostered by its men of initiative and capital have received immediate support and been carried to ultimate completion in record time. Mr. Varco has grown with his community, and also aided very materially in its development. His large and flourishing business is typical of the man and his city, and the people are proud of the fact that they have in their midst a mercantile house which compares very favorably with similar establishments in the great centers of industry both East and West, and give to it a support which is not only remunerative but gratifying as well, for it spells in no uncertain terms a complete confidence which is a rich reward for any man.

Ludvig Horntvedt made no mistake when he selected Northern Montana as his home. He came here from North Dakota, where he spent three years after landing from Norway, in which country he was born, a son of Hanson and Bertha Horntvedt.

As a youth he heard of the opportunities of America, and at the age of twenty determined to cast his lot with this land. He reached New York and then went on to North Dakota, and from there came to the Flathead District and filed on a homestead of 160 acres north of Kalispell. His thrift and industry in those early years had due reward, and at the present time he can look over an estate of 840 acres. He also built a comfortable home on an eminence overlooking a wide stretch of country. He specializes in the Red Polled cattle, having some registered pure-bred sires.

He married Miss Hilda Holst, a native of Chippewa County, Wisconsin, and a daughter of Andrew and Anna Holst. Their two children are Anna and Helen, the former in her third year of the Kalispell High School.

Mr. and Mrs. Horntvedt are members of the Norwegian Lutheran Church, of which he is a trustee. Politically he supports the principles of the republican party. He is regarded as one of the most progressive farmers and stockmen in the Flathead Valley, and his estate is ample proof of his industry and success.

Henry Lowndes Maury is a graduate of the University of Virginia, has been a resident of Butte for a quarter of a century, and during the greater part of that time has enjoyed an enviable standing as a member of the Butte bar.

Mr. Maury was born at Charlottesville, Virginia, November 20, 1875, son of Matthew Fontaine and Lydia Ann (Maury) Maury.

He graduated from the University of Virginia in 1894, and soon afterward came to Butte. For six years he was connected with the law office of Corbett & Wellcome as a clerk and law student, and after his admission to the bar practiced four years with the distinguished Judge W. Y. Pemberton as a partner. During the past twenty years the work of Mr. Maury has been of the very highest merit and has brought him a practice of that volume and character that satisfies the ambitions of a true devotee of the profession.

Mr. Maury served as president of the Silver Bow Bar Association in 1907. In 1911 he was appointed city attorney of Butte. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Silver Bow Club of Butte, the Montana Club of Helena, and is a member of the Episcopal Church. Among his friends he is known as one of the most skillful chess players in the Northwest.

At Charlottesville, Virginia, November 22, 1898, Mr. Maury married Miss Ann Perkins, daughter of George and Lizzie (Watson) Perkins. To their marriage were born seven children: Reuben, on September 2, 1899; George, December 24, 1901; Lesse Lewis, October 23, 1903; Lydia, December 12, 1906; Eliza, October 2, 1908; Henry L., Jr., July 9, 1911; and Josephine, May 7, 1918.

C. P. Cowman is associated with his mother, Mrs. M. J. Cowman, as joint editor and owner of the Flathead Courier, one of the valued and ably edited weekly publications in the Flathead district.

C. P. Cowman was born in Iowa, son of Mr. and Mrs. William P. Cowman. He attended the public schools of his native state and also Drake University at Des Moines. He married Miss Mame Cady. They had one daughter, Clara Josephine, now twelve years of age. Mr. Cowman came to Montana and settled at Polson in 1909, and established the Flathead Courier. Mrs. Cowman is now deceased, and the daughter is a student in the public schools of Polson. Mrs. C. P. Cowman was an earnest, Christian woman and during her residence at Polson had earned the love and respect of the entire community.

Mr. Cowman many years ago when a young man was a soldier, being a member of the Fifty-First Iowa Volunteer Regiment. He was 3½ years in the Philippines and helped put down the insurrection in those islands. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masons, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias, and is a stanch republican in politics.

His mother, Mrs. M. J. Cowman, has a gifted mind and a sincere interest in the people and affairs of her community that have made her an able ally in promoting the success of the Courier. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church, having been one of the charter members of that society, and through her church her duties as a newspaper woman, and in various other organizations has worked unceasingly in a spirit of social helpfulness and charity. She was chairman of the Red Cross Chapter at Polson, which distinguished itself among similar organizations of the state for the great volume of practical work carried out. Mrs. Cowman is also president of the Civic League of Polson, and is a real community mother, a constant source of helpfulness in every direction where help is most needed.

Patrick E. Burke, former editor and publisher of the Scobey Sentinel and later of the Scobey Citizen, and now assistant postmaster of Scobey, spent most of his years in the printing and newspaper business and is also a well known and influential figure in democratic politics in Northeastern Montana.

Mr. Burke was born at Crystal, North Dakota, March 30, 1888. His grandparents were John and

Mary Burke, and the former on leaving Ireland settled near Barry, Ontario, where he lost his life accidentally while clearing timber. He was the father of two children, Bridget and Patrick M. His widow later married John Burke's brother and became the mother of the following children: John; James; Catherine, whose first husband was L. J. Dobey and second Dick Moran; Ellen, who became the wife of John Burns; Mary Ann, who married Doctor Nugent; Richard; and Johanna, who married Levi Beetchel.

The father of the Scobey newspaper man was Patrick M. Burke, who was born near Barry, Ontario, in 1855, and as a young man went to North Dakota and took up a homestead near Crystal. He was one of the first settlers in the country, and in order to earn money to enable him to stay on his claim he worked on the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, then in process of building west from Winnipeg. This road provided many of the pioneers of North Dakota with an opportunity to earn the needed dollars to support them in the crisis of their careers. He remained identified with the farming activity of that locality for many years, developed an extensive stock and grain farm along the north fork of Park River, and lived there until his retirement and removal to Southern California. He took an active interest in local and state affairs, but disliked political fame, as he said, "because of its hypocrisy," though he has voted and supported the democratic party for more than forty years. A feature of his political record is that he three times voted for Mr. Cleveland for president and three times was a supporter of Mr. Bryan. He is a man of keen intelligence, and while never able to acquire a college education himself, he did what he could to afford his children such advantages.

Patrick M. Burke married Sophia C. Stokes. Her father was an aristocratic Irishman, though not a man of wealth, who emigrated from Ireland to Canada and was a farmer and carpenter. He educated his children liberally and Mrs. Sophia Burke was a teacher until her marriage. She was born in Muskoka, Canada, the youngest of nine children. Her own children are: Edward W., an attorney at Minneapolis; Sophia C., wife of J. J. Nys, a lawyer in Oregon; Patrick E.; Mary, wife of George E. Langeland, of Buford, North Dakota; Nellie, wife of Donat Trudel, a wealthy farmer at Pembina, North Dakota; Frances and Florence, twins, the former dying in 1917 and the latter engaged in commercial work at Grand Forks, North Dakota.

Patrick E. Burke spent his boyhood days around Crystal, North Dakota, attended a district school through the eighth grade, and with an ambition at that time for a commercial career entered the University of North Dakota. He soon left college and began setting type in a country newspaper office at Edinburg, North Dakota, and worked for several newspaper offices until he again returned to his home town, and for a year was printer and editor on the Crystal Call. About that time he determined to finish his education, and the next four years he was a diligent student in St. Boniface College at Winnipeg, from which he was graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1910.

Newspaper work had made a strong hold on his inclination and from college he became a reporter on the Winnipeg Telegram, later on the Free Press of the same city, and in 1911 went West to Seattle. That city he found overrun with printers, and in order to get back home he worked in a freight house. Following that he spent another year with the Winnipeg Telegram, and then identified himself with Montana, establishing the St. Ignatius Post on the Flathead Reservation. He conducted his paper there for a year and then sold out and moved to the Scobey locality in July, 1913. For three years Mr. Burke was publisher and editor of the Scobey Sentinel, and while thus engaged was appointed postmaster of Scobey. A year later he sold his paper, and continued his duties as postmaster until 1916, when he resigned the office in favor of Mrs. Burke, and has since continued as assistant postmaster.

Mr. Burke has acknowledged only one political party affiliation, as a democrat since he reached his majority. He voted for Mr. Wilson in 1912 and 1916, and in 1916 was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, receiving the second highest vote over the state in the contest for delegate. That fall he was also a candidate for representative of Sheridan County, being defeated in a republican county by only three votes. During 1918 he was a candidate by petition for Congress, but discovering that his petition lacked a sufficient number of signatures, he withdrew in favor of H. B. Mitchell. In 1920 he was again elected as one of Montana's delegates to the Democratic National Convention at San Francisco. Mr. Burke is a Fourth Degree Knight of Columbus, and is affiliated with Williston Lodge of Elks No. 1214.

At Scobey, July 30, 1914, he married Miss Mary Rose Laux. Mrs. Burke, who is a woman of very interesting personality and much business ability, was born at Aurora, Illinois, December 23, 1882. Her father, Jean Laux, a native of Luxemburg, came to the United States about 1880, locating at Chicago, where soon afterward he married a girl whom he had met on the ship crossing the ocean. For a time he was in the grain business at Aurora, and on selling out moved to Phillips, Wisconsin, where he resumed the same business and where he died in 1915. His children comprise Mrs. Mary Rose Burke; Catherine, wife of James Bodoh, of Wakefield, Michigan; Magdalene M., wife of Patrick B. Murphy, of Scobey, Montana; and Eugene and Martin, both in the United States Navy. Mrs. Burke was educated in public schools, graduated from the high school at Phillips, Wisconsin, at the age of sixteen, and the following seven years she was employed in the Phillips Post Office. In 1914 she came to Scobey on a visit to Mrs. Murphy, her sister. Her thorough knowledge of handling the affairs of a postoffice brought about her appointment as assistant postmistress under Mr. Burke. She was assistant postmistress while he had charge of the office, and her own appointment was January 13, 1917. Mr. and Mrs. Burke have three children: John Patrick, born May 26, 1915; Mary Stokes, born April 1, 1917; and Eugenia, born April 2, 1919.

Oliver and Ole G. Frederick. The history of Montana is not a very old one. It is the record of the steady growth of a community planted in the wilderness during the later decades of the nineteenth century, and has reached its magnitude of today without other means than those of agriculture and industry. The people who redeemed its wilderness fastnesses were strong-armed, hardy sons of the soil who hesitated at no difficulty and for whom hardships had little to appal. There was also other work to be done, work of various kinds. Their efficient efforts have been fully appreciated by those who came at a later period and builded on the foundation which they laid so broad and deep. Among the latter class are Oliver and Ole G. Frederick, the genial and popular owners of the Hotel Norden at Kalispell. While their arrival was not as early as some, yet they came in the formative period and have done much toward the general upbuilding of the country which now occupies a proud position among the most progressive and enlightened sections of the great Northwest.

Oliver and Ole G. Frederick are Scandinavians by birth, having been born in Norway, and they are the sons of Gunder and Lena Frederick. In 1870 these parents, with their eight children, immigrated to the United States and settled on a farm in Wisconsin, where the children were reared and where they attended school. Eventually Oliver and Ole G. came to Montana, settling at Helena, where for a number of years they were engaged in business. Later they came to the Flathead Valley and located at Kalispell, where they engaged in business. Their first real estate acquisition was a homestead on which they filed, and they purchased other lands adjoining, so that their fine ranch at the head of Swan Lake now comprises 480 acres of splendid land. They also have other lands in this vicinity, their entire holdings in this state amounting to 720 acres. They also own 20 acres of hay and timber land in Canada. From the beginning of their lives in the Flathead country the Frederick brothers have been characterized by indefatigable industry and sound judgment, so that they have advanced year after year until today they are numbered among the representative men of their section of the state. For about a dozen years they have conducted the Hotel Norden, the well known and popular hotel at Kalispell, and they have made a signal success of this venture. From their ranch at Swan Lake they bring everything in the vegetable line, fresh and of endless variety, besides eggs, cream and milk and other farm products. A first-class chef presides over the culinary department, the quality of which has given the Norden a widespread reputation throughout this part of the country. The hotel can accommodate 150 guests, and it has become a very popular stopping place for those seeking rest amid all the comforts and conveniences of home. The Swan Lake ranch of the Frederick brothers is one of the most attractive spots in the Flathead country. The ranch itself is given a beautiful setting by natural surroundings, Swan River flowing peacefully along within 100 feet of the front of the home, in front of which the land slopes gracefully down to the water's edge. This is an ideal spot for sportsmen, for fishing and hunting are found here at hand and the entertainment at the ranch house is of a royal character. Boats and launches are provided for the convenience of the guests. There are a number of other beautiful residences on Swan Lake which help to make the scene one of appealing beauty.

Both of the Frederick brothers are married. Oliver was married to Marie Johnson, who died within seven months after their marriage. On the 1st of March, 1920, he married for his second wife Gertie Eckle, from North Dakota. Ole was married to Lottie Anderson, of Helena. Politically the brothers are both nominal supporters of the republican party, though they generally assume an independent attitude, preferring to give their support to such men and measures as most nearly meet their approval. Fraternally they are members of the Fraternal Order of Eagles. Their religious belief is that of the Lutheran Church, of which their parents were faithful members. The subjects of this review, whose life history has thus been briefly delineated, are worthy representatives of that class from which the true noblemen of the republic spring; but they have made no effort to be leaders of men, being content to lead honest, industrious and conservative lives, desiring no other title than that of good citizens. Because of their success and their fine personal qualities they enjoy the confidence and esteem of all.

Edon A. Amundson has had a career of striking interest both from the standpoint of experience and achievement. His business service has entered as a factor of value into the history of the new Town of Scobey. He has some distinctive relations with that community. He was on the ground when the new town was formed, built the third house on the townsite, and one of his children is the first native daughter of Scobey.

Mr. Amundson is a comparatively young man for all his varied experiences. He was born November 14, 1875, in Worth County, Iowa. His father, Anton L. Amundson, was born at Christiana, Norway, and in early life his experience was that of an office man and clerk. He married, in Norway, Martha Marie Honsedalen, whose father was a landsman or sheriff of his Norwegian district. On coming to the United States Anton Amundson established his first home at Stoughton, Wisconsin, where he and his wife were employed for a time, later removing to Worth County, Iowa, where he bought land and became a farmer and followed that occupation until his death in 1910, his wife surviving him until 1912. Anton Amundson, who was born in 1842, had a liberal education, acquired naturalization in America as soon as possible, and was a stanch republican. At one time he was honored with the office of county commissioner. He and his wife were Lutherans, and of their children only two survive, Edon A. and Mrs. Thea Smedsrud of St. Ansgar, Iowa.

Edon A. Amundson spent his boyhood days near Lake Mills, Iowa, and pursued his advanced studies in the Luther Academy at Albert Lea, Minnesota, and in Valer College at Decorah, Iowa. His practical business career began at the age of eighteen with an experience in the creamery business at Joyce, Iowa. He was next with the Northwood Banking Company as bookkeeper in their bank at Kensett, Iowa, and the four following years he was bookkeeper and then assistant cashier in the Buffalo State Bank. For some reason the bank management took over the affairs of the local postoffice and he continued as deputy postmaster one year.

About that time Mr. Amundson abandoned Iowa and went in search of adventure and fortune in a country entirely foreign to him. He was led into the Klondike country of Alaska, where he expected to engage in mining. He went out to Seattle, where he embarked on the sailing schooner Swan, which thirty-one days later reached its destination at Port Valdez. He was traveling with a little party of six men and they reached Valdez, a town of a few tents, January 1, 1896. There they made the necessary preparations, each man getting his provisions ready and packed on his own sled, and then started off hauling their sleds toward the Copper River country. It required three weeks to transport themselves and their goods over the Port Valdez Glacier, thirty-six miles wide, with its summit more than 4,200 feet above sea level. They went by Klatina Lake and on to the river of that name, where they sawed down trees and made a scow and dory, by which they passed down the river, shooting its rapids, to Copper River, where now Copper Center is situated at the mouth of the Klatina River. Here they cached their stuff, left a man to watch it and fish during the summer, while the others with a light boat proceeded up Copper River, passing Teslina, Chestatina and Slona Rivers and up the latter to the headwaters of the divide between the Copper and Tenana Rivers. As gold seekers they did their prospecting in that locality, staked out some promising claims and camped about in the snow, killing some of the big game of the region. With the approach of fall they dropped back to their cache, after an absence of almost four months. The man left behind had caught and dried some salmon for food preparatory for another winter, but Mr. Amundson and three others, signifying that they were satisfied with their adventure, pulled back over the great glacier for Port Valdez, reaching that town at the beginning of winter. The steamer Excelsior carried them to Juneau, and they went down the coast to Seattle on the ship Dora. After a brief time looking over the Coast country the party divided and Mr. Amundson and his partner, A. H. Dahl, returned to Iowa.

Once more in his native state, Mr. Amundson resumed his association with the bank at Buffalo Center, taking charge of the farm loan department. The next summer he moved to Minnesota and engaged in the real estate business at Fulton. He was also chief of the Amundson Land Company, selling Red River lands for several years. Incidentally he also promoted some oil companies at Beaumont, Texas. On leaving Fulton he went to Garrison, North Dakota, where he was interested in merchandising. The next important stage in his business career was with headquarters at Dickinson, North Dakota, and he engaged in locating homesteaders on claims and during the next 3½ years found places for more than 800 settlers.

Mr. Amundson came to Montana as early as 1910, and for three years was traveling representative for the Rumely Threshing Machine Company, selling threshing machines, tractors and other heavy farm machinery. His first home was at Plentywood, after which he returned to Williston, North Dakota, and in October, 1913, he came into the vicinity of Scobey for the purpose of locating, having a general knowledge of this community through his previous experiences as a traveling salesman

Mr. Amundson is well remembered as a landlord at Scobey, where he erected the Hotel Tallman, the second hotel in the town, and was its popular proprietor for two years. Since then he has been actively engaged in the farm loan business, a business for which his long training and experience give him undoubted qualifications.

He has made his business a means of promoting the welfare of the community, and in a quiet way has also interested himself in other local affairs. Like his father, he began voting the republican ticket, casting his first presidential ballot for Major McKinley. At the present time he is serving as police magistrate and justice of the peace at Scobey. Mr. Amundson took his early degrees in Masonry at Ada, Minnesota, and retains his affiliation with Norman Lodge No. 154 in that town.

At Fulton, Minnesota, June 14, 1900, he married Miss Nora Caroline Erickson, daughter of John and Anna (Larsen) Erickson, the former a native of Sweden while her mother was reared at Red Wing, Minnesota. Mrs. Amundson is the second in a family of five, the others being Gustav, Edward and Albert, all of Moorhead, Minnesota; and Elna Mae, a nurse at St. Barnabas Hospital, Minneapolis. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Amundson are Carroll, Alice, Elsworth, Eva Marie and Helen. The distinction of being the first native daughter of Scobey belongs to Eva Marie Amundson, who was born in the metropolis of what is now Sheridan County, February 3, 1913.

Patrick B. Murphy, who is cashier of the Merchants National Bank of Scobey, had an interesting variety of experience and training as a boy in Minnesota, doing farm work and learning business after he left the farm as an employe of lumber concerns, banks and other enterprises.

Mr. Murphy, who has been a citizen of Scobey since 1914, was born at Wycoff, Minnesota, August 21, 1887. His father, Thomas H. Murphy, was a native of Ireland, came to the United States when about twenty-one years of age, was employed as a laborer and miner in Pennsylvania a few years, and the modest capital he saved there enabled him to come West to Minnesota and acquire a small farm at Wycoff. He continued farming in that locality until 1891, when he settled at Austin, Minnesota, and died there in August, 1913, at the age of sixty-nine. As a result of hard work when a boy and youth he was made prematurely old, and as soon as his sons reached age to bear the burden of the work the management of his farm was left to them. His voting was done as a democrat, and he always took a voter's interest in politics. His own education was limited because he shouldered most of the responsibilities of the home, though his brothers and sisters acquired a good training. His mind was always alert and keen, and he was well informed on the events and issues of the day and had much knowledge valuable to him in the prosecution of his business.

Thomas H. Murphy married at Wycoff, Minnesota, Bridget Cummings, whose father, Patrick Cummings, brought his family from Ireland and became a Minnesota farmer. To the marriage of Thomas H. Murphy and wife were born the following children: Mary, wife of J. H. Sheedy, of Austin, Minnesota; John J., a banker and prominent business man of New England, North Dakota, who is also president of the Merchants National Bank at Scobey; Miss Catherine, of Wolf Point, Montana; Mrs. W. L. Gardner, of New England; Miss Winifred, of Wolf Point; Patrick B.; Miss Alice, of Wolf Point; Sister M. Eunice, who is sister superior of the parochial school of Elsworth, Minnesota; Miss Sylvia, who is pursuing a nurse's training course at Rochester, Minnesota; and Miss Elizabeth, of Austin, Minnesota.

Patrick B. Murphy was four years of age when his parents moved to Austin, and he was reared and educated in that city, attending the Southern Minnesota College and for a year took a commercial course at St. Thomas. By the time he was fifteen years of age the management of the home farm devolved upon him, and he performed its various duties, feeding the stock, disposing of them at the market, and otherwise assuming the duties of a practical agriculturist. At the age of twenty-two he left home and joined his brother John, who at a still earlier age had sought a business career and had become a banker at New England, North Dakota. At New England Patrick Murphy was employed in his brother's lumber yard, then handled the real estate and stock end of the business, and finally became a partner with John Murphy and a brother-in-law in the real estate business.

After disposing of his interests Patrick Murphy came to Montana, and in February, 1914, located at Scobey, which was just beginning its career as a new town. He opened a loan and real estate office with the intention of establishing a bank later. This plan he achieved when the Merchants National Bank was chartered, November 16, 1917, with capital of $25,000. His chief associates were his brother J. J. Murphy, of New England; Thomas F. Clifford, of Scobey, who became vice president; C. L. Merrick, of Minneapolis, also a vice president; and Patrick B. Murphy, cashier. Besides these officers, other directors are H. E. South and H. J. Hellekson, of Scobey, and the officers and directors remain the same as at organization. At the close of 1919 the bank statement showed capitalization of $25,000, surplus of $5,000 and deposits of $150,000. It was

Lewis T. Eaton

largely due to the influence of Patrick B. Murphy that the home of the Merchants National Bank was erected on lot 5, block 6.

This institution has been Mr. Murphy's chief interest at Scobey, though during the war he was actively associated with other citizens in promoting patriotic work and was chairman of one of the Liberty Loan drives. Politically he has been a democrat, casting his first vote for Mr. Bryan in 1908. He was once chosen alderman of Scobey but refused to qualify. He was reared a Catholic, is a member of that church, and is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus, the Foresters and Modern Woodmen of America.

June 4, 1913, at Phillips, Wisconsin, Mr. Murphy married Miss Magdalene Laux, who was born July 22, 1889, daughter of John and Margaret Laux. Her father was a native of Germany and spent his active career as a lumberman. Mrs. Murphy is the sixth of a family of ten children and was educated in the high school at Phillips, Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Murphy have one daughter, Monica, and the family home is a five-room cottage on Oie Street.

Leo C. Lindemann, though a lawyer by education and training, qualified for practice in the bars of North Dakota and Montana, is hardly known at all in the lists of active lawyers in Montana, and during his residence in the state, covering seven years, has been energetically devoted to banking and various business affairs.

Mr. Lindemann, who is an active member of the Westland Oil Company at Scobey, was born at Enderlin, North Dakota, October 26, 1883. His father, Carl Lindemann, was born in Germany and in early life was a farm inspector in his native country, and on coming to the United States established himself as a farmer at Enderlin, where he is now living retired. At Enderlin he married Louise Kieselbach, also a native of Germany, and they have four sons, Leo C., Rex, Lorenz and Bodo, the three younger being residents of Enderlin.

Leo C. Lindemann grew up on a farm, and remained a part and factor in the domestic establishment to the age of twenty. He attended public schools, graduated in 1906 from the Valley City Normal School of North Dakota, and completed his law studies in the law department of the University of Chicago, graduating in the spring of 1909. On returning home he was for two years connected with the Enderlin State Bank, and from there removed to Powers Lake, North Dakota, where he practiced law for two years.

On coming to Montana in 1913 Mr. Lindemann located at Redstone and became one of the original stockholders of the State Bank of Redstone and served it as cashier until April 1, 1918. He helped provide the bank with its business home. He left the bank to enter the oil business at Redstone with Henry Gray, under the name Gray-Lindemann Oil Company. This company established a system of eight service stations along the Soo line, the Scobey branch of the Great Northern and the Great Northern main line. In September, 1919, Mr. Lindemann moved from Redstone to Scobey, at which time the Gray-Lindemann Oil Company was merged into the Westland Oil Company, its owners becoming stockholders and officers in the new organization. This is one of the leading concerns handling wholesale petroleum products in Northern Montana, and besides its main plant operates thirteen branch stations. Mr. Lindemann is secretary and treasurer of the corporation.

He took advantage of the opportunities to get a farm from the free domain around Redstone, proving up a claim on the Fort Peck Indian Reservation. Previously he had entered a forty-acre tract adjoining the Redstone townsite, and both of these properties he still owns. He has always had some farming going on, and has cheerfully shared the mixed fortunes of the farmers in this region. Mr. Lindemann was reared in a republican household, cast his first presidential vote for Colonel Roosevelt, and has held quite closely to republican nominees ever since. In Masonry he is a charter member and a past master of Redstone Lodge and is affiliated with the Royal Arch Chapter at Plentywood.

At Powers Lake, North Dakota, May 24, 1913, Mr. Lindemann married Miss Ermie Whitson, who was born at Valley City, North Dakota, January 22, 1893. She attended the high school of her native town and also the Valley City Normal School, and prior to her marriage was one of the popular teachers in the Powers Lake schools. She was the oldest of her parents' children. Her father was an early settler in North Dakota from Illinois, was a tinner by trade and has become extensively known as a contractor in that line of business in North Dakota. Mr. and Mrs. Lindemann have one son, Rex Carl, born March 24, 1914.

Lewis T. Eaton. A man of vigorous mentality and superior executive ability, Lewis T. Eaton, of Billings, has achieved high distinction in the world of letters, while as educational director of the Billings Polytechnic Institute has won an enviable reputation for his systematic and efficient methods of organization, the institution having been made possible through the combined efforts of himself and his brother, Ernest T. Eaton, who attends to its financial affairs. A son of Thomas O. Eaton, he was born March 26, 1869, in Charleston, Maine, of English ancestry. He is a lineal descendant of one John Eaton, who emigrated from England to Haverhill, Massachusetts, in 1638, and whose grandson, Jonathan Eaton, became founder of the Maine branch of the Eaton family.

Thomas O. Eaton was born on a farm in Sebec, Maine, in 1841, and there grew to manhood. In 1861 he enlisted in the First Maine Artillery and with his regiment guarded Washington during the first two years of the Civil war. He was afterward at the front in various engagements, including those at Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor, and the siege of Petersburg, where he was severely wounded. Returning to Maine at the close of the conflict, he remained in or near Charleston for several years, being engaged in agricultural pursuits. Migrating with his family to Iowa in 1886, he was engaged in the live stock business at Earlville, Delaware County, for twelve years. Retiring from active pursuits in 1898, he lived at Manchester, Iowa, until 1904, when he came to Montana, and having invested in real estate at Deer Lodge resided there four years. In 1908 he bought a ranch in Polytechnic, Montana, and has since been a resident of that place. He is a republican in politics, a member of the Congregational Church, and one of its most liberal supporters, and belongs to the Masonic fraternity. He married Delia Bolster, who was born at Foxcroft, Maine, in 1843, and died at Polytechnic, Montana, in October, 1917, after a happy wedded life of fifty-two years. They were the parents of four children, namely: Lewis T., the special subject of this brief sketch; Ernest T., financial director of the Billings Polytechnic Institute, as noted above; Volney, who died in childhood, and Alice, who came to Montana to be associated with her brother Lewis and died in Deer Lodge at the age of twenty-nine.

Gleaning his early knowledge of books in the public schools of his native town, Lewis T. Eaton further advanced his studies at the academy in Foxcroft, Maine. Removing with the family to Delaware County, Iowa, in 1886, he began teaching in 1887, and for two years continued his pedagogical labors. Subsequently entering Highland Park College at Des Moines, Iowa, he completed the scientific course in two years, after which he served as principal of the Earlville, Iowa, High School two years, and later was for four years county superintendent of the Delaware County schools. Mr. Eaton then returned to his alma mater as one of the faculty, being for four years professor of history and psychology at Highland Park College. Accepting then the position of president of the College of Montana at Deer Lodge, he continued in that capacity from 1904 until 1908. In the latter year, with his brother, Ernest T. Eaton, he organized the Billings Polytechnic Institute, of which they are joint directors, one attending to the educational and the other to the financial department.

In the upbuilding of the institution the Messrs. L. T. and E. T. Eaton have made good use of the generous contributions towards its improvement and equipment. In 1909 they built Science Hall and four dormitories, three for boys and one for girls, all at an expense of $100,000 the entire amount having been the gift of the citizens of Billings. In 1910 a check given by James J. Hill was used in buying the Polytechnic farm, which now consists of 175 acres, free from all incumbrances, the check having been for $25,000. In 1912 Kimball Hall, a dormitory for girls, was erected at a cost of $25,000, that sum having been the contribution of 1,200 different people of New England and New York, Mrs. Kimball, of New Hampshire, having been the largest donor. A shop and manual training building was erected in 1914, and in 1916 Prescott Commons was built at a cost of $20,000, and was named in honor of Amos Prescott, of New York City, who made the most generous contribution. In 1917 the construction of the Losekamp Memorial Building was begun, it being a memorial to Mr. John D. Losekamp, a former citizen of Billings and president of the institute's first board of trustees, and who during his lifetime donated $25,000 to it and left one-third of his estate for the erection of this building, which will cost $70,000. A Young Men's Christian Association Building, to cost $30,000, is in process of construction. Funds are also on hand to build another dormitory for girls, Harwood Hall, to be named for William Harwood, of Uplands, California, he being the principal contributor toward the project.

The Billings Polytechnic Institute is designed to give a practical education to any young person, rich or poor, regardless of their previous advantages, no entrance examinations being required, and the course of study being carried up to the standard of the junior year in college, the Eastern colleges accepting it as such. During its existence the school has educated 1,500 students from Montana and Wyoming, and sent to the World war 126 men, eight of whom were killed in battle. It is located three miles northwest of Billings, and its faculty consists of eighteen members, all efficient instructors.

Lewis T. Eaton married, in 1902, at Lucas, Iowa, Mary E. Johnson, a daughter of the late Robert Johnson, a pioneer farmer of Iowa and a veteran of the Civil war. His widow, whose maiden name was Milly Gary, now makes her home at Polytechnic, Montana. Mr. and Mrs. Eaton have one child, Lewis Thomas Eaton, born February 2, 1916. Politically Mr. Eaton is independent, with republican tendencies. He is a member and trustee of the Congregational Church and belongs to the Midland Empire Club, of Billings.

Richard J. Coughlin. While he came to the Scobey locality eight years ago with only a few hundred dollars in capital, Mr. Coughlin's energetic career has been of a kind to achieve and attract capital and has served in a generous measure to promote and develop local business, so that the little City of Scobey owes a great deal to his business influence.

Mr. Coughlin, who is the active business head of the Westland Oil Company of Scobey, was born in Mower County, Minnesota, July 22, 1886. His father, Dennis Coughlin, was born in Ontario, Canada, in 1845, and first came to the United States at the age of seventeen. Later he returned to Ontario to claim his bride, Ellen Leahy, who was of Irish parentage, a daughter of James Leahy. Dennis Coughlin is now a retired farmer living at Long Beach, California. His children are: Richard J.; Agnes, of Long Beach; and May, a student in the University of Montana.

Richard J. Coughlin was a farmer's son and spent his life on a farm until he came to Montana in 1912. He acquired his early education in country schools, graduated from a business college in Austin, Minnesota, in 1908, and followed that with another period of residence on a Minnesota farm. In 1910 he went to Saskatchewan, was employed as clerk for several implement concerns, and on coming south of the international boundary stopped first at Poplar, Montana. He filed on a claim south of the river, but discovering he had made a wrong filing he did not pursue the subject further. He then prospected over the Scobey locality and after getting his bearings used his capital to start an automobile livery business in 1912.

His was the pioneer garage in this section of the state. His first location was at Old Scobey, and when the new townsite was laid out alongside the tracks of the Great Northern Railway he moved his building and business, and soon afterward he erected the "Motor Inn," which is now owned and operated by the Davis & Shook Company. Mr. Coughlin continued in the garage and automobile sales business for three years, handling the Oakland and Reo cars and a general line of accessories. He sold out in 1916, and since then has devoted practically his entire time to the oil business. In the spring of 1915 he bought out the Pure Oil Company, and with headquarters at his office in the Motor Inn handled a complete retail line of lubricating lines, gas and kerosene. Subsequently he moved his plant to its present location at the railroad yards. Until November 1, 1919, the business was known as the Scobey Oil Company and since then as the Westland Oil Company. This is a corporation chartered by Mr. Coughlin and associates, capitalized at $500,000. The company is a member of the American Petroleum League and does a large retail and jobbing business in petroleum products. Besides the headquarters at Scobey branches are maintained at Flaxville, Redstone, Madoc, Whitetail, Plentywood, Raymond, Baineville, Brockton, Oswego, Frazer, Glentana, West Fork, Froid and Coal Creek, fifteen stations in all. The president of the company is Henry Gray of Redstone; Mr. Coughlin is vice president and general manager; and L. C. Lindemann is secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Coughlin has had to do with other developments at Scobey. In 1914 he built the Scobey Electric Light Plant, and operated it until the spring of 1917. His farming enterprise is noteworthy as a feature of community development. He was responsible in some measure for the breaking up of the sod here and the pioneer efforts at grain growing. When the first council of Scobey was organized Mr. Coughlin was a member and helped prepare the first by-laws and ordinances of the new municipality. Politically he has always supported the democratic national ticket. He is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus, is a member of the Elks Lodge at Williston, North Dakota, and he and his wife are identified with the Catholic Church at Scobey. Their home is a modern seven-room residence on Fourth Avenue and Daniels Street.

At Kellogg, Minnesota, in January, 1917, Mr. Coughlin married Miss Gertrude McNallan, who was born at Kellogg in 1889, one of a large family of children of John and Bridget (Costello) McNallan. Mrs. Coughlin is a graduate of Bethlehem Academy at Faribault, Minnesota, finished her education in the University of Minnesota, and was a successful teacher, doing her last work of that nature north of Scobey. Mr. and Mrs. Coughlin have two children, John Dennis and Helen Gertrude.

William B. Davis, who has played a spirited part in the business and other affairs of Scobey since the spring of 1914, is a master of motor mechanics, was in the automobile business before coming to Scobey and is now of the firm of Davis & Shook Company in a general garage business and authorized Ford agents. He was trained with the aviation section of the army during the World war, the period of his enlistment constituting the only important interruption to his business at Scobey in the past six years.

Mr. Davis was born at Willow City, North Dakota, July 2, 1893. His father, John A. Davis, who is also a resident of Scobey, being prominent as a farmer, rancher, grain dealer and elevator man, was born in Pennsylvania, and acquired a limited education. As a youth he went west to Michigan and enlisted from that state in the Union army. He saw two years of active service, and among other engagements was in the Wilderness. He was mustered out at the close of the war without wounds or record of capture. Immediately after the war he went to Minnesota, entered a timber claim and did farming at various points, and by several stages moved on until he reached Bottineau County, North Dakota. He was there several years as a farmer, and was also elected a republican member of the State Legislature and served three terms. From there he went to Willow City, North Dakota, and next made a move to Kalispell, Montana. He owned ranching interests in Sheridan County, and has been a conspicuous factor in the development of farm lands in this locality. He built a system of elevators along the Great Northern from Plentywood to Scobey, but has sold all of them except the one at Scobey. During his residence in Valley County he was elected a member of the lower branch of the Montana Assembly. His one term showed him a progressive in matters of legislation protecting the independent business man from discrimination by the big corporations or trusts, and his name is identified with the preparation and passage of a bill designed to effect that object. He also made an effort to secure the passage of the herd law but the influence of big stockmen stood in the way.

John A. Davis has been a recognized Grand Army man since the war, and it has afforded him great consolation and entertainment to meet his old comrades periodically to talk over the days of the struggle between the sections. He has been a Master Mason for many years and is identified with the Methodist Church. In Minnesota he married Miss Jennie Bardsley, who was born in Chester, England, and came to the United States with her parents at the age of thirteen. Their family consists of the following children: John, a rancher near Medicine Lake, Montana; Anna, who died in 1907, the wife of Jack Bennett; George, on the old Davis ranch near Outlook, Montana; and William B.

William B. Davis was an infant when his parents moved to Montana and he grew up and received his primary education at Kalispell. After three years in high school he took a year of preparatory work in the North Dakota Agricultural College at Fargo and spent two years in mechanical engineering in the same school. Thus he had more of the technical training than the ordinary automobile mechanic, and when he left school he served as a chauffeur for different parties and was doing that kind of work when he came to Scobey in the spring of 1914. The first year he ran his own car for hire, and that was the basis of his livery business. With Harry Shook he secured the Ford agency, and they established their first office and garage in the small building just behind the First National Bank. At first they had no shop, and their chief sales besides cars were tires and accessories. Their combined capital was chiefly self-confidence, as it is expressed. The sale of Fords brought the firm its quickest profits, and with a growing business they bought in the spring of 1916 the "Motor Inn" property built by R. J. Coughlin, and by subsequent additions this provides them a space of 150 by 50 feet. They also have a shop ample for their needs, with a full complement of modern machinery, and they carry a complete accessory stock of Ford supplies and repairs. The Davis livery business merged into the general business of the firm and was continued until the locality became well supplied with cars. The Davis & Shook Company, which is incorporated, has distributed and sold from this agency about 500 Ford cars.

For about eighteen months Mr. Davis was away from business and sold out his interests in the firm, resuming his place after his discharge. He enlisted at Omaha in September, 1917, was given his primary ground training at the University of California at Berkeley, and twelve weeks later was sent to the flying field at San Diego, where he remained three months. He was then commissioned second lieutenant, Royal Mail Aviation, and his last duties were in the primary instruction at Mather Field, California. He received his discharge there January 3, 1919.

At Glasgow, Montana, July 6, 1914, Mr. Davis married Miss Estella M. Stockman, who was born at Austin, Minnesota, the younger of two daughters, her sister being Mrs. George Alsop of Glasgow. Mrs. Davis accompanied her husband when he went into the army, and spent most of her time at San Francisco. Mr. Davis is affiliated with Scobey Lodge of Masons, and has taken the work of the Consistory at Sacramento, California. He cast his first presidential vote in 1916 for Hughes, and regards his affiliation with the republican party as permanent.

Paul Crum has been one of the busy lawyers of Northeastern Montana for seven years, and has handled a large share of the law business originating in and around the Town of Scobey, where he located in 1913.

Mr. Crum, who before becoming a lawyer achieved an interesting military record, was born at Andover, New York, August 6, 1880. His father, Taylor Crum, represented an old New York State family, was reared and educated there, attended a normal school and also studied law. Moving to Dakota Territory, he first settled at Buffalo, later was a teacher and principal of the Fargo schools, and after admission to the bar became a pioneer lawyer of Fargo and has had an active career in that city for forty years. In early life he was a democrat, an ardent supporter of Bryan, but in later years has become converted to republican policies. Taylor Crum married Helen Bixby, who was born in New York State, a daughter of Simon and Phila (Lake) Bixby. She died at Santa Cruz, California, in 1884, when Paul was only four years of age. Her three sons are: Dr. Colon Crum of Fargo; Paul; and Leon of Zion City, Illinois.

Paul Crum from the age of four years lived in Santa Cruz, California, in the home of his maternal grandparents. He was there three years, later rejoining his father in North Dakota, and finished his education in the Fargo High School.

He was not eighteen years of age when the Spanish-American war broke out in 1898. He endeavored to enlist but was rejected on account of his youth. He was not to be denied the privilege of serving as a soldier, and he beat his way to San Francisco, shipped as a sailor on the bark Andrew Welch, left the ship at Honolulu, where he was taken in by the Provisional Company C of the First Nebraska Infantry recruits, and was carried as a stowaway with them to Manila on the transport Hancock. At the outbreak of the Filipino insurrection February 4, 1899, he was permitted by Captain E. C. Geary to serve as a private in Company B, First North Dakota Volunteer Infantry. He left that company March 28th and was permitted by Lieutenant Sherman A. White to serve as a private with Company E, First Nebraska United States Volunteers, on the north line. He returned with that company to San Francisco August 1, 1899. Mr. Crum was a participant in the engagements from Manila to Marilao, thence to Santa Tomas May 4, 1899, and was on the firing line eight times with the First Nebraska and three times with the North Dakota troops. He went through the campaign without wounds.

In consideration of his voluntary service an act of congress was passed and approved May 22, 1902, found in the records as Private Bill No. 700 entitled: "An Act to Place the Name of Paul Crum on the Muster Rolls of Company B, First Regiment, North Dakota Volunteer Infantry," under the terms of which act he is given credit for service as a private with said North Dakota Company from February 3, 1899, to March 28, 1899, as though he had been regularly enlisted and discharged. This official recognition by the Government places him among the veterans of the Filipino insurrection and entitles him to all the privileges and immunities of veterans or soldiers regularly enlisted in that war. As a result of that service he has been honored with the office of Commander of Selmer Oie Post No. 173, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States.

On coming to Montana Mr. Crum performed his first legal services for the firm of Daniels & Timmons, at the old Town of Scobey. He opened his law office in the new Town of Scobey in 1913 and has handled a growing general practice and collection work. He took advantage of the opportunity presented for acquiring free homes, entering a claim a few miles west of Scobey. He began with the usual frame shanty, and has kept up his work there until the land is substantially improved. He occupied it for his home for a year after acquiring title. In other ways he has been identified with the movements which have had the good of Scobey in view. He served as secretary and director of the farmers' elevator since 1914, and is chairman of the Board of Trustees of School District No. 1. He cast his first presidential vote for Mr. Bryan, but in 1916 supported Mr. Hughes and has since acted with the republican party. In 1908 he was made a Mason at Minnewaukon, North Dakota, and is a member of the lodge.

December 5, 1908, at Tacoma, Washington, Mr. Crum married Miss Ingrid Kirkeberg. Her parents were Gunder and Gunhild (Wold) Kirkeberg, the former of Norwegian parentage and the latter a native of Norway and now living at Eugene, Oregon. Her father was a merchant at Cummings, North Dakota. Mrs. Crum, who is the second in a family of six children, attended the Fargo High School, the Mayville Normal School in North Dakota, and was successfully identified with teaching in North Dakota and Tacoma and Olympia, Washington, until her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Crum have four children: Stephen, Irma, Helen and Taylor, Jr.

Justice Lincoln Wilson. The lives of those about us prove the truth of the old assertion that "the race is not always to the swift," and that there is really no honorable "short cuts" to fortune. The wealthy ranchmen of Montana know this to be true, and many of them who several decades ago were only cowboys at $40 a month have, through the hardest labor and the exercise of sound common sense, acquired their present possessions. One of them, Justice Lincoln Wilson, proprietor of the "W Bar" ranch in Powder River County, five miles up the river from Broadus, the county seat of the newly created county, now owns the lands once the property of a cattle company for which he punched cattle in the pioneer days, and he is probably the last man they would have picked from their employes to achieve the success which has come to him. He has not leaped into prominence, but worked hard for all he possesses, and knows how to increase his production and to turn his attention to the lines for which his ranch and locality are best suited.

Justice Lincoln Wilson was born at Fort Wayne, Indiana, November 22, 1860, a son of John Tolburt and Hannah D. (Jones) Wilson, natives of Indiana, the former coming of Welsh stock and the latter of English. In 1863 the family migrated to Marshall County, Iowa, and became farmers and sheep growers. The father died and is buried at Le Grande, Iowa. The widowed mother took her children to Nebraska in the early '70s, and there they became cattle raisers and farmers. While John T. Wilson was not himself in the service of his country during the war between sections, he had three sons who wore the "blue," and all of them lived to return home, marry and rear families. His children were as follows: Lydia, who married John Yarger, died on Powder River; Charles G., who died at Grand Island, Nebraska; John, who died at Elk City, Oklahoma; Jacob C., who lives in Alberta, Colorado; William, who is a ranchman on Powder River; Harlow, who lives at Hastings, Iowa; Edmund, who died at Hastings, Nebraska; Harriet, who lives at Alberta, Colorado, is the wife of Washington McDonald; Justice Lincoln, whose name heads this review; and Nellie, who married James Duncan, of Thorpe, Washington.

Justice Lincoln Wilson when he reached his majority found himself possessed of but a very limited education, "hard knocks" having been his chief school of experience, but he is one of those men who possessess native ability and is a good judge of men, so that this lack has not bothered him to any great extent. When he was married he had practically nothing, and he reached Montana the owner of a mule team and a span of colts. He and his wife drove through the Black Hills country, and on July 16, 1882, crossed Powder River. They were accompanied by the old buffalo hunter Bill Knowles, who subsequently became the proprietor of the Chico Hot Springs, and this crossing of the river was made at what later became the site of the Knowles cabin.

After a few days of rest, for the trip had been a long and tiresome one from Hastings, Nebraska to Montana, Mr. Wilson went to work for Frewin Brothers, who were establishing a ranch at the mouth of Bitter Creek on Powder River and opening up in the horse and mule business. This whole region up and down the river was as wild as nature could make it. Buffalo and other big wild game were plentiful, and for some time after the arrival of the Wilsons these animals roamed at will over the prairies and grazed on the hills and in the valleys. In the fall of 1882 Mr. Wilson moved to Miles City for the winter, and assisted in the construction work on the courthouse and poorhouse, hauling with his own team. The following summer he returned to Powder River, and went to work for "Zeke" Newman, owner of the "N Bar" ranch. He took a hay contract on both Powder River and Mizpah Creek, cutting and putting up hay, following this work by employment by the month. That same fall he invested his savings in a few head of cattle, for which he paid less than $20 each.

After another year with the "N Bar" ranch he took his stock to the big spring at the head of the Big Pumpkin Creek, and after squatting there for about twelve years, after the Government survey was made, he found that this was a pre-emption claim. He entered it, proved it up and patented it, and lived upon it until 1893, when he entered his homestead on Powder River and moved to his present ranch. His pioneer Montana home was at the Big Spring, the old home of C. O. Mason, who had come into Montana with him. This was a three-room log house and is still standing. When removal was made to the new home, a one-room cottonwood log cabin was erected, and it has been incorporated in the present commodious ranch house, built later on.

In 1893 Mr. Wilson changed from cattle to sheep, but has of recent years resumed his connection with the cattle industry, and now practically confines himself to the latter. Owing to the closing of the open range and the introduction of barbed wire it was not possible to handle sheep as he had done. During 1882 and 1883 the "N Bar" Company stocked its ranch with some of the best blooded range cattle ever brought to the state, driven in here from Oregon and Washington. This company lost considerably during the severe winter of 1886, and their ranch and all the land to which they held title subsequently fell into the hands of "Link" Wilson. Mr. Wilson began "scripping" land soon after 1900, and has acquired other possessions from time to time until his is one of the large stock concerns along Powder River, and he owns other ranch properties in Powder River County. The "W Bar" brand is his chief one and the one which is peculiarly his. He began shipping to Omaha and Chicago markets at an early day, and the Burlington, Northern Pacific and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul roads know him well as one of the heavy stock shippers. His ranch is about ninety miles from any of these roads.

The stock business, however, has not always shown Mr. Wilson its velvet side, for in the fall of 1886, owing to the long protracted drought, he had to move his cattle to Sheridan, Wyoming, in order to save them from perishing and to pass them through the uncertain weather of the coming winter. Feed was plentiful in that part of Wyoming, while in the Powder River country everything was parched and dried. Although he lost heavily, he saved much by that move. The pioneer cattle man had to contend with the extremely low prices which proved a veritable scourge, he in 1893 selling his entire bunch for $16.50 a head. In 1918 he received 16¼ cents a pound for his cattle. The lowest price he received for his wool was 6½ cents per pound, and his highest price for the clip was received in 1917, it then being 54 cents per pound. His ranch is now running more cattle than ever before.

Coming to Montana when it was full of game, Mr. Wilson is proud of the fact that he was never guilty of slaughtering the wild animals for the sport of it. He used to protest to the game warden against the practice of hunters from distant cities coming into the region and killing off the game, but did not appear to be able to stop the practice. As a result of this wholesale killing practically all of the animals are now extinct in Montana, although a very few deer and antelope remain. Until April, 1919, Mr. Wilson's interests were centered in Custer County, but with the setting aside of a portion of that region for the formation of a new county his ranch comes into the new one, and he is now a resident of Powder River County.

On January 28, 1882, Justice Lincoln Wilson was united in marriage near Hastings, Nebraska, to Margaret Duncan, a daughter of Patrick Duncan. Born in Ireland of Scotch parents, Patrick Duncan came to the United States and lived in Illinois at the time of his marriage, and spent some time near Carroll and at Chicago, that state. In the early '70s he migrated to Nebraska, and was one of the first settlers of Adams County, Nebraska, where he died when about ninety years old. His children were as follows: John, who lives at Roseland, Nebraska; Julia, who married John Woods and died on Powder River; William, who lives at Roseland, Nebraska; Mary, who never married, and died at Roseland, Nebraska; Catherine, who married Edward Wilson, a brother of Justice Lincoln Wilson; Ellen, who married James Bovard, and lives at Ayr, Nebraska; Mrs. Wilson, who was born October 26, 1863; Anna, who married Lee Arnold of Roseland, Nebraska; and Eugene, who died at Roseland, Nebraska.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson became the parents of the following children: Ernest Lee, who was the first white child to be born in this region, is interested with his father in business; Ray, who is also engaged in ranching, married Bernice Ludolph, a daughter of George Ludolph, and has a son, Philip Raymond; Alta, who was married to Herman McCutchen, of Greeley, Colorado, has two daughters, Margaret and Louise; and Helen, who married Melville McCutchen, a soldier of the National Army during the great war. It is interesting to note that Mrs. Wilson was for some time the only white woman in the Powder River country, and her experiences during those early days were varied. It took a woman of unusual character and patience to brave the hardships and discomforts of pioneer life, but she feels repaid for all she underwent when she realizes the success which has come to them and the future this great state provides for her children. Mr. Wilson has been so occupied with his private affairs that he has taken but little part in politics, although always a republican, but his interest has been so aroused by the importance of recent measures and the trend of events that he will enter more actively into public affairs, and probably will develop into as potent a factor in them as he has become in the stock business of this part of the state.

John C. Anderson, a ranchman on Otter Creek in the Ashland community, has been identified with the locality for a quarter of a century, but knew Montana many years before by association with it from an adjoining state. He came into the West in 1881 as a youth of sixteen years and began his connection with the cattle business on "the Loup" in Nebraska, where he spent two years with Harris Brothers, well known to that region as ranchmen, his duties including round-up work and riding the range. When he left that locality Mr. Anderson removed to Cheyenne, Wyoming, by train and hired out to the Tillotsons of the "Fiddle Back" outfit on the Cheyenne River. This was sixty miles north of Fort Fetterman, the postoffice of the ranch and Mr. Anderson here did the same work that had engaged his activities therefore and continued to be so employed until 1892.

In 1892 Mr. Anderson came into Montana and went to work for W. W. Terrett on Beaver Creek, Custer County, spending a year with that old-time ranchman. He then went into the service of Captain Howes on the "Circle Bar" ranch on Otter Creek, and was a hand about the place for two summers, spending his winters doing the initial work of proving up his own homestead. His wife began working with him as a housekeeper on the Terrett ranch, and occupied the same position with Captain Howes during the time her husband was working there. For several years after he entered his land Mr. Anderson continued range work for others while his wife took charge of their own new home and looked after their little bunch of cattle. "Kid" Anderson contributed toward the social side of life in the early years along Otter Creek. He handled a banjo well and played "second" to Charley Thex, the violinist, at dances for thirty miles around his home, and the money this little orchestra thus earned added much to the comforts of two Otter Creek ranchmen who have since achieved financial independence.

Mr. Anderson entered a quarter section of land on Otter Creek, and the first home erected for his reception was built on the banks of the creek. It comprised two rooms, now a part of the family residence, and his children were all born under that roof. Mr. Anderson began his career as a stock grower and breeder as a Hereford man, and has been breeding them for twenty-five years. While he has handled this brand for so many years, it has been but recently that he has brought in the first Polled male Hereford with the intention of breeding the Polled Hereford stock. His experience leads him to the conviction that this breed of cattle is better for range purposes than any other with which he has had an experience, and he feels that they develop with less trouble and on less feed than the Durham especially, which is a popular beef animal in the West. His recorded brand is the "Diamond Bar" on the left hip.

Mr. Anderson has been an active factor on the ranch here since he entered his claim except for six years when he was inspector for the Montana Stock Growers' Association. He did inspection work for five years at Sioux City, Iowa, and one season at the Chicago Union Stock Yards and spent a year also on the range as an inspector for the Custer County Protective Association. While he was absent from his ranch Mrs. Anderson took charge of its affairs and looked after all the details as successfully as he would have done himself. From his homestead Mr. Anderson has developed a ranch of 1,320 acres, little of which is farmed save for the purpose of hay and feed. As a county man in old Custer County he was deputy sheriff two terms under Sheriff Le Valley. He is a republican in politics and his first presidential vote was cast in Montana following the admission of the state to the Union.

John C. Anderson is a native of Washington County, Kentucky, born near Springfield, June 2, 1865, and his boyhood environment was the farm. His school days were short and his education came as a result of his experience on the Wyoming range. He studied during the winters while with the "Fiddle Back" outfit, and made up somewhat for the educational loss he had sustained as a boy. He left home as a child, being only fourteen years of age when he went to St. Louis, and became a bootblack on the streets. When he left that he went to Macon County, Illinois, and spent two seasons as a farm hand. While there he decided to come into the West, and enroute he met one of the Harris brothers, before mentioned, and hired to him, thus beginning his western career.

Mr. Anderson's father was Thaddeus Anderson, a native of Washington County, Kentucky, who was a distiller in early life and a farmer later, and a man who lived a private life. He died at about fifty years of age and left a widow, formerly Miss Lucy Badgett, who still survives at Springfield, Kentucky. There were three children in the family: Hardin, who died at Louisville, Kentucky; John C., who because of his stature and youth became known as "Kid;" and Logan, of Springfield, Kentucky.

John C. Anderson was married in Vigo County, Indiana, February 22, 1889, to Miss Martha E. Rice. Mrs. Anderson was born in Washington County, Kentucky, in September, 1872, a daughter of Luther and Martha (Brady) Rice. The Rice's moved into Macon County, Illinois, in the early '70s, and Mrs. Anderson grew up near Decatur, that state, where she secured a liberal education and spent her girlhood largely on the farm. She and Mr. Anderson had the following issue: Claude, who is ranching near his father, spent a year with the colors in France as a member of the Seventy-first Coast Artillery, took part in the Argonne Forest campaign and was honorably discharged from the service in March, 1919; Estella, the wife of Loren Daily, a farmer on the east fork of Otter Creek; Jesse, who is a factor on the ranch of his father; and Lucy, the youngest child, who is still attending school.

Charles Houston Thex, a well known and prosperous ranchman on Upper Otter Creek, has been a resident of this state since 1888. Prior to this, however, he had visited Montana, as in 1877 he had come to the then territory as a cowboy with a herd of cattle from Parker County, Texas, with Rapid City, South Dakota, as his destination, and when his work in this connection was ended he prospected Montana along the Little Missouri and the Little Powder rivers almost to the Big Powder for a location. He had been many years on the Texas range and was seeking range work in this northern region, but was too early for the cattle business here. The country was full of game and hunting was good, but he was not looking for that kind of sport, and, seeing the situation, returned to Texas as he had come up, on horseback, finding employment for a few years with the Matador Land and Cattle Company and then going to the Indian Territory looking for like work. He found it with Drum & Snyder on the Cimarron and the Medicine rivers, but in 1888 decided to return to Montana to settle and took the train instead of a broncho, coming from Kiowa, Kansas, to Miles City and arriving in May of the year noted.

Mr. Thex was still seeking ranch work and became employed by a Mr. Wallop on a horse ranch on the head of Otter Creek. The next year he changed to the "Circle Bar," also on Otter Creek, and spent seven summers with this outfit, gathering up a bunch of cattle for himself during this time. When he started his own ranch on Otter Creek he took his homestead here, a quarter section of land where his improvements are located, and later desert land was taken, which increased his holdings to 540 acres. For his improvements Mr. Thex started his own home in his three-room frame house, one of the very few of this character of homes in this country, and this has been added to and developed into his present seven-room home. He was then a married man and his wife has been as important a factor in the development of the Thex ranch as has her husband.

Mr. Thex started in with a bunch of maverick cattle, thirty in number, which Levi and Gus Howe sold him at $11 a head. Such cattle now, in 1919, bring a price of $55 a head. His brand is "ThEX" and he is handling beef cattle and marketing them as a shipper to Omaha. Mr. Thex came into this region and found it without schools. He furnished the money which built the first schoolhouse in District No. 32 and has been one of its trustees. He has never "fooled with politics a little bit," but votes when elections are held and has served on the election board, and when national issues are at stake votes the republican ticket.

Charles Houston Thex was born near Jefferson in Marion County, Texas, September 30, 1860. He grew up there until fourteen years of age, and got his "seven days" school there under the instruction of a one-armed ex-Confederate soldier who was more cruel than considerate with the boys under his charge. Mr. Thex had been fighting on the wharf with other boys as a pastime before entering school, and belonged to the Kelleyite faction in opposition to the "Wharf Rats," and a kid war was carried on between the two factions. When in school and dangling his bare feet with a boy companion from one of the old-fashioned benches the boys were suddenly surprised by the whack of the teacher's hickory across their bare legs. Young Thex immediately bolted and the teacher after him, but he was never overtaken and this incident graduated him from that school. Subsequently, and while a cowboy in the Panhandle region of Texas, he bought books and studied during the winters for several years and acquired thus a good common school education.

Mr. Thex's father was Frank Thex, who went into Texas with his father, Sampson Thex, and settled just north of Jefferson, where they were farmers and stockmen. Sampson Thex lived to be 117 years old and died at Linville in the Lone Star State. He was a soldier of the War of 1812 and in the Mexican war, and also fought against the Seminole Indians. He married a Miss Cutbirth, and their two children were William and Frank. Frank Thex was born in either Kentucky or Tennessee and married Mary Cutbirth, a daughter of Daniel Cutbirth, who married a sister of Daniel Boone. Mr. Thex spent his life in Texas after having settled there, sided with the Union during the Civil war, and refugeed up the Mississippi River, entering the Northern army. When the war ended he returned to his home and died west of Jefferson at the age of seventy-three years, his wife having passed away one year before. Their children were: Martha, who married William Smith and resides in Parker County, Texas; Lizzie, who married Hez Allen and resides near Fort Sill, Oklahoma; Missouri A., who married John Hale and died in Parker County, Texas; Jefferson, residing near Elm Springs, Oklahoma; Charles Houston, of this review; and Mary, who married John Caldwell, of Weston, Texas.

Charles H. Thex was married in old Custer County, Montana, February 15, 1897, to Bertha Hagen, a daughter of Guy Hagen, who resides in Glendale, Norway, a home visited by Mr. and Mrs. Thex in 1906. Mrs. Thex came away from Norway to seek better opportunities for labor and met Mr. Thex while she was employed as a housekeeper for the "OU" Ranch on Otter Creek. Their children are: Guy; Franklin, who died recently; Mary; Calvin; Boone; Annie; Sarah; Francis; and Clifford.

Joseph P. Donnelly was a successful lawyer of San Francisco up to the time of the fire and earthquake in 1906. That disaster brought a crisis in his own affairs, and he started his professional and business career over again in Montana. Mr. Donnelly, whose home is now at Havre, has gained a reputation as one of the ablest criminal lawyers in the state.

He was born on his father's farm in Delaware County, Iowa, January 12, 1874. His father was the late Patrick Donnelly, widely known and esteemed in Delaware County, Iowa, where he died October 1, 1912. He has been a resident of Adams Township in that county nearly half a century. Patrick Donnelly was born in Ireland, County Meath, December 15, 1832, and in early manhood came to America. For several years he resided in New York and Illinois, and was a pioneer farmer in Kane County of the latter state. Later he moved to Delaware County, Iowa, and acquired a tract of Government land at $1.25 an acre. He made good use of this land, and was a pioneer who lived up to his opportunities. At the time of his death his estate comprised upwards of 2,000 acres of rich farm lands both in Iowa and Minnesota. A Delaware county paper spoke of him at the time of his death in the following words: "During the half century and more that he lived in Adams Township he served many terms in its public offices. He was one of the first justices of the peace in the county, some of the famous cases of pioneer days having been tried in a makeshift courtroom beneath the roof of his home. The fairness and justice he displayed in deciding points in the disputes of early days won him the confidence of the rough frontier community, the business and social affairs of the countryside always being submitted to his judgment as well as its legal controversies. He was of the best type of the pioneer, courageous, of a rugged honesty which made him square in all his dealings."

On June 29, 1855, he married Julia Smith, who preceded her husband in death about four years. They were the parents of twelve children, Joseph P. being next to the youngest. Eight of the children are still living.

Joseph P. Donnelly grew up on the home farm and had a share in its work and responsibilities. He attended school in winter time and at the age of sixteen he was entered as a pupil in St. Joseph College at Dubuque, later attending St. Mary's College at St. Mary's Kansas, and in 1897 graduated A. B. from Creighton University at Omaha. He took his law course in Georgetown University in the District of Columbia, where he received his Master of Arts degree in 1898 and graduated from the law course in 1899.

Mr. Donnelly has a very interesting distinction in the fact he was the first American lawyer to open a law office in the Philippine Islands. He went to the Islands in 1899, soon after the American military occupation, and for about 1½ years he served as interpreter and translator in the executive department under William H. Taft, then governor-general of the Philippines. Mr. Donnelly returned from the Far East in 1904 and located at San Francisco, where he quickly established himself in favor and business as a lawyer. The fire and earthquake occurred in the spring of 1906, and having lost all his property by that calamity he located at Butte, Montana. For about nine months he was connected with the Hennessy Mercantile Company, then became cashier and credit man for the A. C. M. Hardware Company, serving that corporation for three years, and was then made state manager for the National Surety Company of New York. He occupied that post of duty at Helena about three years. For four years he served as chief deputy county attorney for Lewis and Clark County, and on April 9, 1917, removed to Havre, Montana, where he has acquired a large general practice. Mr. Donnelly is affiliated with Helena Lodge No. 193 of the Elks. Politically he is a democrat.

July 7, 1904, he married Miss Mary G. Donovan, a native of St. Louis, Missouri. They have four children: Marian J., Charles C., Joseph P., Jr., and Catherine L.

Lon Creighton Stevenson as president of the Auto Warehouse and Service Company of Helena is directing the sale and distribution of the Studebaker cars and parts through the Central Northwest, and is also identified with two other motor concerns in the same territory. He is one of the big men in the automobile business in Montana.

Mr. Stevenson is a seasoned and well rounded business man and has had a most unusual business experience. He was born at Walnut Hill, near Atlanta, Georgia, December 15, 1885. The Stevensons are of Scotch English descent and three brothers of the name came to this country in colonial times, first locating in Pennsylvania, whence one branch removed to Georgia. Through his mother Mr. Stevenson is of Irish ancestry. A. D. Stevenson, his father, was born near Atlanta in 1861, was reared and educated and married there, and was actively engaged in farming until 1898. He is an electrical engineer by profession and for the past twenty-two years has followed that line of work. His present duties require his residence in the Panama Canal Zone. He is a republican in politics and though of the minority party in the South held several local offices in Franklin County, Georgia, including county commissioner. He is a member of the Protestant Union Church. A. D. Stevenson married Frances C. McConnell, who was born in Georgia in 1865 and died in that state in 1911.

Lon Creighton Stevenson spent his early life on a farm in Franklin County, Georgia, attended rural schools and eventually secured the equivalent of a high school education. His first important business experience was one year as stenographer with the Southern Cotton Oil Company at Atlanta. For 2½ years he was secretary to L. F. Green, general freight agent of the Southern Railway Company. Mr. Stevenson accepted the opportunity to go to Panama as an attache of the staff of John F. Stevens, who served as chief engineer of the Panama Canal from 1905 until 1907. Mr. Stevenson remained in the Canal Zone about two years and has an intimate and technical knowledge of many phases of the construction of that great waterway. After returning to Atlanta, Georgia, he removed to Chicago in 1907, and was secretary to L. W. Fargo, vice president of the American Express Company, until the winter of 1908. The following year he spent as city salesman for the Underwood Typewriter Company of New York City, and another year was a stock and life insurance salesman in the East. Mr. Stevenson has great gifts and versatile abilities as a salesman. For 1½ years he was eastern representative for Stark Brothers Orchards of Louisiana, Missouri.

He has been identified with the sales and other departments of the Studebaker Corporation since 1912, when he became secretary to the vice president. He was in that position one year, and for two years was manager of the department of promotion and contracts. In 1915 he was sent to Minneapolis as assistant manager of the Northwest branch. In June, 1916, he bought a half interest in the Auto Warehouse and Service Company, a business organized at Billings, Montana, by James A. Shoemaker. At that time he became manager at Billings, and in October, 1917, bought out Mr. Shoemaker's interests, and in January, 1918, removed to Helena and is now president of the Auto Warehouse and Service Company. The offices and plant are in the Studebaker Building on Fuller Avenue. This is the sole factory distributing representative of the Studebaker corporation for the Central Northwest district, comprising Montana, Northern Wyoming and Western North Dakota. It is a big business in itself, requiring two ground floors, 30,000 square feet of floor space, entirely devoted to the Studebaker automobiles and the Studebaker automobile parts.

Mr. Stevenson is also principal owner of the Cole Motor Company of Montana, handling the factory distribution of the Cole-Aero-Eight motor cars for the same district. He is also principal owner and director of the Northwest Day-Elder Motors Corporation, handling the factory distribution in this territory of the Day-Elder motor trucks.

Mr. Stevenson is an independent in politics, a member of Helena Lodge No. 193, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and belongs to the Montana Club and Country Club of Helena. November 22, 1919, at Butte, he married Miss Claire S. Graven, a native of Minneapolis.

Samuel A. Houghlan, one of the highly successful ranchmen on the main Pumpkin Creek, has been identified with this locality since 1909, having come here as a homesteader and entered the tract upon which his improvements and ranch headquarters are standing. He was born in Harrison County, Indiana, August 5, 1880, a son of Frank and Loretta (Sharp) Houghlan. Earlier in life Frank Houghlan was connected with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, but three years ago came to Montana, and his ranch is located near that of his son. He and his wife became the parents of the following children: Samuel A., who is the eldest; Corda, who is a trainman in the Northwest; and Myrtle, who is the wife of Robert Chapman, of Litchfield, Nebraska.

When he was still a child Samuel A. Houghlan was taken by his parents to Litchfield, Nebraska, and there he attended school. In 1902 Mr. Houghlan came to Montana and engaged with the Hash Knife Ranch on the line between this state and South Dakota, and was employed for a few years working in and out of Montana and Nebraska. Then he came to Miles City and entered the employ of Kenneth McLean, with whom he remained for five years, when he left him, being in charge of the McLean ranch at Miles City lying along the Yellowstone River.

When he came to Montana Mr. Houghlan's capital was his willingness and ability to work, and he sold his services in the best market he was able to find and not until he realized upon them was he able to go into business for himself. When he left Mr. McLean he entered a claim and began running cattle on the open range and also handled sheep on shares. He adopted the brand "RH" on the right shoulder, but the "7-T" is his main brand. Experiment has convinced Mr. Houghlan that the range cattle of the White Face strain are the best for beef, and he is increasing the number of cattle and horses each year. He began shipping soon after he came to Pumpkin Creek and annually ships many carloads to eastern markets through St. Louis, Missouri. At present Mr. Houghlan controls six sections of land, all of which he owns, and three sections are fenced, and this improvement, as well as others of a substantial nature, have all been made by him. When he located on this land he erected a one-room shack, now doing duty as a bunkhouse, but he later erected a four-room frame cottage. His barn, with sheds, is 50 by 42 feet, with mow room for horse hay.

On September 28, 1903, Mr. Houghlan was married to Miss Maude Ingraham, a daughter of Crawford and Mary Ingraham, at Alliance, Nebraska. The Ingraham family migrated to Fairbury, Nebraska, from New Brunswick, Canada, and there Mr. Ingraham engaged in a jewelry business and became a heavy investor in real estate, and there he died. Mrs. Ingraham died at Lincoln, Nebraska. The Ingraham children were as follows: Clyde, who lives in Nebraska; Mrs. Houghlan, who is second in order of birth; May, who lives at Lincoln, Nebraska; Crawford, who is deceased; and Daniel, who lives at Scottsbluff, Nebraska. Mr. and Mrs. Houghlan have no children.

When national issues are at stake Mr. Houghlan votes the republican ticket, but in local matters prefers to act independently. His business affairs have so claimed his attention that he has never connected himself with any fraternities or social organizations, and he is not a church member. Thoroughly experienced in ranch life, he has been able to bring to bear a wide and varied knowledge to his work and has avoided some of the mistakes oftentimes made by those who seek to operate large properties for themselves. His product is recognized as excellent, and he commands good prices in any market. Having concentrated on developing his property he is naturally interested in his neighborhood and can be depended upon to give it hearty support whenever its well being comes before the public.

Oscar Broaddus. The Broaddus family is one of the oldest in the Powder River locality, and no member of it is held in higher esteem than Oscar Broaddus, whose settlement dates back to November 1, 1885, when he came here from old Mexico, where for three years he had been a cowboy. He made the trip to Miles City by rail from El Paso, Texas, and he came here without any previous acquaintance with the locality or settlers. He first found employment with the Newman Cattle Company, which concern had employed him in Mexico, where it operated on the "N-Bar" ranch, and he was a range rider and hand for twenty years. On leaving this company he engaged in ranching for himself in the same neighborhood, establishing himself on the present site of the new county seat of Powder River County, squatting upon unsurveyed land. Later he disposed of this location to Mr. Troutman, after occupying it for several years, and moved to his present ranch fifteen miles above Broadus and entered his homestead on the south side of Powder River, since which time he has been identified with this neighborhood and its interests. As a shelter for his family Mr. Broaddus erected a log shack of two rooms, which is still utilized as the family residence, although additions have been made to it. He originally had only a few head of cattle, which he ran under the brand "RB," and he still uses it, although his herd is now a large one. To his original entry he has added until he now has a good-sized ranch, 125 acres of which are under cultivation, but as a farmer his experience has been much that of his neighbors, all of whom are glad to gather a good crop now and then. In addition to his house Mr. Broaddus' improvements consist of fencing, a flowing artesian well, sheds and granaries.

Oscar Broaddus was born in Howard County, Missouri, November 4, 1862, a son of John and Bettie (Haston) Broaddus. John Broaddus moved from Louisville, Kentucky, to Howard County, Missouri, where he rounded out his quiet, useful life, dying in 1905, at the age of sixty-six years. His widow, who was the daughter of Jesse Haston, survives him and now at the age of seventy-eight years makes her home with her sons in Montana. John Broaddus was a consistent member of the Christian Church. He and his wife had the following children born to them: Oscar, who is the eldest; Horace, who lives at El Paso, Texas; John, who is a ranchman of the Powder River locality; Julia, who is the wife of James R. Allen, of Howard County, Missouri; Mallie, who is the widow of John Daly, of Powder River County; William, who is also a ranchman along Powder River; and Kate, who married Henry C. Daly, of Powder River County. Oscar Broaddus was reared in his native county and after completing the courses in its rural schools became a student of the Glasgow High School.

He has been twice married, first at Miles City in April, 1892, when he was united with Miss Rhoda Moorehead, a daughter of W. W. Moorehead, who came to Montana from Iowa in the '90s and engaged in ranching along the Powder River. He is now a resident of Arvada, Wyoming. The maiden name of his wife was Annie Stout, and she bore him five children. Mrs. Broaddus at her death left three children, namely: Oscar, Jr., who served during the great war; Ernest C., who was trained for service during the great war at Camp Cody, Deming, New Mexico, is now a ranchman, and married to Georgie O'Connell; and Esther, who is married. Mr. Broaddus was married to Mrs. Laura Bidwell in Powder River County in 1903. She came to Montana from Tennessee and was a widow with four children: Mrs. George Linville, Mrs. Esther Tonnis, George Bidwell, a ranchman on Powder River, and Luther Bidwell, of Arvado, Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Broaddus have the following children: Elizabeth, Horace, Helen and Ray.

Mr. Broaddus always votes the democratic ticket in national matters, although in local affairs he is liable to support the candidate he deems will best fill the office in question. He was instrumental in having the Broadus postoffice established on his farm at the mouth of Baking Powder Creek. He has frequently aided in developing the educational facilities of the county and contributed to the erection of several schoolhouses, and for some years has been a trustee of district No. 81, in which four of his children have been educated.

In reviewing the life of Mr. Broaddus the biographer is impressed by the spirit of determination he has always displayed to attain his ends. Leaving Missouri in 1883 because he could not make what he deemed was a sufficient income, he went to old Mexico, acting upon information that there he would find congenial surroundings and excellent wages. After he reached his destination he discovered that while he could make money the people were not ones with whom he could fraternize, and after three years left Mexico with the firm impression that there is nothing in a Mexican or his civilization that an honest white man could tolerate. While in Mexico he worked for the Newman Cattle Company in the states of Chihuahua and Durango, but his associates were principally the despised Mexicans, hence his dissatisfaction. When he reached Montana he found just what he was looking for, a white man's country, and plenty of opportunity for a hard-working, ambitious young man, and his present success demonstrates that he was not backward in taking advantages of the openings offered him. It is such men as Mr. Broaddus who make up the great backbone of American citizenship, and who furnish the country with the brave American soldiers who defeated the enemy and ended the greatest war the world has ever known.

John Broaddus, who is a ranchman of Powder River and a resident of the Broadus locality, came into Montana in 1887 and dates his residence in Custer County from January of that year, since which time he has developed into one of the worthwhile men of this region. He came from Chariton County, but was reared in Howard County, Missouri, where he was born December 11, 1864. He is a son of John A. Broaddus, and a brother of Oscar Broaddus, in whose biography preceding this is given a history of the Broaddus family.

Growing up on a Missouri farm, John Broaddus attended the local schools and early learned to be self-reliant and industrious. He was later given the advantage of a course at the public schools of Glasgow, Missouri. After attaining his majority the ambitious young man struck out for himself and reached Rapid City, South Dakota, by rail, going thence by state to Spearfish and on to Powderville, Montana, his destination. He joined his brother Oscar and with him worked for the old "N-Bar" ranch until it was closed, and then he went into business for himself.

Homesteading a tract on Powder River, he began making improvements which stand, and as he did this before he left the "N-Bar" ranch, in 1896 he had some place to go. His pioneer residence was a log house of one room, which he expanded to three rooms before he brought home a bride. When he located on his ranch he brought with him about seventy-five head of cattle and ran them under the recorded brand of "K-3," which he now uses as his horse brand, having changed his main cattle brand to "700," and his ranch is referred to by this latter name. Mr. Broaddus now owns 720 acres of land, and some of his lowland is used for raising alfalfa, and this, with the growing of other feed for his stock, comprises the extent of his farming.

On July 22, 1903, Mr. Broaddus was married to Mrs. Clara (Martin) Allison, a daughter of Isaac Martin of Jasper County, Missouri. She was born near Pineville, McDonald County, Missouri, May 5, 1875, and is one of the family of four daughters and three sons born to her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Broaddus have no children, but by her former marriage Mrs. Broaddus has a son, Frank L. Allison, who served during the great war as a first class private in the Ninety-first Division of the Expeditionary Forces in France, participating in the battles of Saint Mihiel and Argonne Forest, and coming out of them without wounds. He was honorably discharged in Wyoming in May, 1919, and is now engaged in ranching.

A man of broad mind and far vision Mr. Broaddus early realized the necessity for furnishing good schools for the children of his locality and erected a schoolhouse in his neighborhood. He has frequently served as a judge of elections. His first presidential vote was cast for Grover Cleveland in 1892, after he came to Montana, and he has remained steadfast in his support of the democratic ticket in national matters ever since. Fraternally he belongs to Miles City Lodge, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. Mr. Broaddus has risen from cowpuncher to owner of a fine ranch, and so have some of his former associates, but there were many of them who did not have the foresight or determination to branch out for themselves when changing conditions warned them of the impending closing of the open range. These men drifted away from Montana, having never been more than an incident in the history of the state, and therefore all the more credit is due to the men who did remain and through their large industries built up a prestige for the state which places it in a prominent place among the others of the Union. Mr. Broaddus has not contented himself with merely increasing his own material prosperity, but has always sought to develop the resources of his neighborhood and help others to get a start as producers, instead of remaining employes.

Fred A. Carmony, though a resident of Montana only a few years, has become a prominent factor in Carbon County, where he is president of the Joliet State Bank, mayor of the town and a real progressive leader in community affairs. Mr. Carmony was a banker and business man in Oklahoma for a number of years and came from that state to Montana.

He was born in Wayne County, Iowa, April 1, 1876. His paternal ancestors have been in America for a number of generations, coming originally from Germany. His father, James Carmony, was born in Illinois in 1843, was reared in that state, went to Hamilton County, Iowa, where he was a farmer and where he married, and in 1878 became a pioneer homesteader in Rooks County in Western Kansas. He lived there thirteen years and then early in the history of Oklahoma Territory joined in the rush for homes in that country and has lived there ever since. He is now a retired resident of Seiling, Oklahoma. During the Civil war he was a member of an Illinois regiment of infantry one year. He is a republican and has long been active in the Methodist Church. James Carmony married Phoebe Ann Frakes, who was born in Hamilton County, Iowa, in 1852. The oldest of their children is R. N. Carmony, wife of D. B. Heacock, a farmer at Attica, Kansas; the second is Fred A.; Armittie is the wife of J. H. Smart, a farmer at Seiling, Oklahoma; James R., a farmer and stockman, and William A., a merchant, are both at Seiling.

Fred A. Carmony was about two years old when his parents moved out to the Kansas frontier. He attended the public schools of Harper, Kansas, and finished the sophomore year of Harper College. For two summers he was also in the An-

A. M. Lammony

thony Normal School, completing his education at the age of twenty-two. In the meantime he had gone with his father to Oklahoma, and was a farmer in that territory and state near Seiling until 1906. In that year he became assistant cashier of the Cestos State Bank of Cestos, Oklahoma, and since then has followed banking as a regular career. In 1910 he organized the Citizens State Bank at Vici, Oklahoma, and served it as cashier until 1913.

Mr. Carmony on coming to Montana bought an interest in the Joliet State Bank, and served as its vice president until January, 1913, since which date he has been president. The other officers are L. L. Seright, vice president, and E. L. Marvin, cashier. This was established as a state bank in 1907, and has a capital of $25,000 and surplus of $10,000. Mr. Carmony also owns 160 acres of land in Dewey County, Oklahoma, and has a modern home at Joliet.

His fellow citizens at Joliet have shown their confidence in his ability in several ways. For two years he was a member of the city council and was elected mayor in April, 1919. He is a republican, is affiliated with Carbon Lodge No. 65, Ancient Free and Acceped Masons, and with Joliet Lodge No. 77 of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Carmony married in Carbon County, Montana, in 1910 Miss Celma C. Celander, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Celander. Her parents are residents of Carbon County, where her father has been a ranch owner for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Carmony have one daughter, born June 24, 1911.

Samuel Edward Hudson, one of the prosperous ranchmen on the upper Mizpah Creek, represents one of the more recent additions to the ranching interests of Montana, for he has only been identified with them since the early years of the present century, but during the years he has been here he has made rapid progress. He was born in Williamson County, Texas, September 23, 1890, and was reared in Oklahoma, the Panhandle of Texas and Montana, his father, Christopher C. Hudson, moving about from place to place in search of a permanent location that suited him. When Samuel Edward Hudson was thirteen years old his father came to Montana and took up a ranch near that of the old pioneer, Michael Gilmore, on Mizpah Creek, embarked in the cattle business and there he died in 1916, aged fifty-six years. He had had a varied experience as a ranchman, leaving Kentucky in boyhood for Texas and for a time lived in Williamson County near Taylor, being engaged in farming upon an extensive scale, the rich, black loam being productive of large crops. From there he went into Indiana Territory, now Oklahoma, near Chickasha, where he was engaged in ranching. Once more he chose Texas, and spent ten years in Liscomb County in the Panhandle, from whence he migrated to Montana.

Upon reaching Montana he recorded the brand "R-W" on the left ribs, and his stock continued under it and his son, Samuel E. Hudson, is using it today. The desert claim he entered on Mizpah Creek constituted his deeded land, and he operated upon a modest scale, only occasionally shipping his stock. He lived quietly and his public service was limited to his casting his vote on election day, which was with the democrats in national affairs. A man of frail constitution, his life was one of suffering and death came as a relief. He was a farmer's son and received but a limited education. His father, Columbus Hudson, was a farmer and distiller, and he and his wife had three sons and a daughter.

The schooling of Samuel E. Hudson was also a limited one as to books, but he was well trained in the details of ranching and when he began business on his own account knew just how to conduct it successfully. When still a child he began riding the range, and the handling of stock is second nature to him. His first business venture was handling and speculating in horses, and he became a shipper and local salesman, and continued in that line for eight years. He then took a claim and developed a small ranch on the Mizpah, which he still regards as his home, but in March, 1916, he purchased the stock and leased the old McAlister ranch, where his chief enterprise is carried on. His brands beside that of his father are "T-3," "EK," "AV" and "FE," and "V Crossbar," which came to him with the McAlister ranch. His cattle are the White Face and Durham strains and as a beef producer his enterprise is a leading factor along Mizpah Creek. Horse ranching is also carried on, the standard bred and thoroughbreds being chief among his stock, and his markets are found in St. Louis, Missouri and the Eastern states. The years of the recent war have given an added stimulus to his industries, and horses have been grown under favorable financial conditions. His horses are run under some of the brands popular and common to his ranch.

On May 25, 1916, Samuel E. Hudson was married to Mildred McAlister, a daughter of William and Epsie (Sanderson) McAlister. The Epsie postoffice was named after Mrs. McAlister. Mr. McAlister came to Montana from Oregon, where Mrs. Hudson was born on February 23, 1898, and she is the only child of her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Hudson have a son, Samuel Thomas, who was born March 22, 1917. Mr. Hudson does not belong to any fraternities. While he is registered he has never voted, as it has happened that his business affairs have prevented his going to the polls. However, he shows an intelligent interest in local matters and will support measures looking to a further development of this region.

John Blatchford Collins for over a third of a century has been a resident of Montana, has gained a prominence in business and public affairs, and as a resident of Miles City was a leader in all patriotic projects launched in that section of the state during the World war.

Mr. Collins was born at Quincy, Illinois, September 7, 1853, though at the time his parents were living in St. Louis, Missouri. His ancestry is of old and prominent New England stock. He is descended from John Collins, a settler in Massachusetts during the seventeenth century. In a later generation the Collins family intermarried with the Morris family, and the record of both those families include soldiers of the American Revolution. Amos Morris Collins, grandfather of the Miles City business man, was for many years in the wholesale dry goods business at Hartford, Connecticut, served as mayor of that city, and his remains are buried there. He married a Miss Lyman, and they were the parents of six children.

The second child was Morris Collins, who was born in Massachusetts but was reared at Hartford, Connecticut. About 1849 he established his home in St. Louis and was a successful manufacturer of lead pipe and sheet lead. His last years were spent at Jacksonville, Illinois, where he died in 1873, but he was laid to rest in St. Louis. During the Civil war

Morris Collins was associated with the Mississippi Valley Sanitary Commission, which in that war did the work performed in recent wars by the Red Cross and other auxiliary organizations. Morris Collins married Martha Wicks Blatchford, a daughter of Rev. Dr. John Blatchford of New York, a prominent Presbyterian minister who was the first ordained minister of that church in Chicago. John Blatchford Collins was the oldest of the seven children of his parents, and the only other one now living is Miss Alice Blatchford Collins of Pasadena, California.

John Blatchford Collins acquired a thorough and liberal education. His parents were strongly Union in their sympathies and just before the Civil war the mother and the children moved out of the uncongenial southern surroundings in St. Louis to Hartford, Connecticut, where John B. Collins attended private boarding school. Later in St. Louis he was a student in the City University, and after the family moved to Jacksonville, Illinois, he attended the high school there. He was also a student in the Riverview Military Academy in Poughkeepsie, New York, and finished his education in Illinois College at Jacksonville.

For a year after leaving school he employed his time in building up his health, and then took his place in the wholesale dry goods house of Dodd, Brown & Company at St. Louis. He served that firm until 1873, when he engaged in independent business as a commission man handling pig iron and iron ore, as member of the firm Spooner & Collins. The firm failed in 1879, and Mr. Collins then sought other associations. For about two years he continued alone in the same business, and then removed to Chicago and conducted a commission business along the same lines.

In 1883 Mr. Collins and his brother, Amos Morris Collins, came out to Montana for the purpose of entering the cattle business. They failed to make the arrangements they desired, and while his brother returned home John Blatchford Collins made the choice which cast his lot permanently with the destiny of Montana. His first connection here at Miles City was as assistant postmaster under Maj. N. Burkhardt. He discharged these duties two or three years and then became manager of the mercantile house of Capt. William Harmon, with which he remained three years. Following that he was clerk to William Courtney in the real estate and insurance business, and in 1892 began his active political service as private secretary to Thomas H. Carter, commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington. With the change in national administration Mr. Carter resigned and took the chairmanship of the National Republican Committee, Mr. Collins then returning to Miles City.

Here he formed a partnership with C. B. Towers in the livestock, real estate and insurance business, under the name Towers & Company, a firm that did an extensive business until 1898. That year Mr. Collins left to accept the office of superintendent of the Federal Forest Reserve in Montana, with headquarters at Missoula. He had the interesting and heavy responsibilities of superintending the Forest Reserve at Missoula until 1901, when he resigned and re-entered the livestock commission business at Helena. In 1903, to benefit his wife's health, he removed to Forsyth. After her death he continued the real estate and insurance business there until 1905, when he once more returned to Miles City and this has been his home for the past fifteen years. Mr. Collins does an extensive business in real estate and fire insurance, is also a notary public, and is United States commissioner for the District of Montana.

For nearly thirty years he has been one of the leading men of influence in the republican party in Montana. He served as secretary of the Republican State Central Committee by selection of the party convention in 1901 for about three years, has been chairman of the Custer County Republican Committee two or more terms, and a frequent delegate to state conventions. In 1914 he was elected to represent Custer County in the Lower House, serving in the fourteenth session, and in 1918 was elected to the Sixteenth Legislature. During the fourteenth session he was on the committees of education, insurance, new counties and divisions, state institutions, public buildings and grounds. That was a democratic Legislature, and his influence therefore was in the minority. During the sixteenth session he was assigned by the republican speaker to the chairmanship of the committee on insurance and as a member of the state institutions, engrossing and Theodore Roosevelt Memorial committees. As chairman of the insurance committee he performed a valuable service to the state in securing the passage of measures beneficial to the public and clarifying the laws upon insurance. He also introduced in conjunction with Representative Fuller a bill providing for the establishment of a State Normal School at Miles City, but this bill failed to secure consideration. Mr. Collins was a member of the reception committee to welcome former President Taft when the latter passed through Helena while touring the country in the interest of the Liberty Loan and the League of Nations. Mr. Collins inherited his politics, being born in the republican State of Illinois and reared in a republican home. However, his party affiliations are matters of strong conviction as well.

During the World war Mr. Collins was chairman of the Custer County Council of Defense, and took a prominent part in the various drives for funds. He was commissioned as one of the four-minute men and at the time of the Victory Loan was chairman of the Speakers Bureau of his county. Mr. Collins is well read, possesses a keen analytical mind, and has been a student of social and political conditions for many years. He enjoys the resources of his private library, filled with works of history, biography and travel. For many years he has been a member of the American Historical Association. He is prominent in the Presbyterian Church, serving as elder and secretary and treasurer for more than twenty years. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Sons of the American Revolution and is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Pioneers of Eastern Montana.

At St. Louis, December 14, 1874, he married Miss Nellie Davis, daughter of Christopher and Jane (Spottswood) Davis. By this marriage Mr. Collins had two sons: Morris, who died in young manhood; and Charles Blatchford, a resident of St. Louis, who married Helen Klein and has a son, Charles K. The second wife of Mr. Collins was Miss Nellie Thompson, daughter of T. J. and Sarah Thompson, an Ohio family. She died at Forsyth, Montana, June 18, 1903, and had lived in Montana since 1882, when her parents established their home here.

Charles Axel Lindeberg. As clerk of the District Court at Miles City, Charles Axel Lindeberg is in an office for which long experience has eminently qualified him. For a number of years he was a law clerk and court reporter and has a knowledge of court procedure that would do credit to a lawyer.

Mr. Lindeberg was born August 22, 1881, and was an infant when his parents settled in Custer County, Montana. His father, Nils Lindeberg, was born in Malmo, Sweden, was educated in common schools, and was a farmer's son. At the age of fifteen he entered a training school for cabinet makers and had an apprenticeship of four years. He married Miss Hannah Nelson, and two children were born to them before they started for the United States. They sailed from the vicinity of Malmo, landed at New York, passed through old Castle Garden, and the mother and her children made their first stop at Chicago. Mr. Lindeberg had in the meantime come out to Montana and was in the employ of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. For a time he had worked as a cabinet maker in the Pullman Car Shops at Chicago, and followed his trade with the Northern Pacific while it was in course of construction through Montana. After the road was completed by the joining of the two ends he left the service and took up a homestead near Horton. During the fourteen years he remained there he developed a farm, acquired title to his land, and in 1894 sold his cattle and land and bought another ranch a few miles below Miles City. For about fifteen years he handled sheep on an extensive scale, and was one of the men who helped give Montana its wonderful record in wool production. He still owns one of the splendid stock ranches of the valley, comprising more than 2,600 acres, well improved, with an independent irrigation plant, the cultivated area now being devoted to grain and alfalfa. While the greater part of his life has been devoted to ranching in the Yellowstone Valley, he has recently become associated with his sons in the garage business at Miles City.

The children of Nils Lindeberg and wife are: Oscar, associated with his father in the garage, married Ruth Anderson and has two children, Donald and Jack; Charles A.; Dr. Sadie B., of Miles City; Mrs. Bessie L. Pruett, of Miles City, mother of one son, John; William A., who is a graduate of the Chicago Dental College and practicing his profession at Miles City; Louise A., who served as an army nurse in Paris; Nils, Jr., a rancher at the old homestead; Carl A., also on the ranch; Joseph C., in the train service of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, and who was, like his brother, the dentist, a soldier during the last months of the war.

Charles A. Lindeberg spent his childhood and youth on the farm and ranch along the Yellowstone. .As one of a large family and one of the older children he made a personal sacrifice for the benefit of the younger members of the family, and after finishing the common school course and entering the high school at Miles City he interrupted his work and became a sheep herder for his father. He worked at this two years and then resumed his studies at Miles City and graduated the following year. The earnings he made on the range also enabled him to finish his education in the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso, where he was graduated in the commercial and normal courses. He specialized in stenography, and this was his technical qualification for court reporting. His first work as a reporter was done for Sidney Sanders, an associate justice of Montana, and after that he was employed in the courthouse at Miles City as deputy clerk and recorder for eight years. Mr. Lindeberg was candidate for the nomination for district clerk against many competitors, and his name was placed on the republican party ticket and he was elected by nearly 900 votes. He succeeded Clerk James G. Ramsay and took office the first Monday of January, 1917. His long previous experience in the courthouse enabled him to take up his duties without special coaching, and he has been most capable and efficient in handling all the work of his office.

Mr. Lindeberg is a popular member of the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and served for over nine years as keeper of records and seal in the Knights of Pythias. He was reared in a home of religious atmosphere, and he and his wife are Presbyterians, Mrs. Lindeberg being closely identified with the auxiliary work of the church.

November 11, 1911, Mr. Lindeberg married at Miles City Miss Dixie H. Haynes, daughter of E. C. and Edith (Campbell) Haynes. Her parents came from Iowa and were early settlers in Custer County and for many years the father has been a prosperous farmer there. The Haynes children are Otis C., Robert H. and Mrs. Lindeberg. Mr. and Mrs. Lindeberg were schoolmates in Miles City, and practically grew up as children together. They have two children: Richard H. and Charles Douglass.

Judge Daniel L. O'Hern was judge of the District Court of the Sixteenth Judicial District, and has been a resident of Miles City since he went on the bench in 1915. A thoroughly educated lawyer, a student of public questions, a worker in community affairs, Judge O'Hern well deserves the confidence of his fellow citizens in Montana, where he has been practicing law since September, 1908.

He was born on a farm near Fort Dodge, Webster County, Iowa, in January, 1883. His father, John O'Hern, was a native of County Tipperary, Ireland, and spent his active life as a farmer in Iowa. He married in that state Miss Mary Shehan, a native of County Galway, Ireland. The parents died on their farm near Fort Dodge, and of their children Daniel L. was the only one to take up a profession, all the others still living in that section of Iowa.

Daniel L. O'Hern spent his early life on a farm. His parents went to Iowa as early as 1873. He acquired a literary education in the common schools, attended Tobin College at Fort Dodge, and then entered the Iowa State University, where he took both the literary and law courses and graduated in 1908. He made for himself a reputation as a speaker while in university, and has spoken ably before many audiences in Montana, and has both the poise and ready wit of the natural orator. While in the university he was active in all the debating societies and was a member of the team representing his school in the inter-collegiate debate with the University of Kansas. His team won the first decision for his school in eight years. The subject of the debate was "That private ownership offers the best solution for the traction problem," and the Judge and his colleagues took the affirmative side.

Soon after graduating in law Judge O'Hern came to Montana and located at Missoula, where he practiced his profession alone. He was soon drawn into politics. He has always been a democrat, though reared in a republican state, and cast his first presidential vote in 1904. In 1910 he was elected a member of the Lower House of the Legislature, serving in the Twelfth Session. This was a democratic Legislature, the house being presided over by Speaker McDowell, who gave Judge O'Hern the chairmanship on the committee on development and publicity and made him a member of the judiciary, banks and banking, horticulture and state boards and officers committee. Of chief importance was the amendment to the State Constitution providing for woman suffrage, emanating from the committee on development and publicity. Another measure originating in the same committee and heartily supported by Judge O'Hern was the Donlan White Slave Law, passed the same session. Judge O'Hern also supported the aspirations of Henry L. Meyers for United States senator. Mr. Meyers was chosen after a sixty-day deadlock, and was the last senator chosen by the Legislature. This term completed Judge O'Hern's legislative experience.

He also served as assistant county attorney and in 1913 moved his residence to Glendive, Dawson County, and was assistant county attorney there for two years. Upon the creation of the Sixteenth Judicial District he was appointed judge and then moved his residence to Miles City. His appointment was made March 12, 1915, and he opened his first term of court at Miles City the following day. He was elected for the regular term in November, 1916, by a vote of 1,500 majority. At that time the district contained four counties and is now made up of Custer, Jordan, Powder River, Prairie, Fallon and Carter counties, and there are two judges to handle the work.

Judge O'Hern is an active member of the Elks and Knights of Columbus, having served the latter order as district deputy. He is unmarried.

George W. Clark, of Richland County, has a record as a soldier that entitles him to the lasting regard of his nation and particularly of the Northwest, where he was an Indian fighter in the decade of the seventies and helped make it possible for the white men to settle and carry on the work of progress in this state. There are few men still living in Montana who have served their country in the uniform of a soldier for a longer period and none more faithfully than George W. Clark.

He was born at Boston, Massachusetts, April 5, 1846, and when twelve years of age moved with his parents to Wakefield, Massachusetts. He had completed one year in high school, and was fifteen years of age when the Civil war broke out. His eagerness to get into the fighting overcame the handicaps of age, and not long afterward he enlisted and was assigned to Company I of the Twentieth Massachusetts Infantry. He was with that command in Virginia, his first battle being that of Antietam in the fall of 1862. After that he was taken ill, and was sent to a convalescent camp at Alexandria, Virginia, and discharged. On November 22, 1863, he re-enlisted in Company B of the Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry, under Colonel Arnold A. Rand. With the Second Battalion of this regiment he was sent to Florida and did patrol duty at Jacksonville, was in the battle of Gainesville August 17, 1864, at Black Creek September 3rd, in the engagement at Baldwin the next month and remained in Florida until the close of the war. The battalion then joined its regiment at Richmond, where it performed provost duty, and also at Standardsville and Charlottesville. In October, 1865, the regiment was returned to Boston, where Mr. Clark received his discharge as a bugler November 27, 1865. Aside from illness he went through the war without wounds. On April 19, 1870, he was issued a testimonial signed by Governor Claflin of Massachusetts as to his service, accompanied by the thanks of the governor for the duty he had rendered his state and nation so faithfully.

The war over, Mr. Clark became a carpenter, and this trade and building contracting have been his chief vocations through his long civilian career.

About ten years after he left the Union Army he again became a soldier, enlisting at Boston, Massachusetts, in April, 1876, in the regular army. As a recruit he was sent West, traveling by railway as far as Ogden, Utah, and thence going over the trail to Fort Ellis, Montana, where he was assigned to Company L of the Second United States Cavalry, under Captain Randolph Norwood and Colonel Davidson. This battalion was attached to General Gibbons' command, which was under instruction to join the forces of Generals Terry and Custer, and together they proceeded against the Indians then in a hostile mood. The history of Montana gives a prominent part to the following events, during which General Custer, impatient at delay and with an ambition to win all the glory of the Indian campaign, with his fellow officers and their re-enforcements entered the fight with the Sioux on the Little Big Horn, culminating in the historic massacre on the 26th of June, 1876. In the spring of 1877 Mr. Clark's battalion left Fort Ellis for Tongue River to join General Miles' Fifth Infantry. He was in the battle of Muddy Creek May 7, 1877, against the Minnekonge Indians. While at Tongue River General Sherman and party came through on a tour of inspection of the military forts of this region. Mr. Clark's company was detailed to escort the distinguished party to Fort Ellis, Sergeant Clark being detailed as orderly to General Sherman. When they reached Fort Ellis they learned of the outbreak of the Nez Perce under Chief Joseph, who had met General Gibbons' command at Big Hole Basin and defeated the troops. General Sherman immediately ordered Company L to re-enforce Gibbons, for the purpose of bringing in wounded soldiers, and General Gibbons had the company report to General Howard. On the night of its arrival at Howard's headquarters the Nez Perce stampeded General Howard's pack train. Company L was ordered by General Howard to pursue the Indians, and they came upon their camp at ten o'clock the next morning at Camas Creek, attacking with only 60 men strong against 250 Indians. The soldiers were driven back into the bluffs, defending themselves as best they could while awaiting re-enforcements. Of the sixty men thirty were killed or wounded. A relief party failing to appear, the captain asked for volunteers to go to General Howard's headquarters. Sergeant Clark being one of the men who responded to the call and was chosen. After being pursued five miles he succeeded in escaping from the Nez Perces and reached headquarters, when relief was immediately dispatched and released the imperiled troops. General Howard detailed Sergeant Clark to carry dispatches to General Sherman, then in the Yellowstone Park, advising the commander of imminent danger from Chief Joseph's fugitive band. General Sherman gave Sergeant Clark a fresh horse, with dispatches to General Sturges of the Seventh Cavalry. While on this mission he came suddenly upon the Nez Perces at four o'clock in the morning and was captured. He was taken before the Big Chief, who put him in the custody of the squaws until the Indians reached the Big Horn, where they were attacked by Sturges' command, but drove off the troops. Joseph then released Mr. Clark and permitted him to rejoin Sturges. The Nez Perce war ended with the capture of the tribe by General Miles on the Musselshell River. Sergeant Clark then resumed duty with his company at Fort Ellis. In the spring of 1879 Companies H and L were sent to Fort Assinniboine, with Colonel Black of the Eighteenth Infantry in command. Sergeant Clark did his last army duty there on detail as head carpenter over the enlisted men, and remained until the fort was practically completed in 1881. He received an honorable discharge in August of that year.

Thus for five years he was on almost constant duty at the outpost of civilization in Montana and gained an intimate knowledge of this pioneer region which many years later he saw again, when it was beginning to bear the mature fruits of civilization. After leaving the army he returned to Massachusetts, and for many years followed his trade. In 1913 he came out to Montana to visit his daughter at Sidney, and soon afterward entered a homestead at Three Buttes in Richland County. As an old soldier he was able to prove up in a year, when he deeded the place to his daughter and it is in her name. Since then he has made his home during the summers with his daughter, Mrs. Jennie E. Young, in the Mount Pleasant community, ten miles southwest of Sidney, and spends his winters in the East. Through all his mature years, more than half a century, Mr. Clark has given his political support chiefly to the democratic ticket and was a supporter of the Wilson administration.

At Randolph, Dodge County, Wisconsin, December 24, 1868, Mr. Clark married Elizabeth Ann Pendell. She was born in the Catskill Mountains of New York, daughter of William Pendell, who later became an early settler in Wisconsin. Mr. Clark has two living children, Mrs. Jennie E. Young and Louie P., the latter of Rawson, North Dakota.

Mrs. Jennie Young was born in Randolph, Wisconsin, August 22, 1870. She acquired a grammar school education in Dunn County, Wisconsin. She became the wife of Frank L. Young on February 22, 1888. Since the summer of 1906 she has been a factor in the affairs of the Mount Pleasant community of Richland County, where her husband entered a homestead, and with the assistance of their children they have improved a farm and developed a good home. Their living children are: Leslie A.; Mabel E., wife of Adelbert E. Webster, of Three Buttes; Lois A., wife of James E. Boles, of Fairview, Montana; Mary E., wife of Walter E. McChesney, of Mount Pleasant; Silver, wife of G. Ross Mellinger, of Mount Pleasant; and Manley A., who with Leslie assists their father in carrying on the home farm.

Mr. Clark is in his seventy-fifth year, but enjoys fairly good health and bids fair to live to a ripe old age. He has twelve grandchildren and sixteen great-grandchildren, all living.

Mrs. Veva Smith. The women of Montana are awakening to their responsibilities and beginning to take the places in their communities to which their talents entitle them. One of the most progressive women of Broadwater County, and one who has done much for her section of the state is Mrs. Veva Smith, wife of Dr. Charles W. Smith of Townsend.

Charles W. Smith was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, on December 19, 1876, and was educated in the University of Ohio, and received his degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Ohio Medical College. For eighteen months subsequent to his graduation he was interne in the Cincinnati Hospital, and then established himself in a general practice at Kendall, Montana, where he remained until 1905. While living there he conducted the Kendall Hospital, being in charge of it for three years. In 1908 Doctor Smith came to Townsend and has firmly established himself in the confidence of the people as a specialist in surgery. He is a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons. A republican of considerable influence, he was sent as a representative from Fergus County to the State Legislature as the successful candidate on the ticket of his party. For the past ten years he has been a trustee of the city schools. The Methodist Episcopal Church holds his membership and enjoys the effects of his generosity and efforts in its behalf. Doctor Smith belongs to Valley Lodge No. 21, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is a past master, and the thirty-second degree of Scottish Rite; also to North Star Lodge No. 19, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is a past grand.

Doctor Smith was married to Veva Marks, and the children of their marriage are: Vera Alice, who was born March 16, 1903, now a junior in the Broadwater County High School; Mary, always called Bill, was born October 9, 1906, and is attending the public schools; and Alvena Lois, born May 27, 1909, attending the public schools.

Mrs. Veva Smith was born near Townsend, Montana, January 26, 1878, and is a daughter of that Montana pioneer and trail blazer, Rufus Marks, whose sketch follows this. Mrs. Veva Smith is eligible to membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution through ancestors who engaged in that great struggle for freedom. Her own range of interests and activities has been remarkable. She early exhibited intellectual faculties of an unusual order. She first attended the schools of what is now Broadwater County in the days when the Indians were still very plentiful in this region, and later was a pupil in the Butte High School at Butte. Her parents, appreciating her abilities, sent her to a young ladies' seminary at Oakland, California, where she completed her training, and almost immediately after leaving this school in 1902 was married to Doctor Smith.

Having special faculty for organization work, Mrs. Smith formed congenial connections with the Clionian Club, which is federated with the Woman's Club organizations of the country. She also belongs to the Sons and Daughters of the Pioneers of Montana, the Rebekahs, of which she is a past grand, and the Esther Chapter of the Eastern Star, of which she has served as secretary for the past seven years. Mrs. Smith has become very prominent because of her work among the young people in her neighborhood, and is now the leader of the boys' and girls' clubs of Broadwater County under the supervision of the Agricultural College of Bozeman. She possesses the faculty of arousing the interests of her young associates and is accomplishing much in teaching them how to raise stock, grain, hay and other products.

Women like Mrs. Smith are proving that they are capable of rendering an efficient service to their communities and countries, and there is no doubt but that if all of the members of her sex were as capable and had made as good use of their talents, natural and cultivated, as she there would have been but slight delay in granting suffrage to women. She is a republican by inheritance and conviction and naturally is a leader in her party as her father before her, among the women voters, to whom she is an inspiration and educator. In her work among the clubs of the young folks of the county she is simply expanding the boundaries of her home circle, and including with her own little ones their companions. The effect of her sympathetic, many-sided genius, her deep understanding of human nature is so widespread that it cannot be overestimated, and it may be truly said that many of the present generation in years to come will feel that through her influence they were able to lay the foundations of every virtue which multiplies the utility and economy of life. She has the determination, vision and really marvelous ability to overcome obstacles which mark the great leaders, and in every way possible she is contributing generously of her personality and time to the civic undertakings of her community and county.

Rufus Marks. One of the chief objects of this publication is to preserve the life records so far as possible of Montana's real pioneers, and among them one of the worthiest and most deserving of such record was the late Rufus Marks, for many years an honored citizen of Townsend, Montana, where he died in 1906. The family is still represented in Montana, his daughter being Mrs. Veva Smith of Townsend.

Rufus Marks was born at Elgin, Illinois, in 1845, and died when a little past sixty years of age. His father, James Marks, was a merchant and farmer of Huntley, Illinois, where he died. James Marks married Harriet Hill.

Rufus Marks was reared in his native city, and fresh from the country schools at Elgin at the age of eighteen, in 1864 he enlisted in Company K of the Ninety-fifth Illinois Infantry as quartermaster's clerk. He joined the regiment at Springfield, thence went to Memphis and to Nashville, then to New Orleans, and finally to Chicago, where he was honorably discharged in October, 1865. Having thus performed his duty as a soldier of the Union, he returned to Elgin, spent the winter attending college, and in April, 1866, outfitted for a commercial venture in Montana, carrying merchandise that would have a ready sale among the miners.

He came by the Bozeman route, and at Fort Laramie the United States troops stopped them until a train could be formed sufficiently large to battle hostile Indians in case of trouble. The Indians in fact soon afterward went on the warpath, but the large party of which Mr. Marks was a member had no trouble on this score, but great losses were sustained as a result of swollen rivers, including several lives and also the entire stock of merchandise being transported by Mr. Marks. Destitute of the resources with which he expected to establish himself in business in the territory, he arrived at Bozeman July 1, 1866. Soon afterwards, at New York Gulch, on the advice of a California expert miner, he traded his horses and gave his note of $1,000 for a placer claim. A week later he discovered that this claim had been "salted," and this was the second adversity he encountered. Then followed several months of unproductive work at mining, but with his return to Diamond City he opened a bakery, and from that time forward luck seemed to favor him. He was an expert in baking as in several other lines of work, and it was claimed that he was able to make a pie in two minutes if necessity required. A great demand was placed upon his products and he did a flourishing business. He also secured an interest in a claim in Confederate Gulch and realized several thousand dollars from that source, and an even larger amount from another claim on Montana Bar. Still another mining enterprise absorbed all his capital, and he had to go back to his bakery and to the surer means of contracting for others.

In 1870 he bought the Lenhardy ranch in the Missouri Valley, and also engaged to a considerable extent in freighting. In 1871 he had six ten-mule teams running from Batten and Corinne to Helena. In 1874 he bought a stage line and took the mail contract, running each way daily between Helena and White Sulphur Springs, a distance of seventy-four miles. The operation of this route required seventy horses. His freighting business he continued until railway competition made it unprofitable. He operated a mail contract between Townsend and White Sulphur Springs until 1899. With the first start of Townsend in 1883 he became a member of the local mercantile firm of Tierney & Company, a firm that also conducted sawmills and erected the Townsend Hotel. Later this firm was succeeded by the Townsend Mercantile Company. By the extending diversity of his enterprises he achieved financial independence, though never became extremely wealthy. At the time of his death he owned eight ranches and had large mining interests. One of his ranches was a 2,000-acre property 7½ miles east of Townsend, a tract which he acquired when he first came into the Missouri Valley and a ranch that is still owned by his daughter, Mrs. Smith, and her brother, James Parberry Marks.

Rufus Marks was a stanch republican, for fourteen years was a member of the City Council of Townsend, and was frequently a delegate to state and national conventions. He gave the best of his abilities to the development of Townsend and Broadwater County, and it is because there were such men as Rufus Marks among the pioneers of the state that Montana has emerged so rapidly from a territorial position into one of the highly productive regions of the West. Such men as he had the courage, broad vision and initiative to make big plans and exert every effort to carry them out, and those who have come after have been forced to measure up to these standards if they wanted to make similar progress. Mr. Marks was long a prominent member of North Star Lodge No. 19, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and also affiliated with the Grand Army of the Republic.

He married Mrs. Mary (Maples) Frost. By her first union she had two children, Mark L., a general workman at Townsend; and Vernie A., who lives at Helena. Rufus marks by his marriage had the following children: Vera, who died at the age of four years; James P., who is manager of his father's estate and lives at Townsend; Mrs. Veva Smith, of whom more is said in the preceding article; Harold, who died at the age of seven years; and Hattie, who died in infancy. Mrs. Marks, the mother of these children, was born in the State of New York in 1841 and died at the Helena Hospital in 1914. Her parents went to Wisconsin from New York in 1845, and thence to Montana, in 1869, so that she shared many of the experiences of pioneering as well as her husband.

J. M. Mettler. One of the most conspicuous figures in the history of the western part of Montana is J. M. Mettler, the well known retired druggist now residing in Kalispell, too well known to the people of his section of the state to need any formal introduction here, a man who for many years was actively identified with the business interests of this section. Strong mental powers, invincible courage and a determined purpose that hesitated at no opposition so entered into his composition as to render him a leader in important enterprises. In a straightforward, conservative manner, he has sought to perform the duties of a progressive citizen while advancing his own interests, and his support has always been depended upon in the furtherance of any laudable movement having for its object the welfare of the general public.

J. M. Mettler was born at Rollo, Missouri, and is the son of P. T. and Alice (Farnsworth) Mettler. His mother was the daughter of a noted lawyer of South Bend, Indiana, and was a schoolmate of the Studebakers of that city, who have in recent years become so famous in the manufacturing world. It is related of the subject's parents that during the troublous days of the Civil war they lived in a section of Missouri where feeling ran high and antagonisms were shown in public encounters. One night soldiers and citizens engaged in a street fight and Mrs. Mettler, fearing that their own home would be attacked, threw her clothing out of the upper window, then ran down into the street with but her night clothes on and with her baby (the subject of this sketch) in her arms. When she reached the street she found that someone had stolen her clothes. She ran away from the building, which they occupied as a hotel, and the latter was soon blow up. When the subject was about five years old the family moved to Minnesota, where he was reared and educated. When twenty years old Mr. Mettler went to California, where he remained for a time, and then moved to Dakota, where he was married. Soon afterward he and his wife went to the State of Washington, locating at Oakesdale, where he engaged in the drug business. In May, 1888, he went to Seattle, establishing a drug store there. Right after the big fire there he moved to Anacortes, Hidalgo Island, where he established a drug store. He became the first health officer of that community, being elected by a vote of 305 votes out of a total of 310. After a time Mr. Mettler moved to Kalispell, Montana, where he built a hotel and rooming house, known as the "Keystone," that being in the early days of that town, before the advent of railroads. Soon afterward he was appointed manager of the old Cummings drug store, and later was manager of Bronson & Lighthall's drug store.

Mr. Mettler was a strong lover of sports and was active in the early days in the promotion of amusements in Kalispell. He opened an amusement hall, containing a bowling alley, billiard and pool room, and it is worthy of note that a pleasant feature of the opening was a reception given by Mrs. C. Conrad of Kalispell. Mr. Mettler was one of the first coroners of Flathead County, and at various times was appointed special sheriff of the county. He was president of the Rifle Club and secretary and treasurer of the Gun Club. He leased the West Hotel, which he conducted for a time, but sold that and bought the Marlow store. After a time he sold that place and entered into a partnership with W. C. Whipps, with whom he opened a wholesale cigar and liquor business. One year later Mr. Mettler bought and operated the bar of the West Hotel for four years, but at the end of that time he sold out and moved to Sookane, Washington, where for three years he was city salesman for the Spokane Drug Company. During the opening of the Flathead Reservation in Montana Mr. Mettler resigned his position and returned to Kalispell. He entered the employ of the Jones Drug Company, but at the end of a year he bought an interest in the Hodge Navigation Company, which operated the steamer "Klondike" on Flathead Lake, and of this company Mr. Mettler became secretary, treasurer and general manager. After conducting the business for four years, in June, 1914, Captain Hodge and Mr. Mettler sold their controlling interest and Mr. Mettler then became branch manager and salesman for the Flathead District for the Montana Oil Company. Three years later he resigned that position to engage in the manufacture of "Super Auto and Furniture Polish," said to be one of the finest polishes in the United States, and to this he is now nominally devoting his time and attention, though he is practically retired from active business affairs.

Mr. Mettler is able to relate some very interesting experiences of the early days in this section of Montana, one of which at least had a few thrills attached. At the time of the celebrated "Two Medicine" hold-up he was deputized along with other Kalispell citizens, including Judge O'Donnell, Harry Chambers and others, to go with Sheriff Gangner in pursuit of the bandits, who had fled to the mountains. The outlaws were Sam Sherman, "Red" Jones and Jack Chapman, the latter being a son of Lord Chapman of Nova Scotia. They had robbed a Northern Pacific train and were at this time planning to hold up another train. The sheriff's posse went up into the mountains after them, through snow two feet deep, and engaged in a running fight with the outlaws, more than 100 shots being exchanged. Chapman was killed and Sherman badly wounded, but Jones escaped capture, having hid in a pile of ties, as was afterwards learned. The next day Mr. Mettler passed the place and it occurred to him that the pile of ties would be a good place in which a man might hide. Approaching the pile, he heard the click of a gun and, not seeing the outlaw but knowing that the latter had a "bead" on him, he slowly turned and walked away. After Jones was captured he told Mettler that his turning away was the only thing that saved his life.

While living in Dakota Mr. Mettler was married to Belle Miller, who was born in Fulton, Illinois, the daughter of David and Nancy Elizabeth (Lamb) Miller. To this union has been born one son, William Maurice. The latter received his elemental education in the public schools of Kalispell, graduating from the high school in 1910, at which time he was president of his class. Then for a year he was a student in the University of Montana at Missoula, leaving there to enter Yale College, where he was graduated in 1915, having majored in chemistry. He then went to Rochester, New York, where he took a course in salesmanship and became a traveling representative for the Rand Visible Index Card Company. Later he became connected with the Goodyear Rubber Company at Akron, Ohio, with which he is still employed, being one of their chief compounders or chemists. He is also treasurer of the Goodyear Relief Fund. He married Harriet Vernon Hotchkiss, and they are the parents of three children, Nancy, William and Jack.

Mr. and Mrs. Mettler have adopted a niece, Sylvia Woods. She too has received a good education, having graduated from the Kalispell High School with the class of 1911, following which she took a course in the Kalispell Business College. She then took a position in the law offices of David Ross, which she resigned some time later to accept a similar position in the law office of Mark Conroy. After a few months she again resigned and became an employe of the Kalispell Chamber of Commerce, where she remained for three years. Resigning that position, she then went to the New Haven Normal Gymnasium, where she took a course in physical culture, followed by a course in domestic science at Milwaukee. She then returned to Kalispell and accepted a position in the law offices of Foote & McDonald, but a year later left there and entered the Conrad National Bank, where she remained until January, 1917. She then went to Detroit, Michigan, where she entered the Thomas Training School and took a course in dietetics, graduating with honors. Miss Woods then went to Nitro, West Virginia, and served as dietician in the Government Base Hospital, established there in connection with the great explosives plant. During the big epidemic of the "flu" she acted as dietician and nurse, and was later promoted to the position of head dietician. On November 9, 1918, she was married to Edward William Findley, who was head accountant for the Government in the plant at Nitro, where they now reside.

Politically Mr. Mettler is an enthusiastic supporter of the republican party, in the success of which he is keenly interested. Religiously Mr. and Mrs. Mettler are members of the Episcopal Church at Kalispell, of which Mr. Mettler is one of the vestrymen. Fraternally he joined the Knights of Pythias at Oakesdale, Washington, in 1888, the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons at Kalispell in 1895, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks in 1902, and the Woodmen of the World, at Great Falls, in 1896. He is also a member of the Kalispell Club and the Leiderkranz. Mr. Mettler has been successful in business, respected in social life and as a neighbor he has discharged his duties in a manner becoming a liberal minded, intelligent citizen of a state where the essential qualities of manhood have ever been duly recognized and prized at their true value.

Nels K. Markuson, of Medicine Lake, and the manager of the Markuson-Epler Garage and Ford Agency, has been identified with the business life of Medicine Lake since May 1, 1919. He was born in Goodhue County, Minnesota, December 14, 1869, a son of a farmer, Knute Markuson. The senior Mr. Markuson came out of Norway to Wisconsin in 1854, and a year or so later moved on to Minnesota, locating in Goodhue County, later moving to Polk County of that state, and he spent the last years of his life on a farm there. He was a man of industry, conducted his business affairs successfully and made his life's efforts count for good. As a voter he espoused the principles of the republican party, and as a churchman was a Lutheran. He married, in Norway, Martha Reppen. His death occurred in the year 1899, when he had attained the age of sixty-seven years, and he is still survived by his widow, whose home is in Minneapolis. Their family comprised fifteen children, eight sons and seven daughters, nine of whom survive, and of this number Nels K. was the eleventh born.

When Nels K. Markuson was a youth of perhaps fourteen the family moved to Fertile, Minnesota, where he completed his common school training. From Fertile he went to Hannaford, North Dakota, where for twenty-two years he was engaged in the grain business as the manager of the elevator for N. J. Olson. In August, 1915, Mr. Markuson arrived in Montana, where he continued the elevator and grain business at Dooley, succeeding Anderson Brothers in that enterprise, but after three years he sold the business to become the manager of the Farmers Elevator at Dooley. At the close of another two years he engaged in an entirely different line, entering at that time the automobile business in association with George C. Epler of Dooley and Ray Lang of Plentywood, Mr. Markuson taking charge of the Medicine Lake business of the firm.

During his residence in Dooley Mr. Markuson was one of the promoters of the Citizens State Bank, becoming one of its original stockholders, and is now serving as vice president of the institution and as a member of its board of directors. In association with Mr. Epler he is also a land owner and farmer at Dooley, and much of their tract has been brought under cultivation and is devoted to the raising of grain. Fencing and other improvements have been added to the land, and the farm is worked by tenants.

Mr. Markuson married, in Hannaford, North Dakota, Miss Anna D. Nelson, and they have become the parents of four children: Willard, who trained in the Navy Training Camp at San Francisco, became an assistant in the Medical Corps and rendered all of his service in the United States. He is now associated with his father at Medicine Lake. Kenneth, the second son, is a student in the Agricultural College at Fargo, North Dakota. The two younger children are in school. Marjorie is attending the Medicine Lake High School and Lucile is a pupil in the grades there.

Mr. Markuson cast his first presidential vote as a republican, when he supported Benjamin Harrison in 1892, and he has ever since upheld the principles of that party. Fraternally he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

Franklin Forrest Sparks. There are young men of the present day who are conscientiously following a teacher's vocation, whose talents and scholarship fit them for spheres of activity in which the emoluments would be greatly increased. They are men to whom the call of learning has always appealed in their own cases, and they work to help others because they are convinced that education is an essential. To scholarly men like Franklin Forrest Sparks, principal of the Broadwater County High School at Townsend, work in the educational field has always been most congenial. He has had broadening official experience in different sections of the country, and came to his present office in September, 1919.

Franklin Forrest Sparks is a descendant of an old English family that settled in Virginia in colonial times. He was born August 7, 1882, at Advance, in Boone County, Indiana. His parents were Charles M. and Emma (Fishback) Sparks, and his paternal grandfather was George Sparks, who was born in Kentucky and died at New Ross, Indiana, in 1884. Charles M. Sparks was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, in 1850, and was an infant when his parents moved to Indiana, where he was reared. He was married there to Emma Fishback, who was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, in 1852. They shortly afterward settled on a farm near Advance in Boone County. His death occurred at Advance, November 3, 1919, his widow still residing there. They were the parents of the following children: Nellie M., who is the wife of Charles M. Ray, who is railroad ticket agent at Hoopston, Illinois; Franklin Forrest; Lillith, who is the wife of Frank Heady, a farmer near Advance, Indiana; Anna Gould, who is the wife of Russell Wynkoop, an insurance broker of Lebanon, Indiana; Chester, who is a chemist by profession, resides at Indianapolis, Indiana; and Maurice, who died in infancy. This family was reared in the Christian Church.

Franklin F. Sparks attended the public schools of Advance, Indiana, being graduated from the high school in 1902, then entered Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, from which institution he was graduated in 1907, with the degree of A. B. In the same year he became principal of the high school at Amo, Indiana, where he remained one year, then entered Harvard University at Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he took post-graduate work in History and Government and remained one year. Upon his return to Advance he became superintendent of the schools of that place, returning then to Harvard, from which university he was graduated in 1911. In

Frank J. Hebb

the above year he accepted the position of principal of Summerville Academy, Augusta, Georgia, where he presided until 1914, when he came to the West and from 1914 until 1917, was superintendent of schools, Mountain Home, Idaho. In the meanwhile, recognizing the military dangers impending, he tried to enlist in the officers' training camp, at Fremont, California, but before he had succeeded, the armistice was signed and further effort in that direction was unnecessary.

On January 1, 1919, Mr. Sparks resumed educational work, becoming superintendent of the Perry Township High School, Lebanon, Indiana, and remained until May 16th of that year, in the following September accepting the invitation of Broadwater County, Montana. The new modern high school building is situated on Spruce Street, Townsend, and Professor Sparks has under his supervision seven teachers and sixty-five pupils. Ever since taking charge he has been busy formulating and shaping an educational policy to meet the needs of the students in his charge, and has been able to establish the kindest of personal relations with teachers and pupils alike.

In 1911, at Linden, Massachusetts, Mr. Sparks was united in marriage to Miss Helena Nelson, daughter of Captain William and Lena (Donovan) Nelson, of that place, the father of Mrs. Sparks having followed the sea for years. She was educated in the exclusive Moses Brown School for Young Ladies, at Providence, Rhode Island. Mr. and Mrs. Sparks have children as follows: Dixie, born September 30, 1912; Blanche, born in October, 1914; Charles, born in September, 1915; and Nancy, born in December, 1917. The family belongs to the Christian Church. Like his father before him, Mr. Sparks is a democrat in politics. He belongs to Advance Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Advance, Indiana, and to the Indiana State Teachers' Association.

Frank M. Hebb of Billings is the active vice president of Gagnon & Company, master builders, examples of whose work as contractors can be found in all the notable cities of Montana. The conspicuous features of the State Capitol at Helena are the two wings constructed by Gagnon & Company in 1907. Other examples of their work at Helena are the Wesleyan College, the Young Men's Christian Association and the Scottish Rite Consistory Building. At Billings, the headquarters of the company, the firm built the high school, Young Men's Christian Association, Masonic Temple, Billings Midland Club Building, Yellowstone County Court House, the Northern Hotel, Yellowstone National Bank Building and the Montana National Bank. In other cities and towns of the state are numerous school houses and commercial and private buildings which attest the well deserved reputation of this firm for thoroughness and efficiency.

Frank M. Hebb has followed the building trades for thirty-five years, practically since boyhood. He was born at Bridgewater, Nova Scotia, August 17, 1867. His ancestors came from England in colonial times. His grandfather spent his life as a farmer in Lunenburg County, Nova Scotia. Solomon Hebb, father of Frank M. Hebb, was born at Bridgewater in 1839 and has spent practically all his life there. During his active years he was a mechanic and farmer and is now living retired at Bridgewater. He is a Presbyterian. The maiden name of his wife was Mary Wile, who was born at Bridgewater in 1849 and died in 1900. Frank M. Hebb is the oldest of their children. Bertha, the second child, is the wife of William McKenzie, a college professor in South Africa; Arthur is a physician and surgeon at Chester, Nova Scotia, and Thomas is member of the faculty of a college at British Columbia.

Frank M. Hebb acquired his education in the grammar and high schools at Bridgewater. At the age of seventeen he went to Boston, Massachusetts, and spent several years acquiring a thorough knowledge of the carpenter's trade. He worked as a journeyman in the east until 1894. Mr. Hebb has been a resident of Montana a quarter of a century. He first located in Flathead county, living there eight years, was at Butte five years, and in 1907 came to Billings. He has been a carpenter through all these years, and as vice president of Gagnon & Company has direct supervision over the wood working department of that firm. The head of Gagnon & Company, Mr. E. H. Gagnon, died in May, 1918. J. H. Josephson is secretary of the firm. The plant and offices are located at Second Avenue and Twenty-First Street.

Mr. Hebb is a republican, is affiliated with Ashlar Lodge No. 29, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Helena Chapter No. 5, Royal Arch Masons, Billings Consistory of the Scottish Rite and Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine.

Mr. Hebb's private residence, one of modern proportions and taste, was built in 1909. He married at Rushville, Illinois, in 1901, Miss Jennie Ellis, a native of that state.

Alfred J. Sulier. One of the pioneers of Sanders County who has endured all of the hardships and privations incident to life on the frontier of civilization, and is now enjoying the comforts his industry and thrift have earned for him, is Alfred J. Sulier of Dixon. He was born in Monroe County, Michigan, in 1850, a son of Leon and Susan (Roe) Sulier, the former of whom was of French ancestry. During the war between the North and South Leon Sulier enlisted in the Union army as a member of the Eighteenth Volunteer Infantry from Michigan, and participated in different engagements. He had the misfortune to be taken prisoner and was confined at Andersonville, but later was exchanged. His adventures were not over, for later on when on the "Sultana" transport on the way up the Mississippi River he met with disaster, the boat being blown up. As he could not swim he hung from a rope over the side of the wreck by one arm for several hours until rescued, and the man to take him off proved to be an old neighbor in Michigan. Not long after this peace was declared, and he was discharged and returned home to Michigan. He lived to be eighty-five years of age, and died in South Dakota. The children born to him and his wife were nine in number.

Alfred J. Sulier was reared in Michigan and learned to be a farmer. He was married in his native state to Mary Virginia Wood, who was born in Munroe County, Michigan, in 1857, and they continued to live in Michigan until 1883, when they came as far west as South Dakota, and about 1894 traveled in covered wagons to Montana, passing through Billings, then a typical frontier town, and some historic spots, including the last stand of General Custer, the trip consuming nine weeks. They lived in Montana one year and went on to Lewiston, Idaho. He filed on 160 acres of land on the Nez Perce Reservation and proved it up and made a success of his agricultural activities.

Mr. and Mrs. Sulier became the parents of ten children, eight girls and two boys, one boy and one girl dying when they were young. Emma, the oldest Her children are: Harold, Lester, Lena, Norman, Elmer, Raymond, Richard, Chester, Ruth and Glen. The second daughter is Mrs. Mary Morin, of Ravalli, and her children are: Geneva, Winifred and Marcus. Mrs. Rebecca Morin, of Ravalli, is the third and her children are: Robert, David, Margaret, Ralph and Marion. David Leon, who was the next born, died when he was twelve years old from stepping on a rusty nail. Mr. and Mrs. Sulier have one living son, Vincent, who was married to Miss Grace Toby, and they had two children, Clyde and Walter. Mrs. Vincent Sulier died, and he was married a second time, to Miss Laura Brock, of Kalispell, Montana, and they now live at Fox Lake. Elva, the fifth living child, is Mrs. Charles Buell, of Dixon, Montana, and has one child, Anna Virginia. Agnes, the sixth daughter, is single and clerking in a store at Asotin, Washington, nine miles from Lewiston, Idaho. Anna is next and was married to Lester Gifford, of Lewiston, who was shot and killed by a man who had worked for him and had a fancied grievance. This sad event horrified the people of that whole region. They had one child, Mary Virginia. Cecelia is the youngest and is a stenographer in Spokane.

One of Mr. Sulier's grandsons, Lester Stenger, served during the late war, and was in training in a Texan camp when the armistice was signed. Vincent Sulier volunteered and served during the late war in the Canadian army. Mrs. Sulier's father, David Wood, served in the war between the North and South as a member of the Eighteenth Michigan Volunteer Infantry and died in the service. With two of their ancestors soldiers it is no wonder that the younger generation displayed the same spirit and offered their services during the greatest conflict the world has known.

Mr. and Mrs. Sulier are Roman Catholics. They give their support to the principles of the republican party, and to those measures which have for their object the betterment of existing conditions and the development of their home community.

John Betz. Within the past score of years great changes have come to the Milk River Valley, as they have to all parts of Montana. Where once great droves of cattle roamed over the open range now are to be found neatly fenced enclosures comprising ranches of greater or less acreage. Many of the men who were in the early days very active in the cattle industry have curtailed their production because of the impossibility to secure enough pasturage for their herds, and this has had its effect upon the cost of living. With meats soaring in price due to the increased cost of production and the demand exceeding the available supply, the fact that Montana does not ship to the markets the amount of beef it did in former years plays a determining factor. To the men who passed through the state's greatest period of beef production the opening of the range seems a calamity, although others feel that in permitting settlers to homestead the region has been developed and made more valuable. From either standpoint the importance of the commonwealth is easily seen and valued accordingly. One of the men who is associated with the earlier history of the state, as well as with its later developments, is John Betz, a ranchman of the Milk River Valley tributary to Vandalia, who came here in June, 1883, from Des Moines, Iowa. He was then unmarried, and while he had farmed he was also a butcher by trade, and for a period after coming to Montana he worked at his trade in Miles City.

Mr. Betz formed a partnership with George Horkan, a well known sheepman, and they located on Little Pumpkin Creek. Later he sold his interests and moved to Big Pumpkin Creek and established himself on the old Comstock or "969" ranch. There he continued in the cattle business until 1902, when he left that region and came to the Milk River Valley country, where he has since remained. His brand was the "9HB," and when he disposed of the ranch and stock the brand went with it. From 1890 until 1893 he issued meat to the soldiers and Indians at Fort Keogh.

Coming to the Milk River country, Mr. Betz bought some work horses and saddle horses, purchased the ranch and stock of L. W. Kenneddy on Bear Creek, and since then his chief interest has been raising cattle. He has dealt in and bred the Hereford cattle, shipping them as range cattle to the markets of St. Paul, Minnesota, and Chicago, Illinois, and in 1909 he shipped the best load of steers that had ever gone out of Glasgow, the cattle averaging 1,421 pounds, and the price was $7.40. In 1911 he practically closed out his cattle and embarked in a mercantile business at Vandalia, continued in that line until 1916. In the latter year he returned to his ranch and is endeavoring to build up his cattle of the same class as he had formerly, running them under the brand "56."

The Betz ranch comprises an area of 1,800 acres, a small portion of which is under cultivation and devoted to the raising of feed for his stock. Aside from his ranch Mr. Betz is one of the owners of the Vandalia Co-operative Store Company and he is serving it as vice president. While he lived at Vandalia he served the city as postmaster, but this is the only experience he has had with official life.

John Betz was born at Des Moines, Iowa, February 23, 1857, and divided his time between that city and the country region surrounding it. His educational training was gained in the public schools and he learned the trade of a butcher. He was familiar with the capital of Iowa when it was still called Fort Des Moines, and he saw it grow from a country village to a city of importance, numbering 60,000 inhabitants. His father, John Betz, had gone to Des Moines in 1852 as an emigrant from New York City, to which city he had come from Wurtemberg, Germany, where he was born. After coming to this country he was employed for a period on the estate of General Wadsworth, father of the present Senator Wadsworth of New York. The elder John Betz was a very highly educated man, a specialist in Latin and botany. He was married at Lafayette, Indiana, and with his bride went to Des Moines. Upon his arrival there he obtained work with Captain Winters, a pork packer, and it was his work to haul the pork over the country and sell it. This was a difficult task for a man of his education and breeding, but he did not complain and worked hard to make a living for his family. When the war broke out between the two sections of the country he desired to enlist in defense of his adopted country, but when he offered his services they were refused, as he was regarded as past military age. Finally he engaged in farming, and died on his farm near Des Moines in 1893, when he was seventy-eight years of age. His wife, who was named Mary Miller before her marriage, was also born in Wurtemberg, Germany, died in 1872, aged forty-seven years. Their children were as follows: Mrs. Louisa Baumann, now in Grimes, Iowa; Christian H., who lives in the same place as Louisa; Paul M., who is a farmer of Grimes, Iowa; and John, whose name heads this review.

John Betz the younger grew up in a household where democratic principles were espoused, and when he came of age he followed his father's example and voted the ticket of that party, casting in 1880 his first ballot, for Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, for president, and he has continued to support the party's national candidates ever since.

In August, 1890, John Betz was married at Miles City, Montana, to Miss Charlotte Davidson, a daughter of Scotch parents. Mrs. Betz died in Glasgow, Montana, in 1905, the mother of the following children: Louise, who is the wife of E. N. Jacobson, a farmer of Tampico, Montana, has the following children: Charles and Charlotte; Lillian, who is one of the teachers of Valley County, having received her educational training in the Montana State Normal School at Dillon, and carries a professional certificate; John F., who is engaged in ranching with his father; and Charlotte, who is attending the Glasgow High School. On December 21, 1912, Mr. Betz was married at Glasgow, Montana, to Mrs. Josephine Anderson. Mrs. Betz was brought to the United States by her father when she was a child. By her first marriage she has two children: Mrs. Howard Brown, of Eighth Point on the Missouri River, Montana, and Mrs. Emma Bergsma, of Vandalia, Montana. Mr. and Mrs. Betz have one son, Paul Harry, who was born February 21, 1915. Mr. Betz is one of the representative men of his part of the state, and deserves much credit for what he has accomplished. Having lived here so long and been in the cattle industry nearly all of this period, he is an authority upon the subject, and if all the original cattlemen had been as willing to adapt themselves to the changed conditions as he, the present situation would be less serious. While he has never cared to enter public life, he has been popular enough to have been elected to any of the local offices had he cared to run, and he holds the warm friendship of many of the leading men of the state.

WILLARD FREDERICK SNYDER. The history of the development of Montana teems with interest and shows that this feat has been accomplished through the sacrifices and energies of the men and women who dared the hardships of frontier life and came here determined to make this region their permanent home. One of these men who has been more than ordinarily successful as a ranchman and is now enjoying the fruits of a life of strenuous endeavor is Willard Frederick Snyder of Billings. He was born at Kimball, Saint Clare County, Michigan, September 5, 1859. The Snyder family originated in Holland, a representative of it coming thence to the American colonies and locating in Pennsylvania. There in 1817 Joseph Snyder, father of Willard Frederick Willard Snyder, was born, but he later moved further west to Michigan, and died at Midland City of that state in 1899. During his active life he was engaged in farming in Saint Clare County, and he also worked in the lumber woods. In 1883 he retired and moved to Midland City, making his home with his son, Willard F. Snyder until his death. In politics he was a republican. His wife bore the maiden name of Melissa Jeanette Babcock, and was born in Michigan in 1842, dying at Wales, Saint Clare County, Michigan, in 1872. Their children were as follows: Charles, of whom the family now has no definite information; Willard Frederick, whose name heads this review; Rufus, who is overseer and superintendent of a large stock farm at Ammonsburg, Canada; Marilla, who died at Sanilac, Michigan, aged thirty years, had married James Lynch, a farmer, who is also deceased; and Frank, who died in Saint Clare County, Michigan, aged twelve years.

Willard Frederick Snyder was reared on his father's farm until thirteen years of age, and at the same time attended the rural schools of his neighborhood. At that time he left Saint Clare County and went to work in the sawmill of A. W. Wright at Saginaw, Michigan, and remained there for two years. For the subsequent five years he was engaged in general work at Midland City, Michigan, and then took the contract to clear 100 acres of land owned by B. B. Bartlett, which occupied him for two years. With his earnings Mr. Snyder then bought forty acres of land, on which he erected a house, and for the succeeding sixteen years alternated running his farm in the summer with lumbering in the winter. In the meanwhile he bought two other forty-acre tracts, so that he owned 120 acres of land. In order that his children might have the advantages of the schools of Midland City he moved his home to that community, but in 1898 he came West to Billings, Montana. During 1893 he had spent some months on the Hesper ranch, twelve miles from Billings, and now returned to it, and was there employed for two years, when he was joined by his family. After that he spent eighteen months more on the ranch, and then invested in 240 acres of land five miles west of Billings. About this time he sold his farm in Michigan for a price that only netted him $900 for all his hard work in the past, and invested it in part payment on 160 acres nine miles west of Billings. Later he sold his first ranch and moved to Billings and rented the 160-acre tract. Subsequently he bought eighty acres four miles west of Billings, and for the next eight years looked after his property, but continued to reside at Billings. He then moved on his eighty-acre ranch and built up a dairy business under the name of the Valley View Dairy and conducted it for seven years, and then, on November 15, 1917, sold it and also his other ranch, going to Long Beach, California, for the winter. On July 5, 1918, he located at Pony, Montana, where he lived retired until his removal to Billings. Being troubled with asthma, Mr. Snyder deemed it expedient to retire and enjoy the benefit of the climate of Billings, which helps his disorder. In addition to his agricultural activities he has been occupied in other ways, serving as drain commissioner of Yellowstone County for two years, road supervisor for three years and school director for a number of years. He was also a director of the Big Ditch of Yellowstone County for six years, and for two years of this period was its president. For one year he was president of the Farmers Loan Association, and has always been active in promoting the welfare of other organizations calculated to be of benefit to the community, county and state. A member of Billings Star Lodge No. 41, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Mr. Snyder is past grand of it, and also past chief patriarch of Little Horn Encampment No. 12. He was president of the association of Odd Fellows who built the hall on Twenty-seventh Street, North, Billings.

In 1882 Mr. Snyder was married at Midland City, Michigan, to Miss Mary O'Donnell, born in Cinco County, Ontario, Canada, a daughter of Daniel O'Donnell and sister of I. D. O'Donnell, one of the contributing editors of this work. Mrs. Snyder was educated in the public schools and a sisters' school at Saginaw, Michigan. She belongs to Zilda Lodge No. 14, Rebekahs, and to the Lady Militants, an auxiliary to the Canton of the Odd Fellows. Mr. and Mrs. Snyder have become the parents of the following children: Nellie married J. C. Smith, a ranchman, whose biography appears elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Smith attended the Montana State

Normal School at Dillon and before her marriage was engaged in teaching on the Musselshell and at Huntley, Montana. The second child is Melissa, who married William Schanck, cashier of the Bank of Warden, Montana. Mrs. Schanck attended the Montana State Normal School and was also a teacher prior to her marriage. The third child, Edna, died at Billings on November 26, 1905, when seventeen years of age. Bessie, the fourth of the family, married Leo Petrie, a dairyman of Fort Townsend, Washington. Jessie, twin sister of Bessie, is at home. The two youngest girls, like their sisters, attended the Montana State Normal School at Dillon.

Ralph E. Dutch. The handling of merchandise so as to satisfy customers and at the same time make a reasonable profit upon the investment of money and time results in the development of character and the production of good citizenship. One of the men who is conducting a prosperous general merchandise business at Melrose is Ralph E. Dutch. He was born at Farmington, Sangamon county, Illinois, on November 11, 1855, a son of Eben Dutch, born in Augusta, Maine, who died at Richland, Sangamon county, Illinois, in 1856. He was reared at Augusta, Maine, and married at Shoreham, Vermont, Maria L. Moore, a native of Vermont, who died at Farmington, Illinois. After his marriage Eben Dutch moved to Sangamon County, Illinois, where he was one of the pioneer farmers, his farm being located at Richland, four miles from Farmington. He was a republican in principles, and died the year of the organization of that party. The children born to him and his wife were as follows: Florence M., who married M. F. Sheppard, for many years a telegraph operator, lives at Boone, Iowa; Fred R., who is a merchant at Crete, Nebraska; Winthrop, who is a traveling agent, makes Springfield, Illinois, his headquarters; and Ralph E., who was the youngest in the family.

Ralph E. Dutch attended the rural schools of his native county, and remained at home until he was eighteen years of age, and at that time went to Springfield, Illinois, and worked in the Illinois Watch Factory until 1886, when he came to Glendale, Montana. There he worked in the store of his uncle, Henry S. Pond, one of the pioneers of that region, and with him learned the mercantile business. In 1897 he came to Melrose as manager for the store his uncle established there, and in 1912 formed a partnership with J. E. Reid, under the firm name of Reid & Dutch, for the purpose of handling a general line of merchandise. The store, which is one of the leading ones of Silver Bow county, is located on Main street, and its trade comes from a distance of forty-five miles. The firm owns the store building and two warehouses and carry a large stock to meet the demands of the trade they attract. Mr. Dutch also owns a nice modern residence at Melrose. He is a democrat. Since coming to Melrose he has connected himself with Bannock Lodge No. 3, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is past noble grand.

Mr. Dutch was married first to Miss Effie M. Miller at Butte, Montana. She was born in Indianapolis, Indiana, and died at Melrose in 1913, leaving no children. On January 2, 1918, Mr. Dutch was married to Mrs. Eugenia Mulleur, born in Canada. Both she and Mr. Dutch are very popular at Melrose, and their pleasant home is oftentimes the scene of delightful social gatherings of congenial friends. As a business man Mr. Dutch is recognized as a valuable asset to the village, while personally he stands exceedingly high in public estimation. He is proud of being one of the "real Americans" of the country, his ancestors having come to the American colonies from Holland at a date many years prior to the Revolution and settled in Pennsylvania, from whence removal was later made to different points until now many states have representatives of the family.

George B. Conway has been a prominent figure in Montana business life nearly forty years. For a quarter of a century he was connected with the Hecla Consolidated Mining Company. He is a former state accountant of Montana, and now makes his home and has his business headquarters at Helena, where he is district manager of the Iowa State Livestock Insurance Company.

George Benjamin Conway was born December 17, 1859, his native city of Wheeling being at that time in old Virginia, and four years later became the capital of the new state of West Virginia. In the paternal line he is of Welsh ancestry. His grandfather, Benjamin Conway, was born in Wales. He was an English soldier during the Napoleonic wars, and was at the battle of Waterloo under the Duke of Wellington. Later he came to this country and died in the United States. William B. Conway, father of the Helena business man, was born at Abersuchyn, Wales, in 1837, and lived there to the age of nineteen. About 1856 he came to the United States, living for a time in New York, then in Wheeling, following his trade as an iron worker in both places. In 1871 he became manager of the Capital City Iron Works at Indianapolis, and held that post of responsibility until 1880. For several years after that he was a manufacturer of iron specialties at Youngstown, Ohio, and he also lived in Montana two years, from 1886 to 1888. Here he was interested in mining at Glendale. From Montana he returned east to Buffalo, New York, where he lived until his death in 1900. He was a republican, a very devout Baptist and a regular supporter of the church, and affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. William B. Conway married Leonora Harriet Smith, who was born at Kent, England, in 1840, and died near Oil City, Pennsylvania, in 1870. She was the mother of three children, George B. being the oldest. William is owner of a newspaper at Wilmington, Pennsylvania, and the youngest, Emily, died in infancy.

George Benjamin Conway received most of his schooling in his native city of Wheeling. For a time he also attended high school at Indianapolis. At the age of fourteen he went to work as messenger boy in the Capitol City Iron Works. He was there two years and somewhat later was given employment in the office of the E. C. Atkins Saw Works at Indianapolis, the largest business of its kind in America. He was with that firm from 1879 to 1881, and since the latter year his home and business interests have been almost continuously identified with Montana territory and state.

Mr. Conway located at Glendale April 4, 1881, and became an official of the Hecla Consolidated Mining Company. For twenty-five years he was cashier of that company, and vice president of the Hecla Mercantile and Banking Company, a subsidiary of the corporation. After that for a time business interests required his presence in New York City, and not long after his return to Montana he was appointed, in 1909, by Governor Edwin L. Norris, as state accountant, and during the performance of the duties of that office moved his home to Helena. He was state accountant four years, after which he became secretary and general manager of the Montana Livestock and Casualty Insurance Company. In 1917 the business of this company was sold to the Iowa State Livestock Insurance Company, and Mr. Conway has handled its Montana and other northwestern business as district manager. His offices are at 26 West Sixth Avenue. In 1917 he also became secretary of H. B. Palmer & Company, but the charter of this corporation was not renewed after it expired in November, 1919.

Mr. Conway is a republican voter, is a trustee and deacon of the First Baptist Church at Helena, and in Masonry is affiliated with King Solomon Lodge No. 9, A. F. and A. M., and has attained the thirty-second degree in Scottish Rite, being affiliated with Helena Consistory No. 3.

Mr. Conway and his interesting family reside at 315 Clark street. He married at Indianapolis in 1881, just before coming to Montana, Miss Lillie E. Hunt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Hunt, the latter now deceased. Her father is a retired paper manufacturer of Indianapolis. Mrs. Conway is a graduate of the Indianapolis High School and has been prominent in social life in Montana, being a member of the Woman's Club of Helena and for several terms was regent of the Daughters of the Revolution in Oro Fino Chapter of Helena, and is also a member of the Daughters of 1812. Mr. and Mrs. Conway's children are young people of interesting attainments and achievements. Helen, the oldest, is the wife of William J. Cushing, an attorney at Dillon, Montana, and has one daughter, Josephine, born in 1904, and now a student in the high school at Dillon. The second child, Julia, died at the age of six years. Florence is the wife of A. H. French, a mine operator at Argenta, Montana. Ora and Alice both graduated with the degree Bachelor of Pedagogy from the State Normal College at Dillon, and are teachers in the public schools at Helena. Ruth is the wife of Gustav Bohstedt, who holds a chair in the Department of Agriculture at the State University of Wisconsin in Madison. They have one son, Carl Conway Bohstedt, born in 1919. Walter Lincoln Conway graduated A. B. from the Montana State University and is now superintendent of rural and city schools in the Columbia Falls District of Montana. Eunice, the youngest of the family, graduated from the Helena High School with the class of 1918 and is now employed as a stenographer in the Internal Revenue Office at Helena.

Harris J. Christenson was one of the early homesteaders in northeastern Montana, and has for a number of years been well and favorably known in the real estate and farm loan business at Scobey, his business career having been associated with practically the entire life of the new town.

Mr. Christenson was born at Wistby, Wisconsin, February 4, 1872. His father, Ole Christenson, was born at Barum, Norway, about seven miles from Christiania, acquired a common school education, lived on a farm, and as a young man came to the United States about the beginning of the Civil war. For several years he worked as a laborer in factories, and after his marriage in Wisconsin moved to Minnesota and took up a homestead where he developed the farm on which he reared his children. He died at Milan, Minnesota, at the age of seventy-three. He married in Wisconsin Annie Peterson, a native of Norway and a daughter of Arna Peterson. She died in 1907, the mother of Carl and August, business men in Milan; Mrs. T. Johnson, wife of a farmer at Milan; Harris J.; Albert, of Minot, North Dakota; Hannah, of Montevidio, Minnesota; Mrs. Otto Booth, of Ray, North Dakota; Louis, a farmer at Minot; and Otto, a business man at Milan.

Harris J. Christenson acquired a public school education at Milan and lived in that community from the age of seven until he came to Montana. He was a factor on the home farm until the age of twenty-eight, and then moved to Milan, where, associated with his brother August, he became a member of the hardware and implement firm of Christenson Brothers. With that business his name and energies were identified until 1909, in the fall of which year he left Chippewa County, Minnesota, and began prospecting for a new home in Montana.

His first act here was to acquire a homestead, and he entered his claim about two miles from the new town of Scobey, beginning his residence here in March, 1910. He built a frame house of one room as the first improvement on his land, and while it was small it made a comfortable home for his family during their residence there of four years. At that time crop failures were unknown in this section and he planted and successively harvested three crops. He left his farm not only to accept an opening for a business career, but also for the reason that has caused so many farmers to move to town, to secure better educational advantages for their families. Mr. Christenson had a growing family and accordingly he opened an office in the new town of Scobey and began dealing in real estate and farm loans. That business has been continued with an enlarging character, and his probity and judgment have brought him the confidence of the community, so that he has frequently been selected to administer estates.

Quietly and efficiently he has done his part as a citizen, has served as treasurer in Scobey two years, one year on the Board of Education, and was active in raising funds for war work, being one of the liberal bond buyers. His father became a republican as soon as he had completed his American citizenship, and the son Harris cast his first presidential ballot for McKinley and has supported the nominees of that party regularly. The Christenson residence at Scobey was built by Mr. Christenson, and is a modern five-room cottage on Daniel Street.

At Milan, Minnesota, March 31, 1902, he married Miss Olive Peterson, who was born at Barum, Norway, in August, 1880, and came to the United States in 1883 with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Peterson. She was reared in Wisconsin, had a public school education, and when a young woman went to Minnesota, where she was soon afterward married. Her two older sisters are Matie, wife of John Peterson, of Montevidio, Minnesota, and Mary, wife of Otto Olson, of Michigan, North Dakota. Mr. and Mrs. Christenson have two living children: Cuyla and Adaline, while their second child, Chester, died when about four years of age.

Arthur R. Kelsey. Among the representative men of Powder River County who are profitably engaged in ranching is Arthur R. Kelsey, who is located on Taylor Creek, and has been identified with this locality since 1888. He was born at Paxton, Illinois, March 6, 1867, during the brief period his parents lived at that place. His paternal grandfather was a large slave owner of North Carolina, where his extensive plantation was located. Realizing, as a result of the agitation against slavery, that the institution was wrong, he freed his slaves, and because of this action his neighbors gave him notice to leave the state within the following thirty days, and he consequently, never regretting his act of humanity, took his family to Indiana and located near Bloomington, that state. His death occurred at the home of his son in Franklin County, Kansas and he is buried at Richmond, Kansas. His children were as follows: Boston, who is now a resident of Missouri; Theodore D., who is mentioned below; Fisher, who died in Kansas; Mrs. Latham, who died in Franklin county, Kansas; and John, who also died in Kansas.

Theodore D. Kelsey, father of Arthur R. Kelsey, was born in North Carolina, and was only a child when his parents moved to Indiana, so was reared in the vicinity of Bloomington, Indiana. With his father and three brothers he went to Kansas during the territorial period, and passed through the exciting times incident to the discussion relative to the admission of Kansas as a "free or slave," when the state was a battlefield for the opposing parties. Here he resided until after the close of the war between the states. The Kelseys secured Government land in Franklin County, and there carried on stock and sheep raising upon an extensive scale. In 1874 Theodore D. Kelsey sold his possessions and, going to Iowa, became a farmer of Wayne County, remaining there until 1888. In that year he brought his family to Montana, driving a bunch of cattle, and at once embarked in the cattle business at the head of Taylor Creek, one of the tributaries of Pumpkin Creek, and there he took up a homestead. His pioneer improvements are still standing as a mark of his handiwork, and when he left the ranch he embarked in a mercantile business at Moorehead, and there he passed away in 1912, at the age of seventy-seven years. While living in Kansas he gave his services as a soldier in the Twelfth Kansas Volunteer Infantry for the Union cause, and remained in the army until the end of the war. His brothers Boston and Fisher served in the same regiment, and his younger brother, John, belonged in the Kansas Home Guards. Theodore D. Kelsey belonged to the Grand Army of the Republic at the time of his death. In his political affiliations he was a Republican. In church activities he was a United Presbyterian.

While still living in Indiana Theodore D. Kelsey was united in marriage with Rhoda M. Gray, a daughter of a Kentuckian who moved to Indiana when she was a child. Mrs. Kelsey survives her husband and is now a resident of Los Angeles, California, being at present over eighty-three years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Theodore D. Kelsey became the parents of the following children: William H., who is a resident of Grand Forks, North Dakota; David D., whose present location is not known; Arthur R., whose name heads this review; Samuel W., who is a resident of Red Lodge, Montana; Mary E., who is the wife of Arthur N. Hotchkiss, of Los Angeles, California; and Frank T., who is a merchant of Moorehead, Montana.

From 1869 until 1874, Arthur R. Kelsey lived in Franklin County, Kansas, going then with his parents to Wayne County, and there he completed his minority and education as well, securing the latter in the public schools. When he began his career in Montana as a wage worker on a sheep ranch it was in the employ of R. R. Selway, with whom he remained for two years. Then he and a brother took a band of sheep from the flock of Mr. Selway and located on Beaver Creek, about eight miles above its mouth, and there Arthur R. Kelsey entered his homestead, but his career was materially disturbed by the panic of 1892-3, and the brothers gave up their "share herd" and formed a partnership with two other men, turning their flock over to them and going themselves to work for wages. They were expert sheep shearers and horse breakers and when there was no work in these lines they filled in with ranch work. At the end of the first year they were able to buy out one of their partners, and at the close of the second, that of the other, and then the brother took charge of the flock of sheep, and Arthur R. Kelsey returned to the parental ranch and gave his aid to his father. For twenty years the brothers remained in partnership, and when they severed their connection the brother took the property at Beaver and Arthur R. the parental ranch. In doing so, the latter closed his connection with the wool industry and embarked in cattle raising exclusively. His ranch property comprises 5,800 acres of land lying along the Beaver and Taylor creeks, and in addition to it he owns and maintains a residence at Miles City. The ranch is stocked with range cattle under the brand "2-hanging K" on the left ribs.

Mr. Kelsey was a member of the local Council of Defense during the great war, and as such was active in raising the quotas allotted to his locality. He cast his first presidential vote for Benjamin Harrison in 1892, and has never missed voting at each recurring presidential election, at which times he has always supported the candidates of his party.

On July 20, 1899, Arthur R. Kelsey was married in Custer County, Montana, to Bertha E. Miller, born at Shenandoah, Iowa, May 20, 1878, her father having spent his life in the vicinity. Mrs. Kelsey was graduated from the Shenandoah High School, following which she was a teacher for two years at the Lewiston, Montana, School, from which she went to the one at Sadte, Custer County, Montana. Mr. and Mrs. Kelsey have the following children: Gladys Irene, who is a student of the Chicago University at Chicago, Illinois; Genevieve Ione, who is a student of the Miles City High School; and Mary Alice, who is the youngest. Mr. Kelsey is a typical ranchman and product of the state in which he has spent so many useful years. Broad-minded, alert and public-spirited, he is not afraid to grapple with civic problems, while his experience, sound judgment and common sense enable him to solve them in a manner that will bring about the best results for the majority. He and his wife are the center of a delightful social circle at Miles City, and their hospitable home welcomes many guests, some of state-wide distinction.

William C. McVey, a merchant and ranchman on the "YT" ranch near the head of Mizpah Creek, Powder River County, came into Montana in 1900 and made his first stop at Miles City. His situation was that of a workingman, dependent upon his labor for his living, and his first work at Miles City was as a clerk in the Shore-Newcome store. For two years he sold goods for this concern and then went to Lame Deer, on the Northern Cheyenne Agency, and took charge of the trading store of George Walters, where during the two years that followed he sold goods to the Cheyennes, learned their language, and engaged in raising horses on his own account on a small scale. Returning to the Shore-Newcome establishment, he continued as bookkeeper for that establishment at Miles City for a few months, and then accepted a position in the office of D. A. McIntosh, who had the contract for the building of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. When the office at Miles City was closed Mr. McVey sought other employment, and for a time was engaged in the real estate business with J. E. Prindle at Ismay, Montana. He spent a year there without the success his time and efforts warranted, and then returned to Miles City, where he worked for a time as clerk for W. B. Jordon & Sons Company, after leaving whom he established himself in business as a merchant at Beebe. This marked the starting-point of the career which has been so successful and which has steadily advanced him to a leading position among the citizens of his community.

As a settler of Montana Mr. McVey immigrated hither from near Ottawa, Canada, having been born within twenty miles of that city May 11, 1877. His boyhood life was spent on the home farm and his education completed in the high school at Kempville, and as a young man he learned something of merchandising as a clerk in a store at Avonmore, this being the extent of his equipment when he came away from there and sought his fortune and future in the United States without capital. His father was William McVey, born in the township of Goulborn, Ontario, who was a shoemaker by trade, and who as a young man crossed over into the United States and went with a brother to Nevada, where he engaged in mining near Carson City. He dug out ore enough to pay for a farm "back home," improved it and spent the rest of his life there. He was a soldier during the Fenian uprising, and took part in the battle of the Windmill, Prescott, Ontario. He was a conservative in politics, and belonged to no church, but was the husband of a Presbyterian wife. William McVey married Grace Brunton, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Dalgleish) Brunton. The Dalgleishes were Scotch, like the McVeys, and the grandfathers of both of these families came out of Scotland. William McVey died in 1906, at the age of sixty-two years, while his widow survives in Canada, aged seventy years. Their children were: James F., a farmer of Chesterville, Ontario; Agnes E., the wife of Gordon Plant, of Manitoba; Annie, who is married and a resident of Ontario; Sarah, the wife of John A. Carkner, of Williamsburg, Ontario; William C., of the "YT" ranch; Martha, the wife of William Sterns, of Metcalf, Ontario; and John B., who occupies the old McVey home.

When he started in business at Beebe Mr. McVey's capital was small, being represented by what he had gotten together by saving his wages, but while there he found prosperity, for which he worked hard, and made and saved some money. Thus encouraged, after two years he bought the old "YT" ranch of George Horkan, and took possession in 1912. This ranch is one of the oldest in the region, as well as one of the best known, and its history shows it to have been started by a syndicate, its well-known manager being Collin Hunter. Mr. McVey acquired the ranch entire, principally the water and buildings and the old cow trails, plus the script lands which Horkan had acquired. With the additions made by Mr. McVey the ranch embraces about 5,000 acres, fenced and devoted to cattle and horses. His is the "YT" brand and the ranch runs more than 2,000 head of cattle of the Hereford and Shorthorn strains. His market is in Chicago and Omaha, and he has been a shipper ever since he took hold of this ranch. Mr. McVey built a store and engaged in the mercantile business on the ranch in the fall of 1912.

In his citizenship Mr. McVey has encouraged better facilities for travel, for education, for mails, advocating heartily all movements making for good highways, good schools and expeditious postal service. He took out his citizenship papers early and cast his first vote as a Republican. In 1912 he supported the candidacy of Colonel Roosevelt, and in 1916 voted for Charles E. Hughes. As a fraternity man he is an Elk and an Odd Fellow at Miles City.

Mr. McVey was married at Billings, Montana, in October, 1911, to Mrs. Mary S. Hinds, a daughter of John and Jean (Crawford) McDougall. Mr. McDougall emigrated from Scotland to Windsor, Canada, where he was a farmer, and Mrs. McVey was born there, one of a family of eight sons and three daughters, four of the children now residing near Wenatchie, Washington. By her first marriage Mrs. McVey has a daughter, Beatrice, the wife of William Sutter, first sheriff of Powder River County, whose son is William, Jr.

Lewis M. Griffin. The day of the open range in Montana is past and with it the historic cowboy and the environments so many have for years associated with the west, but there are remaining substantial ranchmen developed from the former cow boys, and their many acres afford abundant pasturage to herds of blooded cattle, the value of which make up for the loss in numbers of former days. These men have brought with them many desirable qualities from the olden days of outdoor life. Their outlook is broader, their judgments more charitable and their lives more sincere than many who have always been denizens of crowded communities. Lewis M. Griffin, a typical ranchman of the Stacey region of Powder River County, belongs to this class of fine citizens, and he has been a resident of Montana since 1882.

The birth of Lewis M. Griffin occurred on July 14, 1859, in DeKalb County, Missouri, and he is a son of John B. Griffin. John B. Griffin was born in North Carolina, and was taken to DeKalb County, Missouri, in boyhood, later being followed by his father, John Griffin, a soldier of the War of 1812. John Griffin spent his life engaged in agricultural pursuits, and died in DeKalb County, Missouri, being buried near Rochester, that county, in the Bethel Cemetery. He had four sons, one of them being John B. Griffin, father of Lewis M. Griffin.

At the time John B. Griffin settled in DeKalb County the land was all open, and as soon as he was old enough he took up Government land, and on the farm thus acquired spent the remainder of his life, which was a quiet and useful one. He voted the democratic ticket, and was equally earnest in his advocacy of the principles and creed of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he was a devout member. His death occurred in 1888, when he was seventy-eight years of age, his widow surviving him for three years, passing away when eighty-one years old. She was before her marriage Sarah Tate, a daughter of Judge Tate of Grundy County, Missouri, where Mrs. Griffin was born. Mr. and Mrs. John B. Griffin had the following children: John, who spent his life in DeKalb County, Missouri; Enoch, who lives in the Big Horn River country of Montana; Carey A., who lives at Topeka, Kansas; Lewis M., whose name heads this review; Annie, who married James Grady, died in DeKalb County, Missouri; Lizzie, who is married and lives at Auburn, Nebraska; and Mary, who is married and lives at Kansas City, Missouri.

When he was twenty-two years old Lewis M. Griffin left DeKalb County, Missouri, coming by boat up the Missouri River to Fort Pierre, and there joined a "bull team" outfit bound for Montana with piling for the construction work on the Northern Pacific Railroad. Mr. Griffin drove nine yoke of oxen hitched to three train wagons, and was, as he himself says, "a bullwhacker" at that time. With him were his brother and F. S. Whitney. The little party went on to Billings, when that now prosperous community was represented by a single tent, and engaged in freighting between Billings and Bozeman until the following spring. Mr. Griffin saw the first train cross the new bridge built over the Yellowstone River at Billings.

In the spring of 1883 Lewis M. Griffin came to Custer County as a cowboy for Judge C. H. Loud's cattle, working for him on the old "S L" ranch for eight years. During that period he gradually accumulated cattle of his own, so that when he left the "S L" ranch he was able to move on the Little Pumpkin Creek and begin operating as a cattle man. He homesteaded 160 acres, the nucleus of his present ranch, through which Little Pumpkin Creek meanders, located four miles south of Stacey. His original residence was a log house of three rooms, which was floored. Over the walls poles were placed and they were covered with dirt. This primitive place served him as a home until his present comfortable modern residence was built.

Mr. Griffin started into the stock business with common range cattle, and he shipped to Chicago, ultimately developing a few hundred head under the brand of "G. L." on the left side. With the introduction into this region of blooded males he was able to improve his grade of cattle, and continued in that line of business until with the closing of the range he was forced to reduce his stock, after twenty-seven years of continued operation. During all of these years he shipped cattle to the Chicago market, and during the earlier period used to receive $28 per head for four year old steers. In 1918 for the same aged steers he received $150 per head, although it must be remembered that the scarcity of food because of the great war had raised the price of beef very materially, as well as of all commodities.

Mr. Griffin did not confine his land investments to the acquisition of a homestead, but when he saw that the settlement of the country meant the curtailment of his range privileges he began to buy land from the Northern Pacific Railroad on their long time payment plan, and now has 870 acres in his ranch. In 1918 he definitely closed his stock business and since then has been devoting his ranch to growing feed for the cattle he is raising within his own acreage. As a citizen Mr. Griffin has rendered valuable service as a member of the school board of district No. 29 for a number of years. For thirty-five years he was a resident of Custer County, but the creation of the new county of Powder River places his ranch without the confines of Custer. In his political fealty Mr. Griffin is a democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Grover Cleveland in 1892, but aside from doing his duty in exercising his right of franchise he takes no part in public life.

On December 6, 1889, Lewis M. Griffin was married at Miles City to Miss Anna Daly, a daughter of Charles Daly, who early came into the west from Illinois, settling in Nebraska, where he spent the remainder of his life. Mrs. Griffin was born in Nebraska on March 4, 1869. Mr. and Mrs. Griffin have the following children: Eva, who is the wife of John Gold, of the Stacey locality, has the following children, Annie, Eva, Jessie, John H. and Agnes May; Roy, who is a farmer and ranchman of Wyoming; Maud, who is the wife of Robert McAdams, of Custer, Montana, has two children; Charles, who was in the training camp at Camp Lewis, Washington, as a member of the National Army, was not sent to France owing to the signing of the armistice, and upon his honorable discharge he returned to the Stacey locality and is now engaged in ranching; and Agnes, Enoch and Melvin, all of whom are at home.

It would be difficult to find a finer or more thoroughly American family than this one, and its members are a credit to their communities. During the great war they all rendered patriotic service in different capacities, and in the reconstruction days which are following the cessation of hostilities they are meeting and trying to solve the grave problems of the day in the same self-sacrificing spirit which animated them when this was a warring instead of a peaceful country.

Daniel M. Gaskill is a ranchman of experience and prosperity, and his valuable property of 3,360 acres of land is in the Stacey locality and astride the Big Pumpkin. During his residence in Montana he has passed through the varying experiences which have come to cattlemen, and out of them he has emerged a heavy property owner and successful stockman and farmer. He was born in Butler County, Nebraska, September 12, 1873, a son of Joseph Gaskill. The birth of Joseph Gaskill occurred in Knox County, Ohio, but he later went to Nebraska, and finally joined his children in Montana in 1904. After reaching Montana he had the misfortune to lose his wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Hurley, she dying in 1916, aged seventy-three years. She was a daughter of David Hurley, and was born in County Kerry, Ireland. Joseph Gaskill and his wife became the parents of the following children: Emma, who is the wife of J. T. Hamilton, of Miles City; Lizzie, who is the wife of Jerry Kerwin, of Boyd County, Nebraska; Nora, who is the wife of William Flannery, of Stacey, Montana; Mrs. Maggie Jarvis, of Stacey, Montana; Daniel M., whose name heads this review; Lula, who married Millard D. Shy, a ranchman of the Stacey locality; and Leo, who is a ranchman at the head of Mizpah Creek.

When Mr. Gaskill rode into Montana from Nebraska in 1893 he brought with him an experience as a ranch hand and cow boy, and found immediate employment on the ranch of Charles Daly on the Little Pumpkin, but remained there only two years, and then became a cattle man on his own account with twenty head. He squatted on the public domain adjacent to Stacey, and the spot occupied by his pioneer log cabin is now the property of Alexander Campbell. For three or four years he remained there, and he took his first shipment of cattle to Chicago himself. He used a combination of the letters W and G on his cattle, which have been of the Hereford or Durham strain, or both. He used the open range until it was closed, and then being already the owner of some property of his own, turned his attention to farming, and on his five and a quarter sections of land raises sufficient grain and other farm products for his family and stock. His ranch is one of the best in this locality, and he has carried on his operations intelligently and profitably.

Since he has settled here schools have been established within three and one-half miles of his ranch, one of them bearing his name, and he has been on its school board since the district was organized. In his political views Mr. Gaskill affiliates with the democratic party on national matters, although locally he is liable to vote independently, preferring to use his own judgment with reference to the fitness of the candidates. He and his family are consistent members of the Roman Catholic Church.

On December 10, 1896, Mr. Gaskill was married at Shadron, Nebraska, to Miss Ellen Hassey, a daughter of William Hassey, who died in Missouri, following which his widow, Mrs. Grace (Young) Hassey, took their children to Nebraska. Mrs. Gaskill was born at Ironton, Ohio, June 8, 1872. The others of the family are as follows: Thomas, who lives at Sheridan, Wyoming, where the aged mother also resides; Jennie, who is the wife of John Bowman, of Sheridan, Wyoming; and Andrew and William, both of whom are also residents of Sheridan, Wyoming. Mr. and Mrs. Gaskill have the following children: Joseph, who is the eldest, is conducting a ranch near his father's homestead, and he married Hazel Munson, of Ashby, Minnesota, Thomas H., Daniel M., Jr., Andrew, John L., Charley F. and William.

Charles Franklin Kline. After numerous experiences in developing land in Montana Charles Franklin Kline is now conveniently located on a rural property adjoining Miles City, where he is engaged in ranching. He was born at Canton, Ohio, on February 15, 1855, a son of George P. Kline, born near Berlin, Germany, who was brought to the United States by his father, Philip Kline. Philip Kline located between Canton and Robertsville, Ohio, and there spent the remainder of his life. Among his children were three sons, William, George and Philip, and two daughters, Mrs. Pelo and Mrs. Ropy. George P. Kline married Nancy Shuckhart, a daughter of George Shuckhart, who has also come to the United States from the vicinity of Berlin, Germany. After their marriage George P. Kline and his wife settled in Richland County, Wisconsin, and there spent the remainder of their lives. Their children were as follows: Charles F., who was the eldest; Lewis P., who is a farmer of Richland County and a minister of the Christian Church; and Elizabeth C., who died in childhood.

Charles F. Kline was reared in Richland County, and for three months attended school, that being the extent of his educational advantages. On May 2, 1882, he reached Montana, having come here in search of better opportunities to advance himself. He entered a pre-emption claim on Tongue River, which he later relinquished, and it was subsequently entered and proved up by Harvey Corbin. Entirely without capital Mr. Kline spent his first three years in Montana as a wage earner on a farm, with the exception of the time he put on his first claim, and then after the disastrous winter of 1886-7 he went to the Black Hills country and hired out for farm work on False Bottom between Spearfish and Deadwood, and there spent the summer. In the fall he returned to Miles City, which he had come to consider his home, and entered a claim on the Yellowstone River six miles below Miles City, and on it began farming and stockraising. This he proved up, improved and to it added a section of railroad land, making it a cattle and hay ranch. For about nine years Mr. Kline was engaged in operating this ranch, but then leased it and took his stock to the Little Sheep Mountains of Dawson County and spent seven years in that region. The shorting of the range by settlement caused him to abandon Dawson County, and he sold his stock and returned to his ranch. After raising another crop on this ranch he sold it to M. E. Bailey. In exchange of deeds Mr. Bailey passed to Mr. Kline the small tract he now owns, and there his residence has since been maintained.

The first work on the Yellowstone and Tongue rivers irrigation project was done by Mr. Kline, who had charge of a crew of men and continued to supervise them until the system was completed. He is the owner of some improved property in Miles City and is a stockholder in the Equity Store of this same city.

On April 3, 1889, Mr. Kline was married in Custer County, Montana, to Miss Sarah Elizabeth Butts, a daughter of Israel and Nancy (Dickinson) Butts. Israel Butts was born and reared in Southeastern Missouri, and during the war between the states was forced against his inclinations and convictions into the Confederate service, and was shot at and killed from ambush about two years following the termination of the war. Mrs. Butts survived him for a number of years and died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Kline, at Miles City, and she was interred in the cemetery of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Butts had three children to reach maturity, namely: Mrs. Minerva C. Earnest, who is deceased and was buried at Miles City; Mrs. Kline, who was born October 14, 1854; and Annie, who married John Douthit, of Yates, Montana. Mrs. Kline was born in Jasper County, Missouri, and owing to the early death of her father had but few opportunities for attending school. Mr. and Mrs. Kline have no children of their own, but by a former marriage Mr. Kline has a daughter, Bessie, who is now the wife of Mahlon Witherow, of Richland County, Wisconsin.

In his fraternal connections Mr. Kline maintains membership with the Woodmen of the World, the Eagles and the Homesteaders. When he cast his first presidential vote for Rutherford B. Hayes, Mr. Kline began his support of the republican party, which continued through the administration of President Roosevelt, but in 1912 and 1916 he voted for Woodrow Wilson for president. Both he and Mrs. Kline are members of the Methodist Church, and he is serving that body at Miles City as steward. A man of high moral convictions, he has tried to live up to them and do his full duty as he has seen it. Although hampered by a lack of proper educational training, he has made his own way in the world and holds an enviable position among the sound, trustworthy and dependable men of his neighborhood.

Jasper S. Rue. Since 1900 Jasper S. Rue, of Powder River County, has been an independent ranchman, but his experiences in Montana date back to 1891, when he came into the state and began working for the old "SH" ranch. During the period which has since elapsed not only has he been able to branch out and become a man of consequence in his neighborhood, but many of the old cowboys associated with him on the "SH" ranch have done likewise. Mr. Rue was born in Greene County, Iowa, August 17, 1871, a son of Lewis Rue, who built the first complete wagon ever set up in Iowa. A wheelwright by trade, he worked at it in Greene County, to which he had moved from Minnesota, his birthplace. During the war between the states he enlisted in Company C, Third Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, which was captured by the Confederates and returned to Minnesota under parole. The Federal Government then sent the command against the Indians to put down the Sioux uprising. Leaving Iowa, Lewis Rue went to Vermilion, South Dakota, and operated a wagonshop for some years, when he was attracted by an opening at Fort Pierre, South Dakota, to which place he went by steamboat. Once more he changed his place of residence, going to Spearfish, the same state, and there he died, having been retired for some time, in 1898, aged fifty-six years. He married Elizabeth Huntington, whose paternal great-grandfather was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and her father, Zebulon Huntington, was born in New England. For a time he resided in Canada and was engaged in buying cattle, continuing that business when he moved to Iowa. There he was killed by a tornado. His son James Huntington enlisted for service in the war between the states from Iowa. Mrs. Lewis Rue was born in Canada in 1843, and she and her husband had the following children: Lillie, who is Mrs. P. D. Green, of Greenleaf, Idaho; Jasper S., whose name heads this review; Fred W., who is a ranchman on Little Powder River; George H., who is located near his brother Jasper; Alfred, who is a ranchman near Broadus, Montana; Walter J., who is an automobile dealer of Seattle, Washington; and Birdie, who is the wife of Frank Stratton, of Caldwell, Idaho.

Jasper S. Rue came to Montana from Custer City, South Dakota, a boy of nineteen years, making the trip on horseback. Prior to that he had been a farm boy, growing up in the vicinity of Fort Pierre, South Dakota, and his experience was limited to that afforded by the farm. He had herded cattle to some extent and was put to work on the "SH" ranch "nighthawking," one of his associates being Tom Doyle, who is still identified with ranching in this locality. He remained with the "SH" outfit until it went out of business, when he bought a few cows and commenced ranching for himself in 1892 in partnership with George McDonald and S. H. Cook at the mouth of East Fork. They fenced a small patch and erected some pioneer buildings, but in the following year Mr. Rue sold his interest and came to his claim on Little Powder, on which he had been a squatter five years before, Mr. McDonald being then associated with him. Until his marriage Mr. Rue lived in a little log shack. Not long afterward he was joined by his brother George, and they had 140 head of yearlings and two-year-old heifers running under the brand "RUE" on the left ribs. After two years of partnership the brothers dissolved their connection and entered the sheep business separately. For the subsequent six years Jasper S. Rue ran sheep along the Little Powder with only fair success and then disposed of his flocks and concentrated upon cattle and horses. For a time he was very active as a breeder and raiser of horses, but with the advent of automobiles and other mechanical substitutes he curtailed his operations very considerably. His ranch is known as the "Q Heart" and comprises a section of land lying on both sides of the river, twenty-five miles above its mouth.

On May 17, 1903, Jasper S. Rue was married at Belle Fourche, South Dakota, to Miss Eunice Grout, a daughter of Hiram and Mary (Fewell) Grout, she being his second wife and the mother of the following children: Norine, who is the wife of Frank Clem, of Carter County, Montana; Mrs. Rue, who was born on February 22, 1888 in Clayton County, Montana, to which locality her father had come from Iowa; and Hiram C., who was the youngest. By a former marriage Mr. Grout had two children, Nelson and Clayton. Mrs. Rue has spent her life on a ranch. She began riding when a girl and developed an expertness in handling stock possessed by few women. Having been very actively engaged in handling the stock on their home ranch she decided to enter the contest at Belle Fourche in 1919, conducted as the "Tri-State Roundup," and won second class in the "Ladies Relay" for Powder River girls only; first money in the nightgown race two days in succession; and in the lady cow pony race she took both second and third money; and on the final day she took third money in the nightgown race. Mr. and Mrs. Rue have three children, namely: Lewis S., Alta and Edna.

Mr. Rue cast his first vote in Montana and his first presidential vote was given to William Jennings Bryan in 1894. Since then he has shown no particular preference, generally voting independently. At nearly all of the elections he has been on the election board, and together with William P. Flynn he located and laid out the road down the Little Powder from the Wyoming line across the Mizpah and then down S. L. Creek to Big Pumpkin Creek before a wagon track had covered any of this region. During the late war Mr. Rue was very patriotic and both he and Mrs. Rue took the limit in baby bonds and otherwise assisted in war work in their district. Mr. Rue has been connected with all of the improvements in this locality, was the first road supervisor appointed in this district and was clerk of the school board when the school district was organized. Since the organization of the district modern schoolhouses have been erected, but prior to that the school sessions were held in abandoned log shacks or in the homes of the settlers. Having been so active in the past there is no doubt but that Mr. Rue will be equally public spirited in the future and that he will never lose his deep interest in the progress of the community in which all of his married life has been spent, and in all of his efforts he is sure of the effective co-operation of his wife.

Thomas Good. Starting as a car pusher in the coal fields of Pennsylvania at the age of eleven years, Thomas Good has advanced steadily through the various occupations connected with the mining of coal, and today occupies the position of superintendent of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company at Washoe, Montana. His career throughout has been one of self-made manhood, for he entered life with poor educational equipment and no other advantages, and each step in his upward climb has come only after the most earnest and persistent effort. Such a career should furnish something of encouragement to the youths of our land who are starting life with the belief that they are hopelessly handicapped by the lack of finances or assisting influences. It evidences the fact that a man can make himself what he wishes to be provided he has the ambition, persistence and determination, and the power to develop his inherent abilities.

Mr. Good was born near Glasgow, Scotland, April 7, 1864, a son of John Good. His father was born in 1822 in England, but as a child was taken to Ireland, where he was married and engaged in farming in County Down. About 1854 he went to Scotland, where he secured employment in the coal mines near Glasgow, and in 1878 immigrated to the United States and settled in Pennsylvania, where he continued in the same vocation until his retirement in 1894. He died at McIntyre, Lycoming County, that state, in 1904. Mr. Good was a republican. He married Mary Heselip, who was born in 1832 in County Down, Ireland, and reared there, and died at McIntyre, Pennsylvania, in 1894. They became the parents of the following children: John, who is employed in the round house of the Northern Pacific Railway at Laurel, Montana; Alexander, a coal miner of Pennsylvania; William, the proprietor of a meat market at Ralston, Pennsylvania; and Thomas, of this review.

Thomas Good secured but a little public schooling in Scotland, and none whatever in this country, but has acquired knowledge through reading, observing and experience, and is today a well educated man in the essential and important things of life. He was but a youth when he came to the United States, and immediately upon his arrival secured employment in the coal mines at McIntyre, Pennsylvania, in the humblest capacity, that of coal pusher. As soon as he was large and strong enough he was advanced to the post of coal digger, a vocation which he followed in the Pennsylvania fields until 1886, in which year he came west to Colorado, and was employed at coal digging in the mines at Walsenburgh. His industry in his work and his ability to handle men soon gained him promotion to driving boss, but he left the Colorado fields

Thos Good

for those of Montana, and when he started work at Belt it was at driving horses on the night shift. Again his ability and energy were recognized by promotion to driving boss, and from this position he advanced to mine foreman, a responsible post which he held until 1904, in which year he went to Cokedale as superintendent for the Anaconda Copper Mining Company. After two years there he went to Bridger, Montana, as superintendent of the Bridger Coal and Improvement Company, but one year later, in 1907, the Anaconda Copper Mining Company decided to open a coal mine in the Bear Creek coal field at Washoe, and Mr. Good was secured to open the mines and act in the capacity of superintendent, an office which he holds at this time. The capacity of this mine is 800 tons of high grade lignite coal daily, and Mr. Good has complete charge of operations, with 180 men under his superintendency. He is considered one of the most capable men in his line to be found in the state, and has the full confidence of his superiors, whose headquarters are located at Butte. Mr. Good is a member of the Montana Society of Engineers, and is an enthusiastic fraternalist, affiliating with Golden Fleece Lodge No. 66, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Bridger, and Red Lodge Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and is an ex-member of the Knights of Pythias. He is a stanch democrat.

In December, 1892, at Walsenburgh, Colorado, Mr. Good married Miss Henrietta Gillespie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gillespie, the latter of whom is deceased, while the former, a retired pioneer stockman of Colorado, makes his home with his daughter and son-in-law. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Good, namely: Stella, who is the wife of Thad Pound, of Washoe, manager of the Washoe Trading Company; Henrietta, who died unmarried at the age of twenty-two years; Vera, who married Clarence Pfeil, of Washoe, who died in 1919 of the epidemic of Spanish influenza which was prevalent at that time; Thomas, who is a student in the public high school at Washoe; and Elizabeth, who is a pupil in the graded school.

Fred W. Rue, one of the men who has attained to more than local distinction as a prosperous ranchman of the Little Powder River District, belongs to the well known Rue family, several members of which have borne well their part in the development of this part of the state. He is the owner and operator of the Little Powder River Stock Farm, twelve miles above the mouth of the river after which it is named, and he has been identified with it since October, 1899, at which time he erected his pioneer log shack, now used as a bunkhouse, and from then on his interests have been entwined with those of this neighborhood.

Fred W. Rue was born November 3, 1874, a son of Lewis and Elizabeth (Huntington) Rue, a sketch of whom is found elsewhere in this work. He is a native of Vermilion, South Dakota, and was reared there and at Fort Pierre and Custer, that state, and common schools gave him his education. As soon as he was old enough he began working as a farm hand, and his experience on a dairy farm prior to coming to Montanna was valuable to him in handling stock. He was nineteen years old when in the spring of 1894 he rode on horseback into Montana from South Dakota, his horse, saddle and about $10 in money being his entire capital, aside from his abounding good health and willingness to work hard to attain his honest ends. Employment was readily secured with the "SH" outfit at the mouth of the Little Powder River as mail carrier for that and the "Cross" ranch at Powderville. Between his regular trips on horseback for the mail he punched cattle, and received a wage of $35 per month. He remained with this outfit for two years, leaving it for the "Cross" ranch, where he was a horse wrangler. Still later he became kitchen man for the "Cross" and "TJ" ranches, and did the cooking for them during the subsequent five years. In the meanwhile he had taken up a claim on Little Powder River, and began his career as a cattleman with one cow and her calf at the time he was with his first outfit. The produce from this one cow gave him his start when he began ranching for himself, and in order to gain a little ready money it was his custom for several seasons to winter calves, bulls or other cattle for the larger outfits at about $3 per head. He adopted as his brand "NHR," and this he stamped upon his first cow and calf. Later he sold this brand and now uses the one "RUE" that he has since used. His work has all been directed toward the production of stock cattle, and he markets his produce at Omaha, Nebraska, through his own shipments.

Mr. Rue's improvements have come gradually, his six-room ranch house being the development of some years. His ample barn 30 by 60 feet was built in 1918 and his machinery house for storing all his farm appliances came about the same time. The water comes from four flowing wells distributed over his ranch, the flow averaging from three to fourteen gallons per minute, and the wells are from 200 to 600 feet in depth. All of these improvements have been made according to a definite system and are permanent, and excellent judgment has been shown in their development. Mr. Rue now has 2,000 acres of land, ten miles of fencing, which encloses the most of his ranch. His lowlands are given over to hay growing and about 100 acres are devoted to small grain growing.

On November 3, 1905, Mr. Rue was married at Custer, South Dakota, to Miss Erva Bower, a daughter of Israel and Maria (Riddle) Bower, early settlers of Dakota. Mr. Bower was extensively interested in farming and stockraising, and died at Custer, South Dakota. Mrs. Rue is one of the three children of her parents, and was born in December, 1875. She was graduated from the Custer High School and was engaged in school teaching for fourteen terms prior to her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Rue have no children.

In addition to his other interests Mr. Rue is one of the four men who own the $20,000 hotel at Broadus, Montana, is a stockholder in the Powder River National Bank of Broadus, and is serving it as vice president. When Powder River County was formed he was one of the men engaged in promoting and carrying the project to a successful completion, but aside from that has not been active in public affairs, his duties on the ranch absorbing all of his time. He cast his first presidential vote for William McKinley in 1896, and has continued a firm adherent of republican principles ever since.

Mr. Rue is one of the men of Montana who has worked his way up from the bottom and his success is self-earned. When the movement was started for the organization for district No. 8 it met with his approval and support, and Mrs. Rue is now one of its trustees. During the great war Mr. Rue was chairman of the Council of Defense of his district and led nine drives for war relief, all of them being over-subscribed. Both he and Mrs. Rue went the limit in baby bonds, and he subscribed heavily to all of the issues of Liberty Bonds. There are few people in this part of the state who stand any higher in public esteem than do Mr. and Mrs. Rue, and they are deservedly numbered among the thoroughly representative people of the great State of Montana.

William Thurston Waite, a ranchman at the mouth of the East Fork of Little Powder River, has been a resident of Montana since 1902, when he, his brother Charles W. and his father, Charles B. Waite, crossed into the state from Wyoming, where for two years they had been engaged in the horse and cattle industry with the idea of locating there permanently, but not being exactly satisfied with the land open for settlement they came to the Little Powder region, and here found what they had been looking for, plenty of land and an open range on which to let run the small bunch of cattle they brought with them. To this original herd more cattle were soon added, all being under the brand "MB," and for seventeen years they shipped to Omaha markets. The partnership being dissolved, Charles W. Waite took the homestead and William T. Waite moved to his present location, while the father retired to Long Beach, California, where he and his wife are now living in comfort. A sketch of Charles B. Waite is given in the sketch of his son Charles W. Waite found elsewhere in this work.

William T. Waite was born at Council Bluffs, Iowa, December 3, 1878, and his education was secured in the schools of that city and in a business college of the same place. After leaving school he went to Wheeler County, Nebraska, and was engaged in ranching until 1900, when he went into Wyoming, as above stated.

The property now owned and operated by Mr. Waite is recorded as the East Fork Stock Ranch and comprises 2,000 acres, and here he raises cattle for beef purposes and a considerable number of horses, his brand being "Lazy UG" on the left shoulder. This ranch lies on both sides of the East Fork, and his improvements include a log ranchhouse of five rooms, commodious and comfortable, which succeeded the usual pioneer log shack; a galvanized iron barn of recent construction, 60 by 64 feet; and an irrigation project developed with water from East Fork, his ditches watering an area of 300 acres which he is devoting to sweet clover and alfalfa, grain growing having received but little attention from him. Four flowing wells furnish the ranch with an abundant water supply, their capacity being from two and one-half to twelve gallons every minute. In addition to his ranch interests Mr. Waite is a stockholder in the First National Bank. Like his father and brother he is a stanch republican. Fraternally he belongs to Miles City Lodge, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

On August 20, 1908, Mr. Waite was married to Nellie Bergul, a daughter of Chris Burgul and Katie (Satorius) Burgul. Mrs. Waite was one of a family of five sons and five daughters and was born in Nebraska July 27, 1887. After completing the courses in the public schools of Miles City, Montana, Mrs. Waite became a student of the Miles City Business College, where she was taught the fundamentals of commercial life so that she was able to secure a position with J. E. Farnum, a leading real estate broker of Miles City, and was so employed until her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Waite have a daughter, Ruth Gertrude. The record of the Waites in this neighborhood is of such a high character that the stock from the ranches of either brother command favorable attention in any market, and personally both men enjoy the highest respect and unlimited confidence of all with whom they are brought in contact.

Z. T. Cox. The merchant of Birney, Rosebud County, and a ranchman near this point, Z. T. Cox belongs to the settlers of the year 1886 and is a contribution from the citizenship of Texas to this state. He is a native of Giles County, Tennessee, born September 29, 1848, and his boyhood was spent largely at Pulaski, that state, his education being obtained in the public schools and as a student in Cumberland University at Lebanon, plus a business course at Nashville, Tennessee. He became an accountant, a business which he followed until his arrival in Montana, and which was his status when he went to Texas in 1870 as a young man and single. In the Lone Star State he located first at Brennan, and remained a short time as a farmer, and then went to Cleburne, where he took care of the books and accounts of J. T. Williams, remaining in his employ until he abandoned Texas to come north in search of a better climate and to become an agency farmer. He came accompanying Robert L. Upshaw, who was the appointee of President Grover Cleveland as agent of the Cheyenne Indians, and himself took the position of farmer at the agency. He was connected with that work four years and introduced the Cheyennes to the elementary work of agriculture and its principles.

On leaving the Indian service Mr. Cox began ranching, entered a homestead on Hangingwoman Creek, and established his home there, and so maintained it until 1913. He handled cattle for beef purposes and ran his stock under the "ZC" brand, and developed a ranch of 560 acres of deeded land. He shipped out of the country to Omaha and Chicago markets, and his contribution to the food products of this locality during many years was considerable. Mr. Cox engaged in merchandising at Birney in 1913 as the successor of W. P. Smith, and his is the only trading emporium within twenty-five miles of Birney. When he left the agency it was the last of politics with him, save as he has voted at elections since. He came into this country as a democrat, and has maintained the same party faith to the present time.

Mr. Cox's father, Jack Cox, was one of the first settlers of Tennessee, and went into that state from North Carolina. He was a planter most of his life, was past the age for military service during the war between the states, although he furnished three sons for the Confederate service during that struggle, and in his early politics was a whig and later a democrat, but was without political aspirations or career. He lived to the age of seventy years and died during the period of the Civil war. Jack Cox married a Miss Matthews from Georgia, who died soon after the birth of her son Zeb T. She was the mother of ten children, nine of whom grew to mature years. The sons who served under the Confederate flag were Jack P., Edwin J. and Jess B., and the latter, now a resident of Dyersburg, Tennessee, still survives, as does a sister, Mrs. Mary Record, of Paris, Texas, and Zeb T., of Birney, Montana, these three being the only children living.

Z. T. Cox was united in marriage at Mississippi City, Mississippi, October 17, 1887, to Miss Mary P. Roberts, a daughter of Calvin Roberts. Mr. Roberts was a successful practicing lawyer, and was a major in the Confederate army during the war between the states, having entered the army in Mississippi on the day the state seceded from the Union. His last days were passed in Montana at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Cox, and his death occurred in 1890. He was a native of Mississippi and was born August 7, 1835. His father, a native of Connecticut, was Dr. H. A. G. Roberts, who was a wealthy sugar planter whose plantation was located on Bayou Beouf, Louisiana. He passed away in Mississippi City, but was laid to rest at Jackson, Mississippi. Doctor Roberts married Emily E., a daughter of Judge Obediah Jones, one of the able jurists of Alabama who was named the first judge of Alabama when it became a territory. Calvin Roberts married Sarah Frances Taliaferro, a daughter of Peachey Ridgeway Taliaferro, who was a large Mississippi planter. Mrs. Roberts died in 1915, at the age of seventy-four years, having been born June 15, 1842. Mrs. Cox is one of four children of her parents: Hiram T., of Havana, Cuba; Mrs. Cox, who was born February 5, 1865; Emma Elizabeth, who died as Mrs. L. A. Alderson, of Sheridan, Wyoming, leaving three sons, Floyd T., Allen Roberts and Irving N., the two eldest being soldiers during the World war; and Sarah A., the wife of James Hackley, of El Paso, Texas.

Mrs. Cox came to Montana soon after the arrival in this state of her future husband, on a visit to her cousin, Captain Brown of the "Three Circle" ranch. She entered the United States Government service in 1887 as a teacher at the Lame Deer Agency, and there met the young agency farmer, to whom she was married soon afterward. Mr. and Mrs. Cox are the parents of four children: Percy Roberts, a ranchman on the family place, who married Daisy Belle Currie and has a daughter, Helen Percy; Richard Taylor, who is also a ranchman here and unmarried; and Edwin Allen and Taliaferro. Mr. and Mrs. Cox are Methodists, both having come from Methodist families and being reared in that faith, and the first Methodist Episcopal services held in the Birney locality were solemnized in the Cox log shack on the ranch. Mr. Cox joined the Independent Order of Odd Fellows after coming to Montana, and at this time is a member and past master of Birney Lodge of this order.

Charles Field, of Ashland, a ranchman of the Otter Creek Valley, came into this region and into Montana at the same time. He landed as a cowboy with a trail herd, crossing into the state from the Black Hills region and crossing the state line from Moorecroft, Wyoming. He joined the trail herd at Hat Creek, at the foot of the Black Hills, and came into the Circle Bar Ranch with it, and on that ranch began a career in Montana that has been a definitely successful one.

It was as a range hand for wages that Mr. Field opened his account with Montana, and as such he remained until 1898, working for the Circle Bar, for the Howes, Bryan and Brandenburg cattle pool, for the "SH" outfit on Powder River, under John Burgess, foreman, and then resigned as a ranch hand and came to Otter Creek to settle down to business for himself. He had filed on his claim here in 1893, and this constituted the nucleus of the ranch he has since developed. His first residence and first Montana home which he called his own was built at the instance of Mr. Field and was a two-room log shanty which he utilized as bachelor's quarters until he married, and then better accommodations came along by the addition of rooms until his home now comprises seven rooms. Barns and sheds and other conveniences have come with the passage of time, and all have contributed toward the substantial improvement of his community.

Mr. Field's first stock investment was in fourteen head of cattle, with the acquirement of which he began raising cattle. Some of the great-grandchildren of his first bunch are still with his herd. He adopted first the brand "HV," but his recorded brand is "WC" on the left side. When in the zenith of his industry he ran some 350 head on the range here and a half section comprised his acreage of land. When Mr. Field came into the Otter Creek Valley there were three ranches on the creek and but three children in the community, those of Captain Howes. He became interested in the establishment of a school and the defining of a home district as early as the population justified such a move, and has served this district, No. 4, as a trustee.

Mr. Field was born in Burnett County, Texas, April 18, 1863, and grew up in that neighborhood. He was educated in the country and left school when about nineteen years of age and entered the range service as a trail boy. After one month he left the trail and in 1882 removed to Cheyenne, Wyoming, by rail, where he secured employment from Dan Ullman at punching cows. From this service he went to Hat Creek and worked at its mouth for the American Cattle Company, and from their employ came into Montana, as above noted.

Mr. Field is a son of Dr. Marcus A. Field, a native of Nashville, Tennessee, who practiced medicine until advanced age forced his retirement, he at this time being a veteran citizen of Burnett, Texas, aged eighty-seven years. He is a graduate of a medical school and gave the active years of his life to the service of his community in professional and civic ways, and is politically a democrat. Doctor Field married Malinda Boyce, a sister of Henry, Al, Pope and "Bub" Boyce, well known cattle men and early settlers of Central Texas. It was with Al Boyce that Charley Field left home about the time he came North. Mrs. Field died in 1879, at the age of forty years, and was the mother of eight children, namely: James H., a resident of Sheridan, Wyoming; Andrew, of Burnett, Texas; Anna, deceased, who was the wife of James Branch, of Burnett County, Texas; Marcy, who married Lee Spears, of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Charles, of this notice; Lee, who is the "rolling stone" of the family and is a Texas man; Mary, who married James Hodge and resides at Brownwood, Texas; and Sam, of Burnett, Texas. A half-brother of these children, Homer, resides about Burnett, Texas.

Charley Field was married at Sheridan, Wyoming, October 20, 1904, to Mrs. Marie Halstead, who was born in Norway and as a girl came to the United States, where she was first married at Lewiston, Idaho. By her first union she has the following children: Jeanette, a popular and efficient teacher in the public schools; Helen, who is a clerk in the War Risk and Insurance Department of the United States Government at Washington, District of Columbia, and was a teacher in Custer County, Montana, prior to accepting this post; and Charles Beebe, a successful young ranchman of Otter Creek, who served as a mechanic in the Aviation Corps and spent four months in England during the World war.

Mr. Field is a popular and valued member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, belonging to Sheridan Lodge, in which he has numerous sincere friends. In political affairs he supports the candidates and principles of the democratic party, having cast his first ballot in favor of the candidacy of Grover Cleveland for the presidency in 1892, but has not himself been a seeker for political honors or office. He and the members of his family belong to the Methodist Church, and are generous supporters of all good movements started in their community.

August C. Stohr, Indian trader at Lame Deer on the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, became identified with the reservation in 1899 as agency farmer and stock man. For eight years he served with Maj. J. C. Clifford, agent, and during that period noticeable advancement was made by the Indian as a farmer. Mr. Stohr came to them when they had no stock, the boarding school was not established, when the reservation lay open and when a sprinkling of whites, numbering thirty-two, were still on the reservation, although these subsequently bought off. The plan followed by Mr. Stohr was to induce the Indian to engage in the stock business, the Government stocking the reservation with breeds of cattle and heading the herds with blooded White Faces, and the Indian made good progress with the stock. In the matter of plowing he urged the plowing of gardens and the sowing of wheat, but for some time the Cheyenne took little interest in that. Road building was taken up on the reservation and the Indian displayed some interest in that direction and even went so far as to build some roads without pay. With the coming of the sawmill the wards of the Government cut logs and provided lumber for the erection of the Indian school, as well as a few log houses variously placed, and when Mr. Stohr left the service there was a decided improvement in the ways of the Indian, in his dropping into and adopting the ways of civilization.

Leaving the position of farmer, Mr. Stohr became Indian trader as the successor of George Walters, and has filled this want among the Cheyennes since 1907. In addition to this he has occupied the office of postmaster at Lame Deer and has served as a notary public in the execution of official and legal papers and documents.

August C. Stohr came to Montana in the spring of 1888 and worked first for a horse ranch owned by the Beasleys, at the mouth of Rosebud Creek. He remained there 3½ years and then purchased a quarter interest in the ranch and stock of A. D. Howard & Company, handling cattle, horses and sheep under the brand "20." He was so associated until 1895, and then sold out his interest and worked for Charley Davis, ten miles above the mouth of the Rosebud, for two years, then becoming the head of the Cold Springs outfit, one mile west of Forsyth, for Tom Barry. He came to the Cheyenne Agency from that ranch as a farmer, as above noted.

Mr. Stohr is a native of Wisconsin, born in Racine County, July 26, 1868. His childhood was passed on the farm and nothing but the district schools gave him his knowledge of books. He was not yet twenty years old when he left the parental roof and identified himself with Montana, coming by rail to the mouth of the Rosebud with just his farm experience to recommend him, and immediately entering upon his career in the West. His father was Christian Stohr, born in Mecklenburg-Strelitz, who came to the United States about the opening of our Civil war. He settled in Racine County, Wisconsin, and spent his remaining years there as a farmer, dying at the age of about forty-six. He married Caroline Hauker, who survived him many years and died in November, 1915, at seventy-two years of age, and their children were: Fred, of Burlington, Wisconsin; Matilda, who died as Mrs. Will Young, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Emma, who married George Beasley, of Glendive, Montana; August C., of this review; Andrew, of Twin Lakes, Wisconsin; and Ida who, became Mrs. John Haas, of Burlington, Wisconsin.

August C. Stohr was married in Rosebud County, Montana, November 26, 1891, to Miss Fannie Pierce, who came into this region from Richmond, Quebec, Canada, where she was born. She has a brother, Mahlon, in Sonoma, California, and another brother, Henry, in the same state. Mr. Stohr cast his first presidential vote for the republican candidate in 1892, and has participated in politics only as a voter since.

William E. Barnard. The merchant of Powderville and one of the early settlers of this region is William E. Barnard, known all over Custer and Powder River counties for his business integrity and no less for his splendid qualities of citizenship. He dates his residence in Montana from August, 1888, where he sought the locality where he now resides for mercantile purposes and the stock business, coming with his brother Fred B. Barnard, with whom he was associated under the firm style of Barnard Brothers. From that time to the present Mr. Barnard has steadily increased his interests and added to his influence and strength of position, with the result that today he is one of the leading citizens of his community and a man universally respected and esteemed.

William E. Barnard was born near Savein Rock, Connecticut, March 10, 1858, and as a lad was taken by his parents to Westchester County, New York, where he grew up from boyhood. His education came to him from the country schools, and farming was what he knew when he attained his majority. His father was Thomas Barnard, who came from England as a young man and settled in Connecticut, but in 1864 went to New York City, where he was engaged in business for about twenty years as a jeweler and gold and silver refiner. He left the city for his farm in Westchester County, where his death occurred in 1893, when he was about seventy-eight years old. He was a democratic voter but paid little attention to politics, while by training and sympathy he was an Episcopalian, his wife belonging to that denomination. She bore the maiden name of Rebecca Helm, and was born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died in June, 1888, when about sixty-eight years of age. Their children numbered five sons and two daughters: Thomas B., who met a soldier's death while wearing the Union blue on the battlefield of Gettysburg; Fred B., who was a volunteer soldier of the Union during the Civil war, spent an active business career at Powderville and New York City, and died at the latter place in 1896; Rebecca, who married Dr. Charles Betts and passed away at Mount Kisco, New York; Frank, who died at Kansas City, Missouri; Charles, who died at Mount Kisco, New York; Sarah, the wife of Thomas Armstrong, of Armonk New York,; and William E., of this notice.

In 1883 Mr. Barnard and his brother engaged in the cattle business at Sweetwater, New Mexico, and later drove a bunch of sheep to Kansas and then came to Powder River, where he and his brother bought out the business of Ben Mason here, owned then by W. B. Jordan. The interests acquired by the transaction included the store and some thirty head of cattle, and the brothers each homesteaded near Powderville and by purchases developed a ranch which was used as a ranching proposition. They dwelt in and shipped stock and built up an extensive business in that way as well as in their merchandising enterprise, and were early also among those who experimented with farming. While the country was generally thought by stockmen to be unfitted for successful farming, much of it has since been brought under cultivation and some splendid crops have been harvested and gathered. The partnership of the brothers continued until 1896, then being succeeded by W. E. Barnard & Company, the company being Thomas Barnard, a son of Fred B. Barnard. The latter firm continues today and is identified with about the same enterprises but upon a more extensive scale than the old firm. Of their 5,000-acre holdings in this locality 3,500 acres along the Powder River flats have been improved and made into farm propositions, buildings erected, artesian water developed, and an irrigation project constructed in which water is supplied by pumps from the Powder River.

Mr. Barnard has been postmaster of Powderville more than thirty-one years and for a number of years has been the notary public of this locality. In politics he has served the republican party of his district as committeeman. Mr. Barnard took an active part in the various drives for war work funds, and one of the County Council of Defense was his nephew, Thomas Barnard, a member of the firm. The career of Mr. Barnard here covering a period of more than thirty-one years was void of untoward incident until October 22, 1896, when a bandit entered his store about six o'clock in the evening and covered the company present, Mr. Barnard and his nephew, and ordered the safe opened. Mr. Barnard had just bought a new safe and made the excuse that he could not open the combination to the safe without his keys and they were at his residence. At Mr. Barnard's suggestion to go to the residence the bandit marched them over to the house for the combination and all entered the bedroom. About this time a hired man made his appearance in the kitchen and the bandit rushed back and covered him with his gun and brought him to the others. During his absence Mr. Barnard had secured a small pistol, and both he and the bandit fired at the same instant, the bandit's ball entering Mr. Barnard's face just below the eye, while the latter's bullet entered the bandit's body, causing him to flee, and he was never again seen. An X-ray of Mr. Barnard's head shows the bullet, a .44 or .45 calibre missile, just at the base of the skull and near the spine. The result of this shot was to blind him in his left eye and deafen him in his left ear, and to incapacitate him for business for two years.

Mr. Barnard's marriage occurred in Custer County, although the wedding place is now in Powder River County, his wife being Mrs. Regina, widow of Henry deGrey Warter, of London, England. Their daughter by adoption, Dorothy Arline Barnard, is a product of Montana. Mr. Barnard is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, is a member of Miles City Club and a stockholder of the "56" Company, which was one of the first wells to be brought in in the state.

Louis P. Lanouette has been an active factor in the banking business in Eastern Montana for the past thirteen years, and is now cashier of the Bank of Fairview. His career from boyhood has been in commercial lines, and chiefly as a banker, a business he followed in North Dakota for a number of years.

He was born at Batiscan, Quebec, Canada, March 25, 1862, son of Gaspard and Delphine (Duval) Lanouette. His grandfather was a native of France and was the founder of the family in North America. Gaspard Lanouette, who died at Batiscan in 1888, at the age of sixty-six, was a native of that locality, and served as secretary and treasurer of the township for several years. His wife died in 1891, aged sixty-six. They had three sons and two daughters: John, of North Dakota; Philip, of Batiscan; Mrs. Louise St. Cyr, of Batiscan; Mrs. Lumina Valentine, of Montreal; and Louis P.

Louis P. Lanouette grew up in a country village in Canada, acquired a good education though he never attended college, and began life with such advantages as the popular schools could afford. His working career began as bookkeeper in a store in his home town, and when he left there he moved into the Red River Valley of North Dakota, and at Fargo spent fourteen years in the Red River Valley National Bank as a bookkeeper. In 1907 Mr. Lanouette moved to Montana and became cashier in the bank of Delaney Brothers, the First National Bank of Fairview, and left that institution to become cashier of the Bank of Fairview, which he has served since May, 1919. This is one of the leading financial institutions of Richland County.

Mr. Lanouette has also served as treasurer of Yellowstone School District No. 14. He applied for citizenship at Fargo, North Dakota, receiving his final papers at Williston in 1904. He has never been active in politics, and has cast his vote for republican candidates, beginning with his first presidential vote for McKinley in 1900. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and was secretary of the Catholic Foresters while living in the Red River Valley. He has contributed one of the best homes to Fairview, an eight-room, large and commodious house with modern equipment and conveniences.

At Montreal, Canada, May 21, 1888, Mr. Lanouette married Miss Virginia Arcand, daughter of Sam and Olia (Brunelle) Arcand, both parents of French ancestry. Mrs. Lanouette was the second in a family of eight children. Mr. and Mrs. Lanouette besides their own children have several grandchildren. Their children were: Horace, Arthur, James L., Alice, Henry, Cecile, Walter and Louis, Jr. Horace, who died of influenza in the fall of 1918, married Miss Sadie Olstadt, who survives him. The son Arthur, a resident of Fairview, married Emma Hilger, and has two children, Kenneth and Cecile May. James L., of Casper, Wyoming, married Elizabeth Belanger and has a son, Gordon Dewey. Alice is the wife of Frost W. Wilder, of Fairview, and has a son, Warren Louis. Henry, of Casper, Wyoming, was employed in the Tacoma shipyards during the World war.

Frank M. Schaefer. Active, enterprising and energetic, fully alive to the needs of a growing city, Frank M. Schaefer, of Fairview, has been prominently identified with many of the leading interests of the place since 1907, and in the advancement of its financial prosperity has been an important factor. A son of the late Frank M. Schaefer, Sr., he was born October 8, 1878, in Mankato, Minnesota, where his early life was spent.

The youngest child of George and Mary Schaefer, and the only boy in a family of eight children, Frank M. Schaefer, Sr., came with his parents from Baden, Germany, to Mankato, Minnesota, where he assisted his father in the pioneer task of clearing and improving the farm on which he spent his remaining years, dying in April, 1910, at the age of sixty-five years. He married Mary B. Kern, who was born in Mankato, a daughter of John A. Kern, and is still a resident of that city. Nine children blessed their union, as follows: Mrs. Philip Borgmeier, whose husband is engaged in farming near Mankato; William F., engaged in agricultural pursuits near Mankato; Mrs. Eldo Willman, of Tacoma, Washington; Mrs. H. K. Barber, of Wenatchee, Washington; Mrs. George Hagan, of Mankato; Mrs. John T. Naughtin, of Keewatin, Minnesota; Mrs. H. W. Ricke, of Livingston, Montana; Cyril, of Mankato, Minnesota; and Frank M.

After his graduation from the Mankato High School Frank M. Schaefer completed a course in a commercial school of that city. Thus equipped for a business career, he became a bookkeeper in a bank at Heron Lake, Minnesota, and was subsequently made assistant cashier of the institution. Going then to North Dakota, he entered the employ of large line banking company, being extra man, and changing positions every few months. Coming to Fairview, Montana, in the summer of 1907, Mr. Schaefer organized with the assistance of other citizens the Bank of Fairview, which opened for business on August 16th of that year, its first home having been in a small frame building on State Street. Capitalized at $6,500, its first president was Thomas C. Gardner, of Sidney, its first vice president W. K. Adams, also of Sidney, and its first cashier was Mr. Schaefer. The bank did a successful business as a private concern until September, 1911, when it was chartered under the same name as a state bank, its capital being increased to $20,000, while Charles J. Hardy of Fairview was made president, A. M. Gardner becoming vice president and Mr. Schaefer retaining his position as cashier. In April, 1919, Mr. Schaefer retired from the bank, his private interests demanding his entire time and attention. Subsequently disposing of his banking interests, he is now devoting his efforts to the buying and selling of real estate.

Mr. Schaefer exercised his homestead right in the Yellowstone Valley, selecting his claim in August, 1906, and making it his home for seven years, the claim shack which he erected for his first home in Montana having been a two-room log cabin, dirt covered, floored, and made comfortable for occupancy. Doing his farming by proxy, he raised excellent crops of flax, oats and wheat during the first three years, but he himself attended to his duties in the near-by town. Mr. Schaefer still owns his original claim, and has acquired title to several other valley ranches, all of which are under cultivation and are yielding good crops of food and forage.

In the work of advancing the interests of Fairview Mr. Schaefer is associated with Lewis E. Newlon, the special aim of these gentlemen being to promote immigration as rapidly as possible, and thus aid in the development of the valley farms. This enterprising firm, joining other real estate dealers of Richland County, organized in December, 1919, at Sidney the Richland County Real Estate Dealers Association, of which Mr. Newlon was made chairman, the purpose of the organization being to promote harmony among the real estate men and to concentrate their advertising efforts. Mr. Schaefer was one of the original owners of the Fairview townsite, and the firm with which he was associated presented the Great Northern Railroad Company with lands which it agreed to use for roundhouse and other purposes, the company promising to make Fairview a railroad division point. Mr. Schaefer encouraged the incorporation of Fairview, and his service to the community has been as a useful and progressive citizen.

He married, December 7, 1909, in Williston, North Dakota, Miss Annie D. Harper, a resident of McKenzie County, that state. She was born in St. Charles Parish, Louisiana, January 17, 1889, a daughter of the late William Harper. He died several years ago, and his widow, whose maiden name was Mary V. Doxey, married for her second husband William Portwood. Mr. and Mrs. Schaefer have two children, Burns, born in 1912, and James C., born in 1915. A republican in politics, Mr. Schaefer cast his first presidential vote in 1900 for William McKinley. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and of the Knights of Columbus. During the World war he belonged to the Richland County Council of Defense and ably assisted in putting the county "over the top" in every drive for war funds.

Michael F. Purcell is commissioner, secretary and treasurer of the Montana Coal Operators Association, with headquarters at Billings. Mr. Purcell has long been prominent in the coal mining industry of the West. He has earned his living in the coal mining and steel and iron industries since he was a small boy. Without opportunity to gain an education, his sheer force of will and determination have put him well toward the front among men of affairs.

It is logically fitting that Mr. Purcell should come from one of the greatest centers of the coal industry of the East—Scranton, Pennsylvania, where he was born May 23, 1867, and where his father, Patrick Purcell, still resides. The latter was born in County Mayo, Ireland, in 1839, and is now living in comfortable retirement at the age of eighty. When a young man he left his home in Ireland and came to the United States, living at Scranton, where he became an ironworker. He was one of the old fashioned puddlers in the iron and steel works. He is a democrat and a Catholic. Patrick Purcell married Catherine Kelly, who was born in County Mayo in 1841, and died in Scranton, Pennsylvania, in 1905. Of their family of six children, Michael is the second. The oldest, John, was a steel worker at Buffalo, New York, and died a victim of the influenza epidemic October 29, 1918. James, the third son, is a government worker in the shipyards at Hoboken, New Jersey. Mary is unmarried, and lives with her father at Scranton. William is a paper cutter and lives at Hoboken, New Jersey, while Agnes, the youngest, is a sister in a convent in Williamsport, Pennsylvania.

Michael F. Purcell did not attend school much after he was eight years old. The fact that he is regarded as a man of superior education, intelligence and judgment is due to a rigid course of self training and experience. When only eight years old he went to work as a slate picker at the coal mines at Scranton. He was thus employed for five years, and later for four years he worked as a puddler in the iron mills of Scranton, and acquired a thorough knowledge of the iron and steel business. For a time he was in a steel mill making ganister for the vessels and cupolas. In 1888 he went into the mines of Pennsylvania for two years and in 1891 was employed at Quintard's Shipyards, working on the engines of the noted cruiser Maine. Following that for two years he was a steel heater in the steel works of Sparrow Point, Maryland, then worked in the mines and telephone business in Scranton for a year. Mr. Purcell came out to Montana in 1895 and for four years was in the coal mines at Belt. He was then transferred to Stockett, Montana, running a drilling machine. He was an influential and popular man among the employes and in 1903 was chosen as the first president of the Mine Workers Association of Wyoming and Montana, being president of District Twenty-two of the United Mine Workers of America. After one year in that office he returned to his regular occupation in the mines for a year, and then was elected a member of the International Board of the United Mine Workers, taking a prominent part in the deliberations of that board until 1912. In the latter year he came to Billings as commissioner and secretary and treasurer of the Montana Coal Operators Association. His offices are in the Securities Building. Mr. Purcell is also director of the Vandor Mining Company.

Politically he is independent, is a member of the Catholic Church, is a third degree Knight of Columbus, being affiliated with Billings Council No. 1259, and is a member of the Loyal Order of Moose,

M. F. Purcell

Ancient Order of United Workmen, and Degree of Honor at Billings.

In 1892, at Kingston, Pennsylvania, he married Miss Annie May, daughter of James and Mary (Comerford) May, both now deceased. Her father was a Pennsylvania miner. Mr. and Mrs. Purcell are proud of their family of seven children, named as follows: James, a student in the University of Montana at Missoula; Michael F., who is member of the Hospital Corps Unit in France; William, connected with the Northern Pacific Railway at Billings; Thomas and John, both employed in a local grocery store; Leo, who attends the Billings High School; and Marie.

Roy J. Cowles. A talented, able and influential member of the Montana bar, Roy J. Cowles has achieved his splendid success by a systematic application of his abilities to the profession of his choice, a profession demanding a large measure of veritable talent and a vast amount of genuine hard work. He was born October 17, 1885, near West Concord, Minnesota, a son of Eddy J. Cowles, and is of pioneer descent, his paternal grandfather, Demarcus L. Cowles, having been one of the very early settlers of Minnesota.

Demarcus L. Cowles was born in the State of New York, a son of Rev. LeRoy J. Cowles, a Free Will Baptist minister of Jamestown, New York. Migrating to Minnesota in early life, he engaged in farming in Dodge County, and while working at the carpenter's trade erected some of the first houses in Mentorville. Eminently patriotic, he was a veteran of the Civil war, and though he invariably voted the republican ticket took but little interest in politics. He married Mary Brown, a woman of culture, whose family contained numerous preachers and educators, and into their home the following named children were born: Mrs. W. H. Kellogg, of Flandreau, South Dakota; Eddy J., father of the subject of this sketch; Fred J., a well known nursery man of West Concord, Minnesota; W. E., engaged in farming in Dodge County, Minnesota; and Mrs. Chauncey Ingram, of Woodward, North Dakota.

Born in Minnesota, Eddy J. Cowles received but limited educational advantages, but under his father's instructions became well trained in agricultural pursuits. Beginning life for himself as a farmer, he subsequently took up a homestead claim in Moody County, South Dakota, where he spent seven years, being employed as a farmer and butcher. Returning with his family to Minnesota, he again took up his home at West Concord, and added to his farming enterprises the business of raising pure blooded stock, first breeding Durham and Holstein cattle, but later making a specialty of raising Poland China hogs. He has likewise extensive holdings of land in Montana, a part of which is being developed under the supervision of his son Roy under the irrigation project that is reclaiming much of the land in the vicinity of Fairview.

Eddy J. Cowles married Cora Vanderhyde, a daughter of John and Nellie (Van Horn) Vanderhyde, both of whom were born in Holland. Five children were born of their marriage, as follows: Roy J., the subject of this brief sketch; Nellie, wife of Albert Theda, manager of the Co-operative Elevator at Roundup, Montana; Harry and Harold, twins, engaged in farming near West Concord, Minnesota, the former being on the old home farm and the latter near by; and Margaret, a talented artist and musician of West Concord.

After his graduation from the West Concord High School in 1903 Roy J. Cowles taught school for a year in South Dakota and a year in Minnesota. Subsequently entering Hamline University at St. Paul, Minnesota, he continued his studies in the classical department for a year, and then worked his way through the law department of the University of Minnesota, being variously employed in St. Paul. He was first a clothing salesman for the Plymouth Clothing Company, was afterward clerk for the J. I. Case Threshing Company until the panic of 1907 threw him out of a job, then served as collection clerk for the law firm of Deutsch, Allen & Brading, and completing his law course he opened a collection and real estate office in Minneapolis, in the Security Bank Building.

Although there were no attorneys in the Cowles family, Roy J. Cowles was, mayhap, directed toward the law as a profession through the influence of his grandfather Vanderhyde, who was a wide reader, well informed on politics and history, and was gifted as a talker and debater, while at his home he was encouraged to select a profession, his wish to become a lawyer there meeting with no opposition. Being graduated from the law department of the University of Minnesota in June, 1909, Mr. Cowles was admitted to the Minnesota bar upon his diploma. On January 23, 1913, after a successful experience of four years as a lawyer, he opened the first law office in Fairview, Montana, establishing himself in the office of the Fairview Times, his admission to the Montana bar having been accomplished by recommendations and proof of qualifications.

Although Fairview was then in its infancy, it was a very promising field for the young attorney, and he has since been busily employed. The first court case of Mr. Cowles was one for damages against the Great Northern Railway Company, which had acquired possession to a piece of the right-of-way under the "right of eminent domain." The land involved laid in North Dakota, and comprised seven acres of the proposed yards of the railroad company at Fairview. Mr. Cowles and his associates won the case in the trial court, and it was again won in the Supreme Court of North Dakota.

Among the matters of first importance to the community with which Mr. Cowles has been identified was the county division fight, which was staged in the spring following his arrival. He was one of the formidable opposers of the proposition to divide Dawson County, but the battle was lost and Richland County was formed. He drew up the incorporation papers transforming the Village of Fairview into a city, and served as the first city attorney. As secretary of the local Commercial Club in 1913 he took a prominent part in the adjustment of the differences between the Government and the farmers. He also drew up the papers for the chartering of the Fairview Brick Company, the Albert Hotel Company and the Alling Mercantile Company, and has served as attorney for the Bank of Fairview and for the Security State Bank.

While a student in the University of Minnesota Mr. Cowles formed the acquaintance of Miss Lillian Bennett, whose father, B. E. Bennett, a Norwegian by birth, married Anna Enemark, a native of Denmark, and their marriage was solemnized November 14, 1912. Mrs. Cowles was graduated from the University of Minnesota, where she specialized in history and economics, winning the Bryn Mawr scholarship for that university. During the time she was taking her university work she taught in the Duluth schools, and was principal of the Bellview schools. After her graduation she spent two years in the work of the Associated Charities in Minneapolis. Mr. and Mrs. Cowles have three children: Roderick J., Logan Bennett and William

Eddy. During the World war Mr. Cowles was one of the three members of the Legal Advisory Board of the county, and one of the "four minute" speakers. Both Mr. and Mrs. Cowles were active in the battle waged for state-wide prohibition, working in the cause until Montana became a white spot on the map of the United States.

P. E. L. Ludtke. Vigilant, active and sagacious, P. E. Ludtke, of Fairview, is prominently identified with the banking interests of this part of Richland County as president of the Security State Bank, and the sound financial basis that it now rests upon is largely due to his business tact and executive ability. A son of the late August Ludtke, he was born March 14, 1882, at Fairmont, Minnesota, and acquired his early education in the public schools of that city.

Born and reared in Germany, August Ludtke spent his earlier years in his native land. Immigrating with his wife to the United States in 1880, he located in Minnesota, and as a cattle and sheep raiser occupied the range tributary to Fairmont. With the shortening of the range he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, and on the farm which he cleared and improved both he and his wife spent their remaining years. He married in Germany a Miss Stone, and they became the parents of five sons and three daughters, all of whom survive, P. E., the subject of this sketch, being the youngest child.

Obtaining a practical knowledge of agriculture on his father's farm, P. E. Ludtke, foreseeing the wonderful development of the far West, took up a homestead claim in Douglas County, Washington, erected a shack, broke the necessary land, and selling his crops to good advantage there made his first $1,000, a veritable fortune to him at that time. Receiving his patent in 1904, he sold his ranch and migrated to Alberta, Canada, locating at Pincher Creek, where he opened a clothing store, purchasing his stock with the money he obtained from his Washington efforts. Although Mr. Ludtke's only mercantile experience had been as a clerk in a hardware establishment in Washington, his clothing venture was a winner, and he added a stock of general merchandise. In 1909 he chartered the Bow Island Trading Company Bank, and did his mercantile business under that name, as well as banking. Mr. Ludtke subsequently sold his banking interests to the Bank of British North America, and later, having disposed of his store and stock, crossed the line into the United States. Locating in November, 1914, in Lambert, Montana, he organized the Farmers State Bank of Lambert, which was chartered November 25, 1914, being capitalized at $20,000, and was chosen president of the institution. During the brief period that he was connected with that bank the business was encouraging, its deposits during the first fifteen days of its existence having been $35,000, while a good healthy condition prevailed in all business circles.

Locating in Fairview in June, 1915, Mr. Ludtke purchased the controlling interest in the Security State Bank, a concern that had been founded May 24, 1913, by C. E. Glasspoole, with a capitalization of $20,000. When the institution was turned over to Mr. Ludtke by its founder the deposits were but $12,500, and instead of a surplus and undivided profits the capital stock itself was impaired. Nothing daunted, Mr. Ludtke paid up the bank's obligations and breathed new life into the concern. During the first year of his efficient management as president the bank instead of making an assessment of 20 per cent to pay losses earned 25 per cent profits, and $5,000 was placed in the surplus fund, a showing that bespeaks most forcibly of Mr. Ludtke's financial and executive ability. The officers of the bank are as follows: President, P. E. Ludtke; vice president, R. W. Putnam; second vice president, A. D. Morrill; cashier, H. F. Dundas; assistant cashier, Cora Simons. The directors are Messrs. P. E. Ludtke, R. W. Putnam, A. D. Morrill, H. F. Dundas and W. E. Robb, men of high standing in the business world. Mr. Ludtke is also connected with the First National Bank of Nashua, Montana, as a director, and is a director and vice president of the Citizens State Bank of Arnegard, North Dakota.

Mr. Ludtke married at Pincher Creek, Alberta, March 3, 1908, Miss Mary Gabert, who was born in Walkerton, Ontario, December 31, 1888, a daughter of Charles Gabert. Mr. and Mrs. Ludtke have three children, Charles, Billie and Dorothy. While in Canada Mr. Ludtke retained his American citizenship, and on his return to the United States became identified with the republican party. He has ever been a stanch supporter of American institutions, and during the World war was a willing buyer of bonds. In every drive for war funds his bank took the lead, exhibiting a patriotism worthy of emulation.

Lewis L. Maxson. Endowed with much business intelligence and ability, Lewis L. Maxson has acquired a leading position among the successful merchants of Fairview, and as a member of the City Council advocates and works for those propositions that will be of lasting good to the community. A son of Joseph Edward Maxson, he was born August 19, 1885, in Eldora, Hardin County, Iowa, coming, it is believed, of English ancestry.

His paternal grandfather, Joseph Maxson, was born, reared and educated in Pennsylvania, and during the Civil war served as a soldier in the Union army. A farmer by occupation, he left his native state in early manhood, and after living for a time in Wisconsin moved with his family to Iowa, where he continued his agricultural labors. Subsequently settling in Kansas, he spent the later years of his life in Phillipsburg, where at his death his body was laid to rest. To him and his wife three children were born, as follows: Joseph Edward; Mary, who died unmarried in Kansas; and Dwian S., of Grand Junction, Colorado.

A native of Wisconsin, Joseph Edward Maxson acquired a practical common school education, and was there initiated into the mysteries of farming. He was born in 1851, and not many years after attaining his majority migrated to Hardin County, Iowa, where he bought land and improved a farm. Preferring a business career, he moved with his family to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he was actively and successfully engaged in mercantile pursuits until his death in 1910. He was a faithful republican in politics, but was never a "joiner," having united with neither church or fraternity. He married in Iowa Miss Mattie West, who was born in that state, a daughter of Walter West, a farmer, and to them two children were born: Warren I., of Glendive, Montana, and Lewis L., the subject of this sketch.

Brought up and educated in Minneapolis, Minnesota, Lewis L. Maxson gained his first knowledge of mercantile transactions in his father's grocery, with which he was identified a number of years. Coming to Montana in search of a favorable location, he settled in Fairview in 1908, and for nearly four years thereafter was employed as a clerk in the Yellowstone Mercantile Company. Establishing himself in business on his own account, Mr. Maxson succeeded to the ownership of the Lougheed Mercantile Company, changing the name of the firm to the Lewis L. Maxson Mercantile Company. Subsequently admitting his brother to partnership, the business was carried on under the name of the Maxson Mercantile Company, which, though the brother has retired from the firm, it still retains. The leading mercantile house of Fairview, the store carries a fine line of general merchandise and is one of the best patronized in this section of Richland County. An excellent manager, upright and honorable in all of his dealings, Mr. Maxson has seen his original business develop into one of comparatively great magnitude, its demands for more commodious quarters having forced him to make three changes of location. The store was situated on State Street, facing the Montana-Dakota line, and the changes have placed it in its present home in the Glasspoole Block.

Exercising his right of homestead, Mr. Maxson proved up a claim in the country just west of Fairview, patented it, and put such improvements upon it as to make it valuable for farming purposes. Representing the Third Ward of Fairview in the City Council, he is now serving his first term in that body, in which the matter of chief importance at this time, outside of the usual routine work, has been the building of much needed sidewalks.

During the epidemic of the Spanish influenza in the fall and winter of 1918-1919 Mrs. Maxson had charge of the emergency hospital established at that time, and by her careful management saved the lives of many of Fairview's citizens who were in the institution as patients. The religious beliefs of Mr. and Mrs. Maxson coincide with those of the Baptist faith. Mrs. Maxson is a member of the Knights and Ladies of the Maccabees, and takes great interest in the order. The Maxson home, a six-room bungalow located on Montana Avenue, was built after plans originated by its owners, and is very conveniently arranged.

John Mohrherr is enrolled among the early settlers of Fairview who became identified with the community as homesteaders. He came to the locality July 10, 1905, at which time he brought in his family by wagon and arranged to locate them on the relinquishment he purchased of a soldier's widow, Mrs. Wamsley. The family moved into the cabin on the claim, a one-room log house, and this primitive dwelling still stands and marks Mr. Mohrherr's first permanent home in Montana.

He had learned the trade of blacksmith previously, and he brought with him his herd of cattle accumulated during his few years' residence on the Indian Reservation at Poplar. His plans were to prepare for farming and to engage in the stock business here, and his time was given to this work for a year and a half before he again established himself in his trade in the village of Fairview.

Mr. Mohrherr is a native son of Germany, born in the Province of Bavaria, near the Town of Füssen, the historic treaty-making city closing the Seven Years war. His natal day was the 25th of April, 1867, and he grew up in his native city and served his time in the German army in the artillery. His father was Sebastian Mohrherr, a farmer and a cheese maker, and also a native of Bavaria. It is an original German family, and the ancestry runs back into the early history of that German state.

Sebastian Mohrherr married Barbara Holzmann, a daughter of Augustine Holzmann. This family was also of German stock and indigenous to the locality where John Mohrherr was born. The children of Sebastian and Barbara Mohrherr were five sons and two daughters, and those of them to leave the Fatherland and make their home in the United States were August, who settled in the Thousand Islands, New York, and died there, and John, who became a resident of Fairview, Montana.

John Mohrherr had decided to leave the country of his birth before he entered upon his army service to Bavaria, and he began this duty two years before reaching legal age in order that he could reach America without loss of time. He served his three years in the barracks in Munich, but had no actual war experience with the exception of what he received in the maneuvers, although in 1886 the army was prepared for invasion into Russia to satisfy some political grievance. He was discharged at Munich in the fall of 1888, and he embarked at Hamburg for the United States before the following new year. His voyage to America was made on the ship Amalfy, and twenty-six days were required to reach port at New York. He passed through old Castle Garden and went on to his destination at Germania, Pennsylvania, where a brother lived. He began work there the day after his arrival, first helping to make ice, and during the three months he remained there was occupied at various things, blacksmithing forming a part of his work. He had learned the trade at his native home by serving an apprenticeship from the age of thirteen. From Germania he went to Harrison Valley, Pennsylvania, where he worked a short time in a tan yard, and then went to New York and worked in the Fuller House at Corning, hoping to learn the English language there, for he could not speak or understand a word of the English language when he reached American shores.

While at Corning Mr. Mohrherr had a short experience in a bottling works and then returned to his brother at Germania, Pennsylvania, where he worked as a blacksmith for almost a year, then secured a place as blacksmith in the Atlas Car Shops at Buffalo, New York, and after visiting Niagara Falls started West. Stopping first in Michigan, he hired out as a smith in the swamps in the woods some distance from Saginaw, but disliking this work walked to Sibbewing, wearing out the soles of his shoes on the tramp, spent a couple of weeks working for a farmer, and afterward was employed for two months as a blacksmith in the town. Going on to Chicago, he found work at his trade on South Indiana Avenue, but after a few months went on to Wisconsin and worked at his trade at Sherry one year, next journeyed to Park Falls, and from there went to Cascade Falls, Washington, and spent the winter shoveling snow for the Great Northern Company, which was then building its road west, but for some reason never received his pay for this work. Continuing his wanderings to Seattle, Mr. Mohrherr there met his first misfortune, becoming ill and being without funds, and but for the paying of some outstanding debts in Wisconsin he would have suffered disaster.

After recovering from this misfortune he assisted in building a logging road on the Nocquamme River, and with the completion of that work retraced his steps eastward and for a second time worked at Sherry, Wisconsin, while later he was employed at Butternut, Chippewa Falls and St. Paul, enlisting from the latter place in the regular army. Mr. Mohrherr became a member of Company D, Sixth Cavalry, under Captain Scott, and was sent to Yellowstone Park. He was a blacksmith in addition to his military duties, and served in the Park during his term of enlistment of three years, then took a three months' furlough and received his discharge in Wisconsin.

Having at the close of this period completed nine years' residence in the United States, Mr. Mohrherr returned to Germany for a visit to his former home, but after two months he was back in Wisconsin, where he worked for a time at Ashland and then again took up the westward journey, this time making his first stop at Oneida, South Dakota, where he applied for and received his final citizenship papers. About this time also Mr. Mohrherr felt able to provide for a wife, and having found the lady of his choice in Wisconsin returned there and claimed her. They were married at Chili on November 7, 1898, and he then entered the Indian Service as a general mechanic at the Shoshone Agency, Nevada, began work at the Pyramid Agency of that state, remaining as general mechanic there for 2½ years, and was then transferred to the Poplar Indian Agency of Montana, and spent four years there. On leaving there he located at Fairview and identified himself with the work of civic improvement in this agricultural region.

As a citizen and developer of this locality Mr. Mohrherr built a substantial eight-room residence to succeed his original log cabin, and also erected his barns and made the other necessary improvements to place him on the list of real developers of the county. In the meantime his blacksmith shop has also been a busy place, and he has not failed to respond to the night demands made upon him in the busy seasons. He has sown his land heavily to alfalfa, and his crops are those of the grains raised successfully in this region.

Mr. Mohrherr was one of the first school trustees of Fairview, and was instrumental in the building of the first school and was president of the board for a time. He was also made a member of the first City Council of Fairview, and served with Mayor Newlon in the work of launching the municipal and urban business of the village. The other members of the board during his administration were Mr. Richardson, Len Varco, Robert Donaldson and Jack Nelson. Mr. Mohrherr cast his first vote in 1892, in 1900 he voted for Mr. Bryan, and in 1912 supported Mr. Wilson for presidential election. For many years he has been an active and influential worker in local politics and has served his party as a committeeman.

Mr. Mohrherr married Miss Hilda E. Russell, who was born in Waupun, Wisconsin, February 22, 1870, a daughter of John H. and Mary A. (Reinfsnider) Russell. The father was born in Canada but was reared in the State of New York, and the mother was a native daughter of the Empire State. During his early life Mr. Russell was a railroad engineer, and as a young man was sent to Wisconsin, where he was married. After giving up railroad work he became a stationary engineer in Milwaukee, later moved to the vicinity of Marshfield and engaged in farming, and finally came out to Montana, where his daughter was located, secured a claim and proved it up. There in March, 1915, his wife died, and in the following November he was also called to his final reward.

Eight children have been born to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Mohrherr, namely: Nevada Maebelle, who won a prize as an essayist in the state contest in Montana in 1918, being one of the eight best in the state; Esther, who is an efficient high school student of Fairview; and Lillian, Lowell, Rosemary, Marguerite, Roderick and Joy.

James R. Perkins, M. D., began his Montana career at Fairview in April, 1913. He came to this locality with a knowledge of his profession gained in college, in hospital work and three years of actual practice in North Dakota, and was therefore amply qualified to assume his professional duties in this then new and undeveloped region. Fairview was at that time a village of but a few buildings and the Great Northern Railroad had just been built to this point and he was made its first local surgeon here.

Doctor Perkins is a member of an old New York family. There his grandfather, James H. Perkins, was born, and there he spent his life and passed to his final reward. In his family were two sons, Fred L. and Robert A. Robert A. Perkins served his country as a Union soldier during the war between the North and South, a member of the Third Minnesota Infantry, and was attached to Grant's army. He was several times wounded, and as a result of these injuries he passed away during the residence of the family in Alabama.

Fred L. Perkins was born in the State of New York, devoted his life to agricultural pursuits, and died at Long Prairie, Minnesota, in 1906, at the age of fifty-six. He married at Farmington, Minnesota, Mattie L. Harrison, and she passed away February 12, 1889, leaving two children, a son and daughter, but the latter, Lila A., died in 1899, when but twenty years of age.

The only surviving member of this family, James R. Perkins, was born in Decatur, Alabama, August 24, 1884, but his childhood's earliest recollections are of Minnesota. He was but six years of age when his parents moved North and established their home at Glencoe in that state, where the mother died, and the remainder of the family later moved to Farmington, Minnesota, and ultimately settled at Long Prairie. It was at the last named place that the son grew from boyhood into man's estate. He acquired his higher educational training in Hamline University, where he completed two years of literary work, and then took up the study of medicine in Marquette University at Milwaukee, completing his course in the spring of 1910. But before entering college for professional work he had studied with Doctor Christie of Long Prairie, and he worked his way through medical school. For two years during vacation periods he had charge of the Soldiers' Home Hospital at Minneapolis, and while in college served as an interne at Trinity Hospital, so that when he took up the regular practice of his profession he had established a solid foundation for a future successful career.

Doctor Perkins married at Long Prairie, Minnesota, in October, 1912, Miss Blanche Barber, who was born in that city July 4, 1891, a daughter of William M. and Margaret (Cooper) Barber, who also claimed Minnesota as the state of their nativity. The father is engaged in the abstract business in Long Prairie. A son has been born to the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Perkins, Robert Dean, who was born July 14, 1913. The Perkins home is of their planning and construction and is a bungalow of six rooms. Mrs. Perkins was interested in woman's war work movements and in club work, and has served as a delegate to the state meeting of the Women's Federation.

In the line of his profession Doctor Perkins is a member of the Northwestern Medical Association of North Dakota, of the Montana State Medical Association and of the American Medical Association. He has served two terms as the physician of Richland County and for a similar period as county health officer, being the incumbent of the latter office at the present time. He was the selective service auxiliary examiner for Richland County during the period of the World war, has served three years as a member of the School Board of

Fairview, and is now serving his first term as mayor of the town. During his tenure in office sidewalk building has been the matter of chief concern before the Council. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party, and his first presidential vote was cast for Bryan in 1908. He has been a member of the State Central Committee for Richland County since its organization. In his fraternal relations Doctor Perkins is a Master Mason, is a past master of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and is a member of the Elk's Lodge at Williston.

During the recent epidemic of the influenza Doctor Perkins presided over the destinies of the people tributary to Fairview, managed the campaign and ministered to the many hundreds who succumbed to its visitation and lay prostate victims of its attack until his medical skill intervened. The initial cases of the epidemic appeared at Fairview in October, and seem to have emanated from Scobey. The rapidity with which the disease spread early indicated to Doctor Perkins that every home tributary to Fairview might be visited, and in that case the old method of making a personal call to patients as often as medical attention would be needed would be impossible. Accordingly he organized a staff of assistants and nurses, took over a large part of the Albert Hotel, the largest and most available building in the town, and converted it into a hospital for the treatment of all the afflicted within reach. Ambulances were improvised by sand-bagging automobile trucks, and with the report of a case in or out of town the afflicted ones were brought in upon these improvised ambulances and deposited in a good bed in a sanitary room and given "first aid" treatment until Doctor Perkins could minister to them. Mrs. Maxson was placed in charge of the hospital, and her experience and former training rendered her even superior to the demands upon her, and a large part of the success attained in the management and conduct of the temporary infirmary is due to her.

When patients were discharged and cured they were directed to the office of the hospital, where they settled the charges for their treatment with cash or by note, and when the epidemic had passed, the hospital closed and the business finally wound up, the unpaid notes were taken over by the county commissioners as county obligations in case default in payment of any of the notes is made. This method of handling the situation throughout the epidemic saved the lives of hundreds of Richland County people and provided against a heavy expense account against the county. Much credit is given Doctor Perkins for the wonderful work he performed during this period.

Willard A. Leo is serving Fairview as its postmaster, and he has been identified with the life and interests of Montana since 1905. He traces descent to Germany, where his father, Adolphus Leo, was born in the Province of Wurtemberg, and was a youth of seventeen when he severed allegiance with the Fatherland to become a resident of the United States. His first home in this country was in Crawford County, Pennsylvania, which subsequently became the birthplace of his son Willard, and he spent his life as a quiet and industrious farmer, loyally espoused the interests of the country he had adopted as his home, and passed to his final reward on the 27th of April, 1917, at the ripe old age of eighty-one. He gave his political support to democratic principles and was a Baptist in religious affiliations. In Crawford County he was united in marriage with Hester A. Maloney, whose parents had come from Ireland, sailing from County Cork to the United States, and the farm in Pennsylvania on which both Mrs. Leo and her son Willard was born in Crawford County was cleared by Mr. Maloney. Mrs. Leo Died in February, 1899, after becoming the mother of four children, namely: Margaret, whose home is still in Crawford County; Willard A., the postmaster of Fairview; Mrs. Myrtle Chase, whose home is in Meadville, Pennsylvania; and Conrad C., also a resident of Meadville.

The birth of Willard A. Leo occurred September 13, 1877, and on the farm in Crawford County, Pennsylvania, where he was born he spent his boyhood days, attending the nearby district schools and the township high school, and on the 23d of June, 1898, graduated from the Edinboro, Pennsylvania, Normal School. With this excellent training as a foundation for his future life work he became a teacher in the public schools of Pennsylvania, and in May, 1901, left the state of his birth to enter upon a larger career in the new Northwest.

Making his way to South Dakota, he was for two years thereafter the principal of the Mound City schools, and a similar period was then devoted to homesteading as well as teaching. In September, 1905, Mr. Leo arrived in Montana, at the now Town of Poplar, and became principal of the public schools there and continued in that position during the years 1905-6-7. In June of the latter year he came to Fairview and became an employe in the mail service, and on the 10th of August, 1907, was appointed postmaster as the successor of Frank M. Robinson. He has served in that office through three presidential administrations, his first appointment coming from Colonel Roosevelt, and his last two from President Wilson. Since assuming charge of the office Mr. Leo has witnessed a wonderful development in the service and in the growth of the mail, and in that time two rural routes have been established.

Mr. Leo met and married Miss Julia Quartermass near Fairview, and their wedding occurred on the 8th of September, 1914. She was born in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, May 19, 1886, a daughter of George and Dolly S. (Smith) Quartermass. The Quartermass family trace descent to England, and the American founder first located in Erie County, Pennsylvania. The name was subsequently carried into Wisconsin, and in that state George H. Quartermass passed his life as a farmer and died there. In his family were one son and a daughter, the former being Harry Quartermass of Miami, Florida. Mrs. Leo received a high school education in Oshkosh, and came to Montana in company with her mother and brother. They became homesteaders near Girard, Montana. A daughter, Margaret Dollie, and a son, Quentin, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Leo.

Carlos P. Collins, the manager and a partner in the Alling Mercantile Company of Fairview, and also known as a banker, was born in the Green Mountain State of Vermont and is a son of a Vermont farmer, Amos P. Collins. The latter was born in 1823, and died in San Jose, California, in 1910. He married in his early life Lucinda Sawyer, who was also born in Vermont, a daughter of Plant Sawyer, a farmer there. Mrs. Collins passed away at Waverly, Iowa. The children in their family were: Carlos P., the Fairview business man; Evelyn A., who married Moses Littlefield, of San Jose, California; Oscar A., of Merced, California; Charles F., of Visalia, California; and Ira D., of Waterloo, Iowa.

Carlos P. Collins, born on the 16th of August, 1851, spent his early life amid rural environments, obtained a common school training, supplemented by one term in an academy, and was twenty-four years of age when he left the parental home to engage in farming for himself in Iowa, the family having in the meantime migrated from their eastern home to Wisconsin and finally to Bremer County, Iowa. After five years as a farmer Mr. Collins began work for a lumber and farm machinery firm, first as salesman and afterward as manager of the business. But the lure of the great Northwest settled upon him and he made his way to Grand Forks, North Dakota, spending six years as a dealer in machinery on his own account there.

It was about twenty years ago, through the influence of his son Roy, that Carlos P. Collins first became attracted to the Yellowstone Valley, and on the 12th of May, 1901, he added his citizenship to Montana and entered upon his western career, a career that has proved successful and numbered him among the leading citizens and business men of his community. He came into the country as a stockman and established his headquarters five miles southwest of Fairview. This country at that time was a veritable wilderness of grass, unoccupied and uncultivated. Becoming the successor of George Hoover in a cattle and horse ranch, Mr. Collins associated himself with his son Roy D., then just attaining to manhood's estate, and the two conducted business under the name of C. P. Collins and Son. Their stock in the beginning comprised some sixty head of calves and forty head of horses, running under the brand "H triangle H," but the band was subsequently increased to several hundred head. Their first improvements comprised the pioneer log shack and shelter for their stock, but after a time a $3,000 residence superseded the log shack, a splendid barn was erected, miles of fencing were built, and when the valley was thrown open to settlement three quarter sections were entered by the partners. Additions have since been made to this acreage from time to time and title acquired until they now own 1,800 acres in one body. Eleven years were devoted by the senior Mr. Collins to the culmination of this undertaking. He then left the property in the charge of his son Roy, who had become widely known over this part of the state as a stock man. The partnership has since been dissolved. The ranch was inaugurated with native cattle and horses, Herefords and Percherons, both of which they eventually bred up into high strains and in time a small bunch of pure bred Herefords were acquired, and the feature of the ranch changed somewhat more toward a breeding place for fine Herefords than a beef producing proposition as in the former days.

With the advent of the settlers the Collinses, father and son, were forced to engage in farming and ultimately developed one of the extensive farms of the region. Three hundred acres are now under cultivation, and wheat, oats, barley, alfalfa and sweet clover have been tried and found to yield well with favorable seasons. The ranch has also become one of the shipping points of the valley, the horses going largely to Western North Dakota and the cattle to Chicago.

When C. P. Collins left the ranch in 1913 he became a partner and the manager of the Alling Mercantile and Lumber Company at Fairview. That was the date also of the establishment of the enterprise, and at that time all the ground in front of their office was a flax field, the railroad had just been built into the town, and Fairview in all particulars was indeed an embryo town. The Alling Company has handled building material and machinery, and as a lumber concern it has contribtued greatly toward the upbuilding of a wide scope of country.

Mr. Collins has also been identified with banking at Fairview, becoming connected with the Bank of Fairview as a stockholder and is now serving as its vice president. He took an active part in the county division movement, espousing the cause of Richland County, was elected one of the county commissioners when the division question was submitted to a vote, and had as colleagues on the Board W. B. Gibbs and John Bowden. With the expiration of his term of service Mr. Collins retired from the office. He has never been an active worker in political matters, although his political convictions are pronounced. It was in the year of 1872 that he cast his first presidential vote, supporting Ulysses S. Grant, and national republican candidates have ever since received his support and endorsement.

At Horton, Iowa, on the 6th of March, 1873, Carlos P. Collins married Miss Susan A. Dyer, who was reared in Racine, Wisconsin, her native state, and she was one of the family of four children of William Dyer. She received a liberal educational training, including a college course, and became a public school teacher and was following that vocation at the time of her marriage. A large family of children has blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Collins, including: William A., who is engaged in the laundry business at Grand Forks, North Dakota; Etta May, the wife of Melvin Edwards, of Crawford, Nebraska; Roy D., who for many years was his father's business associate and is now superintending his own ranch interests near Fairview; and Arthur H., also engaged in farming near Fairview. Roy D. Collins married Lillian Boyes, and they have three children, Mildred, Edith and Carlos. Arthur H. Collins, who married Anna Harrison, is an active and extensive farmer just west of Fairview. He grew up under the wise tutelage of his father and brother Roy, and thus equipped himself for the responsibilities he now carries.

Roswell L. Branson, the proprietor of the Hotel Nashua, is numbered among Montana's early day cowboys and permanent settlers. He is strictly a man of the West, born at Walla Walla, Washington, August 8, 1864, and he was reared as a farmer lad there, where the family home had been established in 1858. His father, Thomas Branson, was a native of Illinois, and crossed the plains to the Pacific Coast country with his parents. None of the incidents of that early westward journey are now available.

Thomas Branson led a company of volunteers at the Willow Creek fight at the time of the Nez Perce outbreak, and the wound which he received at that time caused his death four years later. During the days of pack freighting into that country he was a packer, freighting goods from the Dalles, Oregon, across the country to Walla Walla and other inland points. When he finally settled down to a permanent livelihood it was as a farmer, and his home was ten miles south of Walla Walla. He entered land there and prospered as a ranchman, and at the time of his death owned 4,400 acres, numerous cattle and large bands of horses, and his success made him one of the conspicuous ranchmen of that region.

Thomas Branson married Amanda Church, who was born in County Clare, Ireland, a daughter of Andrew Church. She was brought to the United States when a child of twelve years, and the family crossed the plains and settled in the Willamette Valley of Oregon. Mrs. Branson was reared there on a farm, and she survived her husband many years. Her children were as follows: Otis P., of Lewiston, Idaho, Roswell L., whose home is in Nashua, Montana; Alfred M., of Kalispell, Montana; Fannie, who became the wife of Almon Jones, and died in Umatilla County, Oregon; Ella, who married John Gratz and died in Arizona; Mazina died as Mrs. Bird at Baker City, Oregon; Alta married a Mr. Musgrove, of Walla Walla Valley; Charles E., of Glacier Park, Montana. Mrs. Branson married for her second husband Charles Lewis, and her final home was at Lewiston, Idaho.

Roswell L. Branson was a pupil in the district schools near the Branson home in Walla Walla Valley until he entered Huntsville, Washington, College, and he pursued a business course at Helena after he came to Montana. Leaving home with his brother Alfred, they started out on horseback with little knowledge of their destination, knowing only that they were on their way somewhere. At Malhuren, Oregon, they overtook Charley Flowers with his band of horses, and they hired out to Mr. Flowers to help drive the stock through to Bozeman. After reaching Bozeman the Branson brothers hired to Charkes Ancny, of the firm of Cruse and Ancny, to handle stock on the company's ranch on Prairie Elk, near Bozeman, spending three years there. They then crossed over to Lewiston, where Alfred Branson entered the service of McNamara, of Roswell, and became connected with the Diamond outfit, belonging to Henry Sieben. The Diamond Company was later consolidated with the Pioneer Cattle Company, owned by Davis, Houser, Stewart and Conrad Kohrs, and during a period of six years Roswell L. Branson worked under the orders of Mr. Kohrs on their Malta ranch.

While associated with that famous cattle company Mr. Branson came into intimate contact with numerous young men doing duty as cow punchers from every point of the compass. Among the more noted ones may be mentioned Puck Powell, who has since given many years of his life to the office of sheriff of Valley County. Another was Kid Curry, who ended his notorious career as a train robber, and S. C. Small, who served as an official of Valley County for many years and finally became identified with the Milk River Valley Bank as its cashier. Johnny Edward, who finally became a power in republican politics in Montana, was another of the men of that day who slept on the ground and fed at the "chuck" wagon with the boys. He was a Texas man and came into Montana about the time the Branson brothers became cowboys in this state.

When Roswell Branson left the employ of Conrad Kohrs he began clerking and tending bar in the Coleman Hotel at Glasgow. Following this business experience he began ranching for himself at Whatley Siding east of Glasgow, in partnership with Sky C. Small, and they ran their stock under the brand "MU" for two years, when Mr. Branson bought his partner's interest and continued ranching until 1908. At that time he disposed of his ranching interests and entered the hotel business in Nashua.

This new venture made him the proprietor of the Nashua Hotel, a building 20 by 32 feet, and a two-story structure 120 by 32 feet has taken the place of the original building. Mr. Branson has taken an active part in the development of Nashua from a mere hamlet to an incorporated town, has also assisted in the work of opening roads through the Fort Peck reservation, and in making the region of Valley County passable for tourists and local travelers. In his political affiliations he supports the democratic party, voting for Mr. Cleveland for his first presidential candidate. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Branson was married while in Glasgow, Montana, July 20, 1897, to Miss Rosa Stiler, who was born in Minnesota in December, 1876. A son, Earl Otis, has been born to bless their union, and he is a pupil in the Nashua schools.

Ole N. Olson. When he left school the first employment to which Ole N. Olson turned his hand was in a lumber yard in Minnesota, and while he has had some other experiences the lumber business may be regarded as his permanent occupation and vocation. He is now proprietor of the Olson and Nelson Lumber Company of Oswego, Montana, and has been a resident of this state for a decade.

He was born in Freeborn County, Minnesota, October 16, 1876. His father, Nels Olson, was a native of Hadeland, Norway, a farmer's son, acquired a fair education, and came to the United States alone at the age of eighteen. After working for wages as a farm hand for a time in Freeborn County he bought a tract of undeveloped land, made it into a good farm with substantial improvements, and still occupies it as a home. He is now past seventy-two years of age. He had not been in America long when he declared his intentions of citizenship, and began voting as a republican before his final papers were issued. His life and conduct have proved him as earnest and loyal as a native born American. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, in which he was reared. His wife, Henrietta Peterson, was born at Janesville, Wisconsin, a daughter of Hendrick Peterson. To their marriage were born the following children: Ole N.; Annie, wife of Albert Knutson, of Zahl, North Dakota; Ida, wife of Otto Prignitz, of Clear Lake, Iowa; Mary, Mrs. Arne Sandvig, of Hartland, Minnesota; and William, on the home farm in Minnesota.

Ole N. Olson lived on his father's farm to the age of about seventeen. He had a high school education, also attended Luther Academy at Albert Lea, Minnesota, and in the following two years gained a practical and detailed knowledge of the lumber business with the Standard Lumber Company of Hartland, beginning his service as second trick man. After some further experience in a hardware store at Hartland he went out to North Dakota and took up a homestead thirty miles north of Williston. He was then unmarried, and his life on the plains was a lonesome one. His home was a shack 10 by 14 feet, and while doing the necessary work of development on the land he supported himself with provisions by employment in a store. He still owns his claim, though he has not occupied it since he secured the title. For over two years he was in the employ of the Bovey-Shute Lumber Company at Williston, and then entered the service of the Grogan-Robinson Company of that city. This company had a chain of yards, and on March 1, 1910, Mr. Olson came to Montana and took charge of the yard at Culbertson. He remained there several years, and left the company when he entered business for himself as a partner with Samuel S. Nelson of Brockton, Montana, who died there. September 1, 1914, the Olson and Nelson Lumber Company was established at Oswego, and Mr. Olson has been in charge of the business and is now proprietor. He also is a partner in the Olson and Nelson Lumber Company at Frazer, Montana.

At Culbertson November 2, 1913, he married Miss Anna Kalberg. She was born in Norway September 6, 1884, and came to the United States with her parents at the age of eight years. The Kalberg family first located at Grand Forks, North Dakota, where her father followed his trade as a painter, but since 1909 has lived on a homestead in McKenzie County, North Dakota. Mrs. Olson was the third in a family of three sons and three daughters and she acquired a good public school education and met her husband while a telephone operator at Culbertson. Mr. and Mrs. Olson have a daughter, Orpha Annabel, born June 14, 1918.

Carl L. Brattin is a well known practicing lawyer and has the distinction of being the second lawyer to locate in what is now Richland County. His pioneer office was located in the townsite building, and when the Farmers State Bank, now the Yellowstone Valley Bank and Trust Company, was built he moved across the street and occupied rooms in the new building, where he has since been located. He graduated from the Nashville, Michigan, High School in 1905 and from the law department of the University of Michigan before coming West in 1910.

In beginning his practice here Mr. Brattin's early attention and interests were focused upon the claims of the settlers to a large area of the lands claimed by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, the settlers claiming the lands under entry from the Government. They arranged with Mr. Brattin to represent their interests in their contest with the railroad company, and through litigation he finally secured Government titles to their entries. After the settlement of this important matter he took up the general practice of law, and has advised and counseled in many important matters of public as well as private concerns. He was associated in the movement to incorporate the Town of Sidney, and served in a similar capacity in the creating of Richland County. His practice has won him a large clientele in probate work and as counsel in litigation over claims in the Federal Court.

Mr. Brattin is further identified with Sidney's interests as a member of its City Council, which body he helped to incorporate. He served as the first public administrator of the County of Richland, was later made the county attorney, and in many other ways has officiated in official capacities for the upbuilding and improvement of Sidney and Richland County. He is a stockholder and director in the Sidney National Bank and the Pioneer Loan and Realty Company, and is attorney for both the Sidney National Bank and the Yellowstone Valley Bank and Trust Company. He is a director in the Security Abstract Company and of the Sidney Feed and Transfer Company, and aided materially in the development of the Water Users Electric Company. He was serving as a director of the last named corporation when it was sold to the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company. Mr. Brattin was one of the directors of the Sidney Light and Power Company before it was sold to the Eastern Montana Light and Power Company. He is the secretary and treasurer of the Sidney Deaconess Hospital Association, and is also a member of its board of trustees.

Mr. Brattin has been identified with the life and interests of Montana throughout the entire period of his professional career. But he was born in the State of Michigan, at Hastings, March 16, 1887, a son of Frank J. Brattin, a lumber merchant at Shepherd, Michigan, where he is associated in business with a son. He was born September 11, 1861, and in June he was admitted to the practice of law. In March, 1911, he came out to Montana, fitted with the code practice, which enabled him to follow the profession in the western states, and he had been persuaded to make Montana his professional fighting ground for the future through relatives who had resided in the state, although the young lawyer settled among strangers in Sidney. The town at that time contained perhaps 250 people, and, as above noted, he was the second lawyer to engage in practice in Richland County.

It was at Glendive, Montana, that Mr. Brattin met the lady who afterward became his wife, Miss Mertie Redding, although their wedding occurred at Bloomingdale, Michigan, June 27, 1912. Mrs. Brattin was born in VanBuren County, Michigan, September 27, 1887, a daughter of Edman S. and Clara (Baughman) Redding, in whose family were four children, the three sons being Harley T., Allen C. and Max A. Redding, all of Sidney. Mrs. Brattin is a graduate of the Gobles, Michigan, High School, and she taught music before her marriage.

Mr. Brattin was the first candidate to take the third degree in Masonry in the Lower Yellowstone Valley Lodge, and is a charter member of that lodge. He also belongs to Yellowstone Chapter No. 5, Royal Arch Masons, and to Damascus Commandery No. 4, Knights Templar, both at Glendive, and to Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Helena. Mr. and Mrs. Brattin are both members of the Eastern Star, of which she is the secretary of the Sidney Chapter. She was the youngest noble grand of the Rebekah degree of Odd Fellows in the entire State of Michigan. Mr. Brattin's chief connection with war auxiliary work was as chairman of the Speakers Bureau of the Ninth Federal Reserve District of Richland County. He was also field examiner and inspector for the War Risk Bureau of the Treasury Department for Richland County, was United States Government appeal agent for the county, was chairman of the Legal Advisory Board for the county, and was in charge of one of the Young Men's Christian Association drives for Richland County.

Joseph Brooks. It is not difficult to identify Joseph Brooks in the citizenship of Livingston. At least half a dozen important relationships might be recalled to indicate his usefulness as a member of the community, and the list doubtless could be greatly extended by those most intimately acquainted with his career.

And at that Mr. Brooks is still a very young man. He was born August 4, 1880, less than forty years ago, in Lancashire, England. His father, Thomas Brooks, now living at Livingston at the age of seventy-two, was born at Manchester, England, in 1847. He was an English coal miner, and first came to the United States in 1886, spending some time in a coal mining district in Iowa. He then went back to England and brought over his family and soon afterward went to the coal mining district of Timberline, in Gallatin County, Montana. He came to Park County in 1896 and for the past fifteen years has been employed in the Northern Pacific Railway shops at Livingston. He is a republican, is affiliated with Bozeman Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and a member of the International Association of Machinists. In Lancashire, England, in February, 1870, Thomas Brooks married Elizabeth Taylor. She was born in Lancashire in 1849. Elizabeth, the oldest of their children, is the wife of J. W. Labertew, a telegraph operator at Bozeman; Nathan is connected with the DuPont Powder Company at Ramsey, Montana; Joseph is the third in

Joseph Brooks

age, while May, the youngest, is the wife of R. V. Pfiel, an architect at Minneapolis.

Joseph Brooks received his first common school privileges in Gallatin County, and later attended school in Park County, including the county high school through the junior year. He left school in 1897 and the following nine years was learning and working at the jeweler's trade at Livingston. In the meantime he had become interested in politics, and had built up a large acquaintance and following. In 1906, when twenty-six years of age, he was elected county treasurer of Park County, and by re-election in 1908 served two terms. In 1910 he was chosen police magistrate of Livingston and filled that office for two years, 1911-13. While he has filled other public positions since, Mr. Brooks, since retiring from the magistrate's office, has been busily engaged in the real estate business, and the Brooks Realty Company is now one of the most important in its line in Southern Montana, handling city and ranch properties, loans and writing insurance for about fifteen standard companies. The offices of the Brooks Realty Company are in the Strand Theater Building. Mr. Brooks also owns a modern home at 112 South Third Street and other local real estate.

Mr. Brooks is unmarried and has been able to devote the best energies and talents of his accumulated experience and wisdom to business and public affairs. He served three years as secretary of the Park County Agricultural Association, from 1914 to 1917. He has also been president of the Municipal Ownership League, devoted to the task of acquiring waterworks for the city of Livingston. He is a member of the Park County Chamber of Commerce. In 1915 he was also appointed United States land commissioner at Livingston, and in that office as well as in other capacities he has done much to advertise and promote the best interests of Southern Montana agriculture.

As a republican he was elected a member of the Legislature in 1916 and reelected in 1918 and 1920, serving in the 15th, 16th and 17th sessions. In the former session he was a member of the committee on appropriations, fish and game, and in the 16th and 17th sessions was chairman of the fish and game committee. He was responsible for the legislation which gave Park County a state hatchery. Perhaps the most interesting part of his legislative record, and the one which establishes his reputation for independence when the best interests of the state are at stake, was his voting with two other fellow republican members to sustain the veto of Governor Stewart of House Bill No. 47 creating a permanent tax commission. One of the grounds for the veto was that the members of the commission were named in the bill instead of being subject to appointment by the Governor. Mr. Brooks gave his reason for sustaining this veto as follows: "I voted with the democrats because as a good republican I advocate sensible legislation which will promote the best interests and welfare of the state. Passage of such measures which seek to rob the Governor of his appointive power would create a dangerous precedent. Such a precedent might be followed when democrats had control of the Legislature if a republican was elected governor."

Mr. Brooks is a talented musician, and for the past twelve years has been director of the Gateway City Band. His individual instrument is the cornet. He is a member of the American Federation of Musicians. He is active in Masonry, being affiliated with Livingston Lodge No. 32 Ancient Free and Accepted Order of Masons; a member of Livingston Consistory No. 1 of the Scottish Rite and has served as master of Livingston Lodge of Perfection and as master of the Rose Croix. He is also affiliated with Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Helena, and is past exalted ruler of Livingston Lodge No. 246, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His church membership is Episcopal.

James J. Michels. While for several years past Mr. Michels has been owner of a general mercantile establishment at Archer, his most constructive efforts in Sheridan County have been put forth as a farmer and rancher. His experiences should be described not only for the credit they reflect on Mr. Michels, but also for the encouraging lessons they yield for the farming interests of that locality.

Mr. Michels, who came into this region of Montana ten years ago, was born in Morton County, North Dakota, July 18, 1873. Both his father and grandfather were named James. Grandfather James was of Scotch parentage, was a grain merchant at Elmira, New York, and was accidentally killed while loading grain aboard a boat. James Michels, Sr., married Miss O'Hare, and they were the parents of two children, James and Libbie, the latter Mrs. George Gibson of Utica, New York.

James Michels, Jr., father of the Archer rancher and business man, was born October 3, 1844, in Corning, New York, and is now a retired farmer of Benson County, North Dakota. He gave about twenty years to the service of the Government as a soldier, first as a volunteer in the Union army during the Civil war. He was a member of the Twenty-second New York Artillery during the last three years of the war. He was in some of the big battles, including Chancellorsville and the Wilderness, and was at Appomattox when Lee's army surrendered. After the war he re-enlisted at Hart's Island, New York Harbor, and went with his company to Havana, Cuba, then to Galveston and to Fort Van Houston, Texas, for a time was stationed at Fort Worth, and, still in the army, came north to Fort Rice, North Dakota, and was at different posts in that region until 1882, when he received his honorable discharge at Fort Totten.

On leaving the army James Michels entered a homestead, on which he has lived for nearly forty years. He also entered heartily into the spirit of community life, was elected one of the first Board of County Commissioners of Benson County, was twice elected as a republican to the House of the North Dakota Legislature, served twenty years as a member of the school board and eight years as township assessor. These facts serve to measure the true worth and value of his citizenship and character. He is affiliated with the Masons and Odd Fellows and religiously leans towards the Presbyterian denomination. While in Virginia as a Union soldier he met Miss Ellen Riley, a Pennsylvania lady, and they were married after the war. She was born at Belfast, Ireland, daughter of Hugh Riley, a native of the same city. She died January 9, 1901, and was the mother of the following children: James J.; Edward V., of Oyon, Alberta, Canada; Violet H., wife of W. H. Mummery, of Utica, Michigan; and Charles Arthur, who is county agent at Shelby, Montana.

James J. Michels acquired his early education in the public schools of a country district in Benson County, North Dakota, later attended a school for traction engineers at Fargo, and remained at home helping his father on the farm until he was twenty-three. He then took up farming for himself, and when the field work did not require his presence he operated tractors and stationary engines.

Mr. Michels left North Dakota and came to Montana March 27, 1910. He had made some progress toward material prosperity, and brought with him to the new country four small horses, a plow, a wagon and about $200 of borrowed money. After proving up his claim he owned twelve head of horses, had his farm and improvements, twenty-three head of cattle and was in debt less than $400.

He settled in section 6, township 23, range 53, his location being near Archer, one of the villages on the Scobey branch of the Great Northern Railroad. He did the work of improvement and development through three years necessary to acquire title. His experience as a grain raiser while on the claim encouraged him to believe in the reliability of this region of the Northwest as an agricultural country. His home on the claim was a modest frame building of three rooms, subsequently enlarged to four, and he also put up a barn and other stock shelter. He also ran horses and cattle on the range under the brand "A six bar."

When Mr. Michels left his homestead he moved to Archer and entered general merchandising on October 3, 1913. He was the active and personal head of the business until 1917, and still owns the store, though its management is in other hands. Mr. Michels for the past three years has resumed farming, operating on the Fort Peck Reservation, where he leased two sections of raw land. He prepared it for occupancy by the erection of a 1½ story residence 16 by 24 feet, with barns and cattle sheds, granary and blacksmith shop, investing about $3,000 in lumber and material for these improvements. During the past three years he has broken up 1,080 acres and has devoted the land to flax and wheat. The results obtained make a commendable and progressive showing, indicating what is possible in both good and bad years. The first year he had 600 acres in cultivation and threshed 1,960 bushels of flax. The second, 960 acres were divided among three crops, and he obtained 2,600 bushels of flax, 5,700 bushels of wheat, 576 bushels of oats. In 1919, the great drought year, when so many farmers failed utterly in their crops, Mr. Michels threshed 4,224 bushels of flax, 3,600 bushels of wheat and 530 bushels of oats off the same area of land he had before. In addition he had 2,500 bushels of unthreshed oats. These figures, considering the high prices for grain and flax in 1919-20, may be allowed to speak for themselves. Mr. Michels has also entered vigorously into the cattle business, and plans to concentrate his attention upon the breeding of pedigreed Durhams. He raises horses for farm use, the heavy draft and Percheron strain.

Mr. Michels came to Montana from Minnewaukan, North Dakota. His only fraternal connection is with the Odd Fellows Lodge at that point. He began voting as a republican, first supporting Major McKinley, and has been affiliated with that party ever since. He was interested in the war program of the nation, and responded in proportion to his means to the various calls for funds.

In North Dakota, December 27, 1901, Mr. Michels married Miss Anna C. Fugle, who was born in Becker County, Minnesota, September 10, 1879, daughter of John and Mary (Olson) Fugle. Her father, a native of the Mohawk Valley of New York State and of German ancestry, came out to North Dakota in 1892 and is a farmer at Devil's Lake. Mrs. Michels was educated in the common schools, the Devil's Lake High School, and taught a term in the country before her marriage. She is the oldest of eight children, and her own family number ten, Vernon J., Lloyd J., Leah A., Roy E., Andrew L., Frederick E., Charles F., Clair Albert, Joseph M. and Elsie A.

Roger Louis Strobel, who for a number of years was one of the officials of the American Smelting and Refining Company at Helena, in 1920 organized and is actively associated with the Barnett-Strobel Company, one of the important industrial concerns of the capital city.

Mr. Strobel is a highly trained technical man, and has spent many years in the mining and smelting districts of the West. He was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, June 5, 1885. His father, A. C. Strobel, was born in the same city in 1850, spent part of his youth at Chicago, where he attended school, and after his marriage lived at Cincinnati, where he was secretary and treasurer of the Rudolph Wurlitzer Company, a nationally known house of musical instrument makers. In 1902 he moved his family to Salt Lake City, where he managed a retail musical merchandise business. He died while on a trip to New York City in 1906. He was a republican in politics. His wife was Marguerite Farny, who was born in December, 1854, at Warren, Warren County, Pennsylvania, and is now living at Cincinnati. She is the mother of two sons, Landon F. and Roger L. The former, who attended the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, New York, is a civil engineer practicing his profession in New York City.

Roger Louis Strobel attended the public schools of Cincinnati, graduating from the Cincinnati Technical School in 1900. Then followed a period of illness, and on recovering he went to Chicago in 1901 and for a time was in the employ of Sears, Roebuck and Company. In June, 1902, on removing to Salt Lake City, he found an opening in the Murray plant of the American Smelting and Refining Company. He began work there in the ranks, and later qualified for the technical post of chemist. After several years of practical experience he resigned in August, 1906, and entered Columbia University at New York City, from which he was graduated with the degree Engineer in Mines in 1911. He is a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity of Columbia University. From July, 1911, until September, 1912, Mr. Strobel was again with the Murray plant at Salt Lake City as chemist. September 15, 1912, the American Smelting and Refining Company sent him to the East Helena plant as chief chemist, and he was one of the officials of that industry for over seven years. In the spring of 1915 he was promoted to assistant superintendent and in 1916 to superintendent of the plant. He resigned this post February 1, 1920.

Mr. Strobel acquired an interest in the Helena Machinery and Wrecking Company, and it was this business which he reorganized as the Barnett-Strobel Company, with plant and offices at 1530 National Avenue. Mr. Strobel is a member of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers. He is affiliated with the Montana Club of Helena, is an independent republican, is a member of Helena Lodge No. 3, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Helena Consistory No. 3 of the Scottish Rite, and Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine.

His home is at 625 Holter Street. July 28, 1915, at Helena, he married Mrs. Emma (Gamer) Holter, daughter of Fred and Emma (Fink) Gamer. Her mother is still living at Helena. Her father was a Butte merchant and was killed at Anaconda in a street car accident. He was one of the early Montanans, having driven an ox team from Salt Lake City. Mr. and Mrs. Strobel have two children:

Suzanne, born April 17, 1917; and Margaret, born November 10, 1918.

Joseph J. Gunther. To Joseph J. Gunther belongs the honor of being one of the builders of Sheridan County, the pioneer lawyer of Plentywood, the third mayor of the city, and the first attorney to locate for the practice of law in what is now Sheridan County. What now constitutes the present Town of Plentywood was but a wheat field when Mr. Gunther arrived in this community in March, 1909, and some months elapsed before the present townsite was platted. Some months after his arrival, in November, 1909, he purchased some lots in the town, and a part of his present office building was the third structure to be erected on the townsite. In 1910 he established himself regularly in the practice of law, and with the passing years he has won a prominent place among the legal practitioners of the community.

Joseph J. Gunther is a native son of Grant County, Wisconsin, born July 20, 1877. He is a grandson of the founder of the Gunther family in America, William Gunther, who crossed the Atlantic about 1852 and established his home in Wisconsin, and in that state his son Theodore was born. The family subsequently removed to Missouri, and there Theodore Gunther received his meager educational training in Nodaway County. In Wisconsin he married Miss Mary Buech, and both still survive, living on the Nodaway County farm in Missouri which was purchased by William Gunther about 1868. The children born to their marriage are: Joseph J., of Plentywood; Chris, whose death occurred near Culbertson, Montana, in August, 1918; Charles, who died at Stewart, Minnesota, in November following the death of his brother, both being victims of influenza; William G., who served as a soldier overseas during the recent World war, and he is now located at International Falls, Minnesota; Margaret, the wife of Henry Meyer, of Parnell, Missouri; Veronica, the wife of Frank Meyer, also of Parnell; Josephine, who married Alois Henkler, of Clyde, Missouri; and Frowin, whose home is in Conception, Missouri.

Joseph J. Gunther lived the life of his childhood on a farm, and followed the plow for his parents until he reached the age of twenty years. The family had located in Nodaway County, Missouri, in 1883, and in the Town of Conception the lad completed his educational training in Stanbury Normal, graduating from that institution in both the teachers' and scientific courses. He at once began teaching in the Town of Fawcett, and the second school which he taught was at Willowbunch, located about fifteen miles south of St. Joseph. Shortly afterward Mr. Gunther began the study of law, and subsequently finished his law course in the University of Missouri in June, 1906, and at once began practice in Maryville. But after a few months spent in law practice there he went to South Dakota to be near the opening of the Tripp County public lands. He reached Pierre without surplus funds, and while awaiting the opening and the date for bar examinations he donned overalls and went to work in the sewer ditch then being constructed in Pierre. When the time came for the opening, however, he was established as a member of the law firm of Ink and Gunther, having thrown aside his working clothes long enough to take the bar examination, and their office was located in Gregory.

Mr. Gunther first saw Montana in 1905, for in that year he came out to the opening of the Crow Indian Reservation and spent a few months in Billings, returning to Missouri at the close of that period to complete his educational training. It was not until 1907 that he again came to Montana, spending a few months prospecting about Culbertson, and deciding to locate permanently in the Northwest he moved from Missouri to South Dakota, practicing law for a year at Gregory, and from that point came to Plentywood to establish his home and law practice. His introduction to Plentywood was through the influence of Professor Dale, principal of the Culbertson school and a member of the board of examiners of Valley County. Professor Dale examined and licensed the young lawyer-teacher and sent him into this region to teach the first school established in Plentywood, while at the same time he was equipped with a certificate as a lawyer. He taught the first two terms of school held in the town, and then established himself in a modest office and made ready for any legal business which might come his way. Within the period of those early formative days to the present time Mr. Gunther has gradually built up a large legal practice and has won a high place in the legal fraternity of Sheridan County.

He also embraced the opportunity of claiming land from the public domain, entering his claim five miles southwest of Plentywood, where he built the customary shack of lumber, earning the price of the material as an employe in the lumber yard at Plentywood. He received 25 cents an hour for his services, and he employed his time in this manner when not occupied with his law business. His shack was 14 by 16 feet in dimensions, and this served him as his bachelor home during the time he was proving up his land. He still owns this farm.

Mr. Gunther cast his first presidential vote in 1900, supporting Major McKinley, although he had been reared in a democratic home and his father was a staunch supporter of democratic principles. In 1908, however, the son supported Mr. Bryan for the presidency, while two years later, in 1910, he attended the republican convention at Glasgow, Montana, as an alternate delegate. When Sheridan County was organized he was an independent candidate for the office of county attorney, and in 1914 was a candidate at the primaries for the republican nomination for that office, but was not successful. In 1916 he was the democratic candidate for the office of district judge, also losing the nomination, and in 1918 became the republican candidate for county attorney, receiving the endorsement of the League and was elected to the office as the successor of L. J. Onstad. H is now completing his first term in that office.

On the 17th of December, 1917, at Glasgow, Montana, Mr. Gunther was married to Anna J. Rasmussen, who was born in Minnesota in October, 1879. Her father was by birth a Dane, but in time he became a resident of Outlook, Montana.

James Deegan is one of the few men living in Montana whose identification with the commonwealth began before the year 1880. In September of 1877 he crossed the international boundary line into the state and into the United States from the Cypress Hills country near the Alberta and Saskatchewan boundary, where he had lived for several years as a freighter, Cypress Hills being his headquarters for his freighting between Winnipeg, the most accessible railroad point, to places along the route west to Cypress Hills. He was engaged in hunting buffalo at the same time, and the eight years which he followed the dual business were years profitably spent. His difficulties with the Indians were few and not more serious than the loss of his horses when he was occasionally "set afoot," as he expresses it.

Mr. Deegan came to the United States during the Nez Perce Indian outbreak under Chief Joseph, the excitement of the outbreak attracting him as well as the favorable news of the region itself. He stopped first at Fort Benton, which is directly south of Cypress Hills about 150 miles, and remained about the fort without engaging in any vocation for a year or so. Returning then to Cypress Hills, he began trading with the Sitting Bull band of Indians who had fled into that country after the Custer massacre, Mr. Deegan continuing that occupation for a few years and then worked in the trading store of Kendall and Smith at Wood Mountain. This firm were Indian traders who had forts all along the Missouri River, but they subsequently sold out to Leighton and Jordan, and Mr. Deegan continued with the successors until 1884, when he went to Dakota and entered a homestead in Rolette County, remaining on the claim until he secured title to it. In 1887, when the Great Northern Railroad was being built up the Missouri and Milk rivers, he located at Hinsdale, where he was engaged in the cattle business and ranching until 1910 under the brand "D Diamond" on the left ribs on the cattle and on the left shoulder on his horses, and he also owned the "T 4" brand of cattle. In 1910 Mr. Deegan disposed of his ranch and stock, and coming down to Frazer entered into another line of business, engaging in merchandising.

One incident of his early life in Montana which stands out clearly was his participation in the burial of soldiers killed in General Miles' army in the engagement with Chief Joseph and his band in October, 1877. Although the General had captured the Chief and his outfit, he had had time to only temporarily bury his dead before winter came on. He covered the bodies with sod, and they lay there until Mr. Deegan's party came on the mission of burial, he having charge of that little party of four. The bodies had not been disturbed, and the burial squad under Mr. Deegan dug a trench fifty-five feet long, working at night to avoid the Sioux and Assiniboine Indians, still on the war path. They did the work in six days and then returned without injury. During the day time they kept themselves hid in deep coulees, where parties of Indians occasionally passed along seeking merchandise, which they had concealed after stealing it from the Cow Island boat landing.

Mr. Deegan was born in Quebec, Canada, October 7, 1852, a son of Daniel Deegan, who was born in Queens County, Ireland. The father immigrated to America in young manhood and located in Quebec, where he engaged in the brewing business. He lived out his life in that city and died in 1870, at the age of fifty-two. He married Elizabeth Kelley, born in Kings County, Ireland. She came to Canada in her early life, and passed away in Quebec some years after the death of her husband. Of their four children James was the third in order of birth, and he is the only one who sought a home in the United States. All the other members of the family have passed away.

It was about ten years ago that James Deegan located at Frazer and opened a store in partnership with Daniel Knapp, and he also owned an interest in the store of Knapp and Deegan at Oswego. The Knapp and Deegan partnership has since been dissolved, Mr. Knapp taking the business of the firm at Oswego and Mr. Deegan the store at Frazer. He has also been identified with many other business interests of Valley County, and is a stockholder and director of the First National Bank of Glasgow.

Mr. Deegan became an American citizen while proving up his claim in North Dakota, and when the time came to cast his first presidential ballot it went to support Grover Cleveland and he has ever since supported the principles of the democratic party. He was appointed the first sheriff of Valley County in 1893, continuing in the office until the first election. That includes his official work save when he served as deputy sheriff under Sheriff Kyle for two years. His own incumbency of the office covered a period when "rustling" was indulged in, and he was the means of ending the careers of several of such undesirable residents of his county by sending them to prison. All of his official service occurred while he was a resident of Hinsdale, but he did not permit it to interfere with his business of ranching. His only fraternal connection is with the Knights of Pythias Lodge at Glasgow, of which he is one of the charter members.

Mr. Deegan married in the Milk River country in January, 1882, Margaret St. Dennis, who was born in Canada, a daughter of Michael St. Dennis. The following children have been born to this union: Margaret, the wife of Hugo A. Hansen, of Hinsdale, Montana; Emily, who married W. W. Jaycox, a ranchman near Hinsdale; Danuel D., a homesteader in Saskatchewan, Canada, married Faith Hill; John, whose home is in Frazer, Montana; Thomas, also a resident of Frazer; Julia, the wife of William Hill, of Frazer; Mary, who married Albert M. Weasa, who served as color sergeant with the Ninety-first Division in France during the World war, was sent back to the United States soon after the signing of the armistice, and returned to Frazer; Georgia, the wife of J. L. Hawley, of Frazer; and May and Allen J., who are the youngest of the ten children. The son John was sent overseas in the air service during the war, going over with the Expeditionary Forces, and spent two years in the war zone. He was never injured or captured, went with the Army of Occupation to Germany, was stationed at Coblenz, and returned to the United States in July, 1919. He married Josie Volling. The son Thomas spent two years as a soldier in Europe, a member of the Thirty-eighth United States Infantry, Third Division, and took part in some of the famous engagements of the war, including the battle of the Marne. He went with the Army of Occupation and was stationed within twenty miles of his brother. He also escaped injury in the service.

Philip Burton Wilcox. There is no doubt but that there are many arguments in favor, especially in this age of demand for experts, of a man devoting himself to one line of endeavor and perfecting himself, and one of the men who has followed this policy to his own advantage and the expansion of the business houses with which he has been connected is Philip Burton Wilcox, a former manager of the Shilton Lumber Company of Gilman and now advertising manager of the Rovig Lumber Company of Seattle, Washington.

Philip Burton Wilcox was born in the Kenne Valley, Essex County, New York, on September 27, 1888, a son of Rev. William C. Wilcox. The Wilcox family originated in England, the American ancestor coming thence to Massachusetts on the historic Mayflower. Philip Burton Wilcox can trace his ancestry back to the same family as that of Daniel Webster, and the great-grandmother on the maternal side was a great-great-granddaughter of the sister of Benjamin Franklin. The grandfather of the mother of Rev. William C. Wilcox was a soldier in the American Revolution.

Rev. William C. Wilcox was born in Ohio in 1850, and was there reared and educated. He was graduated from Oberlin College with the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts, and then took the regular course at the Oberlin Theological Seminary, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Divinity, and became a missionary of the Congregational Church. In the meanwhile, when only eighteen years old, William C. Wilcox had come West to Deer Lodge, Montana, where he joined his brother, the late Judge J. B. Wilcox, and from 1868 until 1870 was in business with him. During one summer he was employed by Conrad Kohrs, a pioneer business man of Deer Lodge, who is now living at Helena, Montana, and was occupied in punching cattle for him in the Sun Valley, being a genuine cowboy. He cast his first vote for Claggett as representative in Congress. Having earned sufficient funds to carry on his studies William C. Wilcox returned to Oberlin and took his collegiate and seminary courses.

After leaving the seminary Reverend Wilcox was sent to South Africa as a missionary for six years, at the close of that period returned to the United States for four years, when he went back to South Africa. In 1899 he was returned to the United States for another rest, and in 1901 resumed his duties in South Africa. In order to complete his translation of the Bible into the Zulu language Reverend Wilcox once more came back to his native land, and for this remarkable work had the degree of Master of Arts conferred on him by Oberlin College. In 1911 he went back to South Africa as an independent missionary for the Tremont Baptist Church of Pasadena, California, and remained there until 1918, in which year he returned to the United States, spent a year at Detroit, Michigan, and then, in 1919, came West to Los Angeles, California where he is now residing. He married Ida Belle Clary, born at Northfield, Minnesota, in 1858. The children born to Rev. W. C. Wilcox and his wife were as follows: Anna, who married Charles M. Smith, a contractor and builder of Youngstown, Ohio; Mark F., who is professor of English in the high school of Bakersfield, California; Stella, who died in infancy; Philip Burton, who was fourth in order of birth; William, who died at the age of nine years; Gladstone, who enlisted in the English army in 1915, served overseas, was seriously wounded and gassed, and is still in England; Murray, who is attending Oberlin College; and Thomas, who is a business man of Youngstown, Ohio.

Philip Burton Wilcox attended the public schools of Stanger, Natal, South Africa, until he was through the fifth grade, and then continued his studies in the United States, being graduated from the Oberlin High School in 1906. Later he went through the junior year of Pomona College, Claremont, Southern California, and then began to be self-supporting as an employe of the Alta Planing Mill Company of Los Angeles, California, where he remained until 1916, leaving this concern as a salesman having charge of a very productive territory, including Pasadena and its vicinity. In 1916 Mr. Wilcox went with the Hallack and Howard Lumber Company of Denver, Colorado, as advertising manager. While with this company he originated a monthly house organ called The Habit, which dealt with lumber and building supplies, covering these subjects from the logging camp to the finished material. This periodical is still published by the Hallack and Howard Lumber Company, although Mr. Wilcox left them in June, 1918, to come to Gilman as manager of the Rogers Templeton Lumber Company, which, in May, 1919, sold to the Shilton Lumber Company, Mr. Wilcox remaining with the new organization as manager. He left Gilman in April, 1919, to become advertising manager of the Rovig Lumber Company of Seattle, Washington, where he is located at present.

Mr. Wilcox is a democrat. He is a member of the Baptist Church but attended the Presbyterian Church at Gilman and was superintendent of its Sunday school. He is an ex-master workman of the Gilman Lodge No. 45, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and is an ex-president and ex-secretary of the Gilman Commercial Club.

In 1912 Mr. Wilcox was married at Pasadena, California, to Miss Ethel Jackson, a daughter of George F. and Florence (Dear) Jackson, residents of Altadena, a suburb of Pasadena, he being manager of the estate of Mrs. Sidney Harris, a granddaughter of John Deere the famous plow manufacturer. Mrs. Wilcox attended the Jackson Park High School of Chicago, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox have one son, Jackson Burton, who was born on June 16, 1918.

S. B. Fox. There is scarcely a community in this country that is not yet honored by having in its midst one of the veterans of the great conflict between the North and the South, and Kalispell is no exception to this rule, some of its most representative citizens belonging to this desirable class, and one of them is S. B. Fox. He was born near Buffalo, New York, September 10, 1838, a son of Philander and Cynthia (Brigham) Fox, and the fifth of their ten children. In 1859 he came as far west as Iowa, and had not much more than become settled when the war cloud that had been gathering over his beloved country for many years burst in all its fury. Although he was married and had a young wife and two children he left them to enlist in his country's service at Manchester, Iowa, in Company H, Twenty-First Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and was sent first to Saint Louis, Missouri, and later to the Ozark Mountains, and took part in the forced march to reinforce the troops near Springfield, Missouri, meeting the enemy at Hartsville, that state. Mr. Fox fired the last shot of that engagement. From there the regiment went to Mississippi and took part in the siege of Vicksburg, was present at the bombardment of Grand Gulf, and was made corporal. Mr. Fox took part in the battle of Fort Gibson, which began at midnight and lasted until morning, in which time the Union troops drove the Confederate troops back for three miles. Subsequently Mr. Fox was in the engagement at Champion Hill, camping at Edwards Station. The next morning they marched to Black River and charged the works, but although victorious, the colonel of the brigade, Colonel Samuel Merrill, was wounded. A portion of the command pursued the enemy up to Vicksburg. After the surrender on July 4, 1863, of Vicksburg, Mr. Fox's command had the honor of being permitted by General Grant to visit the city and see what they had assisted in accomplishing. Mr. Fox was wounded in the charge of May 2 by a piece of shell which struck his arm, but refused to go to the hospital and kept on fighting. He took part in every skirmish and battle of this compaign in which his command was engaged. Following the termination of the Vicksburg campaign Mr. Fox's command was sent to New Orleans, Louisiana, and transferred to the Ninteenth Corps, and from that city were sent to Vermilion Bay, which they crossed on boats to Saint Joseph's Island, and then came back by land that same day. A big fort on Mattagorda Bay was captured during the campaign of 1863-4. Those winter months were wet and cold. The command recrossed the bay to the main land and remained there until January 1, 1864, when it went up the bay to Powder Horn, and in an engagement there repulsed the enemy. In the spring the greater number of the troops of this command went with General Bank up the Red River, but two regiments were left to guard the place already captured, one of them being the one in which Mr. Fox belonged. Later the captured fort was blown up, and the troops returned to New Orleans. For a time this command was then quartered on the Mississippi River, and later was sent up the White River to Duvall's Bluff, Arkansas, but the troops had scarcely completed the erection of permanent cabins when they were ordered back down the river. Mr. Fox was then given an opportunity to vote, and gladly cast his ballot for Abraham Lincoln for the presidency. The command then went up to Memphis, Tennessee, and on toward La Grange. On January 1, 1865, the troops boarded boats for New Orleans and went to Mobile Bay, landing on Dolphin Island. The subsequent engagement at Spanish Fort was led by the Ninety-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, General Slack commanding, and Mr. Fox's regiment was on the extreme right and continued in action until two o'clock in the morning, when it was relieved by the Forty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Mr. Fox was ordered to Blakeley and was serving on fatigue duty for a period of twenty-four hours when Spanish Fort surrendered April 9, 1865. The war now having been terminated by the surrender of General Lee, Mr. Fox's command was marched back to Mobile, and on May 26, took boat up the Red River to receive the surrender of Generals Richard Taylor and Kirby Smith. Mr. Fox was on duty as sergeant of the commissary stores, and had charge of $1,300,000 in Confederate currency, then worth practically nothing. From there the command went to Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and the troops were mustered out July 15, 1865, following which, on July 16, they took boat at Cairo, Illinois, to Clinton, Illinois, where the soldiers were entertained by the ladies with an outdoor banquet. There they were discharged July 28, 1865, and Mr. Fox returned home.

Following his re-entry into peaceful occupations he was engaged at farming in the vicinity of Algona, Iowa, and lived there until in the fall of 1906, when he came to Montana and located permanently at Kalispell. He is a member of J. B. McPherson Post, G. A. R., and is enthusiastic about its reunions and those of national importance. In 1918 he attended the encampment at Portland, Oregon. Mrs. Fox, who passed away December 11, 1919, was an active member of the Woman's Relief Corps of Kalispell. Mr. Fox had two brothers and three brothers-in-law in the war. Since coming to Montana he has seen many improvements, and feels that his good judgment in selecting this state as a place of residence has been fully proven.

The first wife of Mr. Fox was Matilda Barnum, and she bore him two children, Horace Eugene and Francis. In the fall of 1870 he was married to Mrs. Jennie Ware, and they had six children, namely: Clarence S., Lewis W., Harry, Leonard, Fred and Artie Bell.

Clarence S. Fox, who died April 3, 1919, was an engineer and carpenter of Kalispell. He married Ella O'Connell, who died when their daughter, Jennie Marie, was born, and he lost this daughter sixteen months later.

Lewis W. Fox married Mattie Bonney, of South Dakota, and their children are as follows: George, who is a veteran of the World war, having served in the Twentieth Engineers, Art, Milo, Sylvanus, William, Cary and Harry.

Harry Fox was married to Alice C. Hall, a daughter of Samuel W. and Mary Elizabeth (Curtiss) Hall. Mr. Hall was a veteran of the war between the North and the South, serving in the First Wisconsin Cavalry, and had the misfortune to be taken prisoner and confined for sixteen months in Andersonville prison and for eight months in Libby prison. Harry Fox and his wife have one son, Charles. Both as a general merchant and postmaster of Meek, Nebraska, Harry Fox is a representative citizen.

Leonard Fox married Esther Harson, and their children are as follows: Josephine, who is married, LeRoy and Elma. LeRoy enlisted at Sioux City, Iowa, and is a veteran of the Rainbow Division. He saw severe service overseas, participating in the Argonne campaign and the final engagements which preceded the signing of the Armistice. Josephine Fox married Ralph W. Sellew, who served overseas in the Seventeenth Artillery, to which he was transferred from the Second Montana National Guards, and was in the Army of Occupation in Germany. His period of service extended over eighteen months and he participated in the decisive battles of the great war.

Artie Bell Fox married James Eastwood and has four children, Pearl, Earl, Jennie and LeRoy.

In reviewing the life history of a man like Mr. Fox the biographer is struck by the close resemblance between him and his grandsons. Like him, the younger men did not hesitate when their country had need of their service, but patriotically responded and wrote another page of the Fox history and wrote it in letters of fire, the fire of unsullied bravery and fearless gallantry, for the breed of true Americans does not change with the passing of the years, but shows up true blue in each generation. Mr. Fox set the example, his grandsons followed it, and in the years to come if there is like need for such service their offspring will not be found lacking or their places vacant in the ranks of their country's defenders.

James W. Butler, of Sidney, has spent his active life as a ranchman, and he has been identified with Montana and its interests since a lad of eight years, when he accompanied his parents to this state and located three miles west of Glendive.

He was born on a farm near Faribault, Minnesota, April 10, 1874, a son of James Butler, and a brother of the Glendive postmaster, John F. Butler, who is mentioned on other pages of this publication. After completing his educational training in the public schools of Glendive James W. became a cow puncher for wages, and since that early age of thirteen he has been self-supporting and also contributed some of his earnings to his parents and the family support. Thirteen years were spent on the range in the employ of ranchmen among his employers being the famous "XIT" Cattle Company, the "SD," "Hatchet" and the "N bar N" Companies. During those thirteen years on the plains he saved his wages and invested in stock, in time becoming a ranchman himself. In 1900 he located on Red Water, and there established his first enterprise. He was a squatter on the public domain, and his first independent home was the customary "shack" of that time and place. But after three years there he moved to Burns Creek, where his active work has since been performed and where his interests are still maintained.

Mr. Butler entered his homestead twelve miles south of Lambert, there developing a large cow ranch and farm, and his stock, the best type of range cattle, ran under the brand "AJ." During all these years his enterprise had been conducted in partnership with his brother Ed, and when the interests of the Butler Brothers were at their height their cattle numbered a thousand head, they having shipped their beef to the Chicago market and always followed the cattle business for the purpose of producing food. The brothers were gradually pushed out of the business by the encroachment of the settlers, and in 1915 they retired from the cattle business altogether. An important adjunct to their cattle industry was the running of horses, and they still breed the grade Percherons, and their market for these animals is found at home. Their horses also ran under the grand "AJ" and came to be classed as heavy draft animals. Butler Brothers have added to their landed possessions until a domain of 2,000 acres are now in their name, all of which is under fence and cross-fenced. They have also developed a farm of 1,500 acres, which has been devoted to small grain, with also paying yields of flax, wheat and oats. The best flax yield was twenty-two bushels, the best wheat yield thirty-five bushels, while the best oats yield has been forty bushels to the acre. As they were growing these crops by the hundreds of acress they could not devote as much care to each crop as can the smaller farmer, and hence the yields were not so heavy.

Mr. Butler organized or was the community spirit in the organization of School District No. 22, and served it as a director. After his children reached high school age he established a home in Sidney, where he spends each school year. He began voting as a republican, casting his first presidential vote in 1896 for Major McKinley, but his partner-brother took the opposite political road and gave his allegiance to the democratic party.

At Glendive, Montana, on the 18th of February, 1899, James W. Butler was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Banber, who was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, January 18, 1874, and she was only six years of age when her father established his home in Montana. She is a daughter of one of the early mine operators and settlers of Glendive, John Banber, who also served his country faithfully and well as a soldier in the Civil war as a Pennsylvania volunteer. He was born in England in 1841. By his marriage to Mary Jane Ralph he became the father of six children, of whom Mrs. Butler is the third child in age. Two children have been born to bless the union of Mr. and Mrs. Butler, James Howard, a member of the class of 1920 in the Sidney High School, and Mary, an eighth grade pupil at the present time.

George Handley Bell, clerk of the Fourteenth Judicial District Court, with home and office at White Sulphur Springs, is an engineer by profession, and came to Montana as a member of the engineering force of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway system.

Mr. Bell was born at the town of Carroll in Carroll County, Indiana, August 24, 1880, son of Joseph and Mary E. (Wyatt) Bell. His father was born in Ohio in 1851, was educated in that state, learned the trade of blacksmith, and as a young man moved to Indiana, where he married. Their home for several years was at Carroll, but in 1885 they moved to Kansas and homesteaded near Pratt. In 1890 they returned to Indiana, and Joseph Bell resumed his work as a blacksmith at Flora, but since 1914 has been retired. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias, a republican and a Methodist. His wife was born in Indiana in 1856. Of their five living children George H. is the second.

George H. Bell was educated in public schools, attended high school at Flora, Indiana, the Indiana State Normal School at Terre Haute, and graduated as a mechanical engineer from Purdue University with the class of 1906. For a time his technical services were engaged with the Kokomo, Marion and Western Traction Company, later he was superintendent of the manual training department in the Dunn County School of Agriculture at Menomonie, Wisconsin, for a year, and then went with E. P. Burch, consulting electrical engineer at Minneapolis, doing hydro-electric construction work. In 1907 he joined the mechanical department of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, and was in its service at different points in Montana until 1917. In that year he was elected clerk of the Fourteenth Judicial District for Meagher County, and has since given all his time to his office duties.

Mr. Bell is affiliated with Diamond City Lodge No. 7, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, Harlowton Chapter No. 22, Royal Arch Masons, Palestine Commandery No. 18, Knights Templar, Bagdad Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Butte, and is also a member of the Knights of Pythias. In politics he is a republican. June 27, 1911, Mr. Bell married Miss Nellie Irene Harden, daughter of T. J. and Elizabeth Harden, of Montezuma, Iowa, where they still reside. Mr. and Mrs. Bell have one daughter, Mary Elizabeth.

Herbert A. Hover. The name of Herbert A. Hover is known throughout Montana as a land developer and farm producer, for the Hover effort at farm culture leads all others in the Sidney locality, and may well prove an object lesson for the seeker after first-hand knowledge on irrigation farming in this section of the country.

Mr. Hover came from Spokane, Washington, to the commonwealth of Montana in January, 1912, and at once became interested in farming and ranch development. In 1913 he formed the Montana Ranches Company, of which he was made the president, the purpose of the corporation being the buying, selling and development of lands with the ultimate object to the promotion of immigration. Mr. Hover's first work was done from Helena, at and around which point a tract of 16,000 acres were purchased, which he divided and disposed of in ranches from a quarter to a section in a tract, and he is still heavily interested in that project. He has since spread his investments for the company over the state, buying about seven million dollars worth of property in Lewis and Clark, Broad Water, Jefferson, Powell, Granite, Hill and Chouteau counties, and in 1917 he purchased for himself 2,300 acres three miles south of Sidney from John P. Meadors. He has since increased this domain to 7,000 acres in a solid farm and ranch.

Mr. Hover began the development of his Sidney ranch in April of 1919, and to use the county agent's language: "He has done in one summer what, under ordinary circumstances, takes ten years to accomplish." In 1919 he raised a bumper crop of corn under irrigation, his own private system, and accomplishing this result in spite of the fact that Montana is not yet regarded seriously as a corn state, while at the same time his other efforts have demonstrated the wisdom of his investment and effort at farm making. His corn took first prize at the State Fair at Helena in 1919 and in the Eastern Montana Corn Show at Miles City, and his corn exhibit also won for him a prize at the International Live Stock Show at Chicago in the same year. He sold this farm after the crop was harvested for $240,000 cash and has made heavy investments in the new Montana oil industry and is preparing to drill immediately several wells in Fergus County, Montana.

Mr. Hover was born in Madison County, Ohio, at Madisonville, a suburb of Cincinnati, March 9, 1868, a son of Aaron S. and Amanda (Hollenbeck) Hover, the father born at Germantown, New York, and the mother at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. They were married in Madisonville, Ohio, and became the parents of five children, four of whom are still living, namely: Herbert, the well known Montana farmer, real estate and oil man; Aaron H., whose home is in Prosser, Washington; Alvin W., of Los Angeles, California; and Howard Raymond, of Portland, Oregon. Aaron S. Hover, the father, finally left his Ohio home for Lawrence, Kansas, where he lived till 1887. He then went to San Diego, California, where he lived until his death in 1918.

Herbert A. Hover was but a young lad of nine years when he began working for a living. His parents were in poor circumstances owing to the ill health of his father, and he assisted in the support of the family until he was sixteen, when he left the parental roof and started out entirely for himself. He was twelve years of age when the family removed to Lawrence, Kansas, and it was from that western city that he set out to battle for a name and place in the world. In the meantime he had attended school to the eighth grade, and then becoming a youthful commercial salesman he continued in that work until he reached the age of nineteen, covering Kansas and the states west and also California. He then enlisted from California in the regular army, becoming a member of Company I, Fourteenth Infantry, and served at the Vancouver Barracks, Washington, and at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. He was at the opening of Oklahoma when the grand race was made for lands, but was doing duty as a soldier at Guthrie at the time. Receiving his discharge at Leavenworth in April, 1890, he returned to the commercial salesman's life.

About thirty years ago, in 1890, Mr. Hover identified himself with the far West, going into the State of Washington as a representative of the New York Life Insurance Company and establishing his headquarters at Tacoma. His district covered a third of the state, and his connection with the life insurance business covered the period until 1902, when he entered the field of speculation in lands and the development of farms. He was particularly interested in Central Washington, about Kennewick, and was the purchaser of a majority of the townsite of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and began the building of a town on the land. Most of the large business houses were constructed at his instigation, and he also bought a large portion of the lands irrigated by the Kennewick Canal and developed a number of farms devoted to fruit and alfalfa. He set out one of the largest orchards in that region, also the largest field of alfalfa, having taken the initiative in testing the soil and climate there for those products. His alfalfa ranch continued in existence until its site was demanded for an urban community, and the tract was platted and the Town of Hover was built upon it. It was Mr. Hover's original purpose to promote immigration into the region and sell the land in tracts for fruit and alfalfa. Within the space of seven years he had accomplished his task, and today the locality blossoms in fruit and alfalfa and the market-gardener's products, and has developed into the greatest early fruit, vegetable and asparagus district in the entire Northwest. Mr. Hover built in the town the Kennewick and two other hotels, the Hover Block and in many other ways promoted the town's advancement, and although he now maintains his residence in and has transferred his active work to the Montana field his interests are still great in that community.

The Hover ranch and farm in Montana yielded its first fruits under Mr. Hover's methods in 1919. The management contemplates a campaign of mixed farming and stock raising, and its undulating grazing lands are now stocked with White Face cattle. As a profit yielding property from the standpoint of dry farming the ranch's history invokes no enthusiasm. A scientific method of irrigation and cultivation was inaugurated which revolutionized crop growing, and abundant streams of revenue have replaced a stream of outlay. The waters of the Yellowstone as they pass into the ditches from the big pump cover an acre two inches deep every forty-six minutes, and under this life-giving impetus wheat, oats, corn and alfalfa have produced yields which make scientific farming worth while. Six hundred acres respond to the husbandman's magic touch on this model farm and prove the value of irrigation farming. The improvements of the ranch were very largely increased in 1919, twenty-two new buildings on concrete foundations were erected, converting the landscape into a veritable hamlet itself. Both horsepower and tractors are employed on the ranch, and the implements used convey the impression that a big enterprise is being carried on by a management used to big things.

At San Francisco, California, in December, 1894, Mr. Hover was married to Mata C. Purviance, who was born in Oswego, Kansas, a daughter of Nathan and Emma B. (McPherson) Purviance. The father, who was an attorney, died at Parkville, Missouri. In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Purviance were five children, all of whom are still living, namely: Walter C., a former missionary of Corea, is a practicing physician at Beatrice, Nebraska; Lula M. resides in Los Angeles, California; Mata C., the wife of Mr. Hover; Nathan, an optometrist of Lewiston, Idaho; and Alice the wife of Walter J. Spaul, whose home is in Chicago, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Hover reared one son, Harry D., who died at the age of twenty-three years, while in the service of the American Railway Express Company between Minot and Havre on the Great Northern. His death occurred on the 7th of December, 1918.

Mr. Hover is a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery and is also a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, belonging to State Lodge No. 68 at Tacoma, to the Chapter at Spokane, to the Commandery at Walla Walla, to the Consistory at Spokane and to El Katif Shrine at Spokane.

B. M. Harris is one of the younger men in the financial life of Montana, but his abilities are of first rank and he is widely known outside of his home town of Park City, where he is president of the Park City State Bank. Mr. Harris is president of Group No. 7 of the Montana Bankers Association and vice president of the state bank section of the American Bankers Association.

He was born in Ripon, Wisconsin, June 26, 1885. His paternal ancestors came from Ireland and were early settlers in Wisconsin, where his father was born in 1854. His father, Richard Harris, grew up and married in Wisconsin, spent his early life on a farm, and in 1887 moved to Denver, Colorado, where he was active in business affairs until 1915, when he retired and is now living at Imperial Beach,

P. W. Harris

California. He is a republican. He married Dora E. Meyer, who was born at Ripon, Wisconsin, in 1864. B. M. Harris is the oldest of their children. Irma H. is the wife of William C. Eck, who served with the American Expeditionary Forces in France and when at home is credit man for a large dry goods house at Denver. Ernest R. is sales manager for the Denver Fire Clay Company at Denver. Bertha B. is the wife of Frank A. Hartong, secretary of the B. F. Robinson Printing Company at Denver.

B. M. Harris was about two years old when his parents moved to Denver, and he was educated in that city, graduating from high school in 1902. On leaving school his first employment was as a messenger boy in the Denver offices of the Union Pacific Railway Company. He was promoted to night clerk and then to assistant cashier in the freight office. He left Denver in 1906 and coming to Montana was for a year bookkeeper with the Meyer-Chapman Bank at Red Lodge. He was then delegated with the responsibility of opening the Park City State Bank in 1907, and served as its cashier until he was elected president in 1919. The vice president is W. D. Story and the cashier H. A. Searls. This is one of the sound and prosperous banking institutions in Stillwater County, and has a capital of $40,000 and surplus and undivided profits of $5,000.

Mr. Harris is also president of the Park City Milling Company, which he established in 1914. These flour mills, with a rated capacity of fifty barrels per day, furnish a local market for much of the wheat grown in the vicinity. Mr. Harris is also a director in the Boyd State Bank and a director of the Park City Water Company. He is a republican, a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is affiliated with Carbon Lodge No. 65, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, with the Scottish Rite Consistory and Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Helena, and is a member of Billings Lodge No. 394, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Billings Midland Empire Club.

April 18, 1909, at Joliet, Montana, he married Miss Bernice Crismas, daughter of W. J. and Lola M. (Pickering) Crismas. Her parents reside at Joliet, where her father is a farmer. Mrs. Harris is a graduate of the Carbon County High School. They have one son, B. M. Harris, Jr., born March 4, 1910.

Frank J. Stiehl. A man identified with the magnificent Missouri Valley for a quarter of a century, and for many years successfully occupied with large ranching interests, Frank J. Stiehl was essentially typical of this important region. His death occurred on May 23, 1920. He was born in Sauk City, Wisconsin, near Madison, on December 7, 1856, a son of John D. Stiehl, who settled in that locality a year before the birth of his son, having come to the United States from Germany. John Stiehl was born at Hartzhausen, Germany, and was the son of a farmer. He left his native land in young manhood, and was married after reaching the United States, his wife, Christina Nagel, being also a German. In 1884 they came West to Mondak, Montana, where he died in 1912 and she in 1916. They had the following children: Frank, who was the eldest born; Dan, who died near Snowden, Montana, while engaged in ranching, leaving his widow, Mrs. Nancy (Hall) Stiehl, and five daughters; and Nora, who married A. V. Rodger and died at Princeton, Kentucky.

On February 22, 1884, Frank J. Stiehl was married at Witt, Illinois, to Miss Lillie Tratt, who was born at Whitewater, Wisconsin, on January 19, 1862, a daughter of John and Sarah (Hooper) Tratt, natives of Somersetshire and Cornwall, England, respectively. They were farming people, and Mr. Tratt died at Decatur, Illinois, and Mrs. Tratt, at Litchfield, Illinois. Of their six children the survivors are as follows: Mrs. Stiehl, Mrs. Jennie Paisley, of Decatur, Illinois, and Mrs. Stella Pullen, of Upper Alton, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Stiehl had a son, Leroy, who was born on February 12, 1908.

Immediately following his marriage Mr. Stiehl came West with his bride, shipping native cattle from Wisconsin and Minnesota and running them under the brand "ST" on the left hip, and their range was over a wide territory, which has since been all settled and is now devoted to mixed farming. Mr. Stiehl was a beefmaker of the Little Missouri country, shipping his product to the Chicago and Saint Paul markets. Among his neighbors of those early days were Hans Christiensen, Dan Manning, Conley Brothers, Richard Jeffries, Byron Tripp, Marquis DeMores and Theodore Roosevelt. Mr. Stiehl became very well acquainted with the future president and great American, who made friendships among the men of the grass-country which endured as long as he lived.

Mr. Stiehl remained in North Dakota until the influx of settlers interfered with his range and he was compelled to seek more open country for his operations, and he then came into the land tributary to the mouth of the Yellowstone River. His Dakota ranch was converted into a stock company, so that he started anew when he came to Montana.

It was in 1896 that he unloaded his stock at Culbertson, and he adopted a new brand, the "reverse 2" on the ribs for the cattle and the same brand on the thigh for the horses. The soldiers had abandoned the military reservation at Fort Buford and he drove his stock into it. As his neighbors during the early days he had the Seibens, Arnetts, Hedrick Brothers, and a lot of others who made the history of those times. These cattlemen had access to the range clear to the Canadian border. Mr. Stiehl always made stockraising his chief interest and was eminently successful at it, although of course with changing conditions he altered his methods to conform with them.

His ranch comprises almost 1,800 acres, and perhaps 150 acres of it are devoted to farming and hay raising, alfalfa coming in for a good share of this cultivated land. He entered his homestead where he lived. It was a desert entry, and his first home here was built of logs and ties and comprised four rooms. A remnant of the logs composing this pioneer home remains. A new frame house replaced the original one, and it is constructed of material hauled from Williston, North Dakota. He and his neighbor Sweetman pooled their interests to some extent, Mr. Sweetman furnishing the plow which broke the sod for both of them. A few potatoes and a little "squaw" corn comprised the crops of both of them for some time. The family table was supplied with beef from the herd, game killed from the prairie, and on a whole living conditions were excellent.

Mr. Stiehl had other interests outside his ranch, being a stockholder of the First State Bank of Buford, North Dakota, and its vice president, a stockholder of one of the banks of Williston, North Dakota, and was interested in mining and oil projects in Montana and Wyoming and Jackson, Wisconsin.

Mr. Stiehl lived in three counties in Montana without changing his place of location. When he first came here this region was included in Valley

County, but that part of it containing his farm was cut off and made into Sheridan County, and finally when Sheridan County became too large in population the new County of Roosevelt was created, and Mr. Stiehl was proud to be a resident of it because it bears the name of his old friend. He was active in public matters and assisted in organizing the Springdale school district, and was a member of its board. The schoolhouse of this district was for years the popular meeting place for the region. Later the Mondak School was organized, and he served it as a school director until his death. A strong democrat, he was the delegate of his party to the state conventions at Helena upon more than one occasion. In late years Mr. Stiehl devoted serious attention to Galloway cattle, and his ranch acquired considerable reputation as a breeding place for this strain, and in this way he contributed toward raising the grade of cattle in his territory.

Mr. Stiehl was made a Mason at Culbertson, Montana, and demitted to the lodge at Mondak. He also belonged to Algeria Temple at Helena, Montana. An Odd Fellow, he passed all of the chairs in the local lodge and was a delegate to the Grand Lodge at Wappleton, North Dakota. Sturdy, self-reliant and enterprising, he succeeded where other men failed. When the open range was taken away from the cattlemen by the opening up of this region to settlers a number of them went out of business, feeling so discouraged they were not able to rise to the occasion, but not so Mr. Stiehl. He simply made other arrangements, and through a little management and foresight succeeded in altering his manner of handling his cattle and made just as much money, if not more, than he did in the old days. This was not accomplished through luck, but hard work, keen insight into existing conditions and a willingness to grasp opportunities offered instead of wasting time lamenting over those which had passed. In every way Mr. Stiehl measured up to the highest standards of western citizenship, and was thoroughly typical of its best interests.

John James Macdonald. Trained in the hard school of work and early self support, John James Macdonald, the present sheriff of Broadwater County, presents an example of self made man whose history is well worth considering because of its illustration of the value of industry, courage, self reliance and sterling basic character.

John James Macdonald was born August 1, 1858, in Ontario, Dominion of Canada, where his Scotch grandfather settled, developed a pioneer farm and reared a family of sturdy children. One son of many he named John James when he was born in 1814. The latter grew up on his father's farm and devoted himself to general agriculture and lumbering until 1861, in which year he came into the United States with his family, locating in Copper Harbor, Michigan. For three years he worked in lumber camps and at copper mining with the Calumet and Hecla Company, moving then to Lake Linden, where he was engaged during the rest of his life in hauling wood for the mills under contract. His death occurred at Lake Linden in 1902. In Michigan he identified himself with the democratic party in politics, but never held any public office. He was a faithful member of the Roman Catholic Church. He married Christie Macdonald, of the same name as his own but of another branch of the old Scottish clan. She was born in Ontario, Canada, in 1825 and died at Lake Linden, Michigan, in 1910. Of their four children John James was the youngest born, the others being as follows: Kate, who is the widow of Duncan MacKeller, of Superior, Wisconsin, formerly a lumber and timber contractor; Duncan, who resides at West Superior, is a dredging machinist on tug or steamboats; and Margaret, who died at Hubbell, Michigan, in 1912, was the wife of D. K. Macdonald, a hardware merchant of Hubbell.

From childhood, almost, Mr. Macdonald provided for his own needs, and when he left home at the age of sixteen to carve out his own fortune his entire school attendance summed up less than a year all told. He was well informed, however, as he was fond of reading and was of observing mind. He made his way to the Black Hills, South Dakota, where he secured stable work with the Homestake Mining Company and proved so reliable that he was given charge of the stables and remained four years. He then bought a team and went out seeking employment at Brownsville in the Black Hills, and afterward, for a year, under contract, hauled wood and timber to the Pierre and Black Hills Railroad. Mr. Macdonald then returned to the Homestake Mining Company and for the next three years worked in their sawmill, going from there to Lead City, South Dakota, where he drove the company's team trucking and hauling around the mines. He remained with the company two years and then worked at draying and hauling freight from the railroad to Lead City for himself up to 1891, when he came to Townsend, Montana.

Here he secured the contract to haul ore, with his own outfit, from the Iron Mask mine to the Bedford depot, and continued at this laborious task for one year. Mr. Macdonald was now thirty-four years old and had worked harder and more continuously than many men of his acquaintance, and as he had married he desired the quiet and comfort of a settled home. Therefore, in 1892, when the opportunity was presented for purchasing an established business at Townsend, he took it under consideration and ultimately, in partnership with James Jobb, bought the stock of the pioneer livery stable and leased the property from Ficklin and McCormick. The above partnership continued four years at the old stand, when the firm leased the building that is now known as the Central Garage, and here the livery business was carried on two years longer, when Mr. Jobb was elected sheriff of Meagher County. He sold his interest in the stable to Scott Dewell, and the new firm continued two years, when Mr. Macdonald sold his interest to Mr. Dewell.

In the meanwhile, Mr. Macdonald had become quite prominent in republican politics, and under President Taft served 4½ years as postmaster of Townsend. During this period he gave his entire attention to the duties of his office, but when he retired from his official responsibilities he formed a partnership with W. L. Cronk, a stock company was organized and a hardware store was established on Broadway, which is one of the two largest enterprises of its kind in Broadwater County. The business is carried on under the style of the O. K. Hardware Company, of which Mr. Macdonald has ever since been president. He has always been a safe and cautious business man, but all who ever have had dealings with him from boyhood to the present day will testify that every transaction in which he has taken part has been honest, fair and above board. Perfect reliability, with other qualities, have made him acceptable to his fellow citizens in numerous positions of responsibility. He has been active in city affairs and has served three terms as alderman of his ward. In 1918 he was elected sheriff of Broadwater County, and entered upon his duties on January 1, 1919, since then proving entirely competent to handle the unusual problems arising from the ending of the World war and the general unrest prevailing over the country.

At Lead City, South Dakota, in 1889, Mr. Macdonald was married to Miss Annie Frances Cassidy, who was born at Guelph, Ontario, Canada. They have no children. Sheriff Macdonald owns his handsome modern residence on Pine Street and has other real estate at Townsend. Both he and wife are members of th Roman Catholic Church. Fraternally he is an Odd Fellow, belonging to North Star Lodge No. 19, of which he is past grand, and he belongs also to the Townsend Commercial Club, in which he is a valued factor.

Milton S. Gunn. One of the more accomplished and distinguished members of the Montana bar, Milton S. Gunn, of Helena, has achieved success through a systematic application of his energies and ability to his chosen profession, which, as the price of success, invariably demands veritable talent, distinctive individuality and a vast amount of genuine hard work. The senior member of the prominent law firm of Gunn, Rasch and Hall, he has gained an honored position in legal circles and won an extensive and lucrative practice. A son of Samuel J. Gunn, he was born February 19, 1868, in Allegan County, Michigan, of English ancestry.

Of New England birth and breeding, Samuel J. Gunn was born in Connecticut, where as a young man he learned the carpenter's trade. Full of life, fond of adventure, and thoroughly aroused by the glowing accounts given of the discovery of gold at Sutter's Mill, he joined the historic group of people that opened up the wealth of California, the real forty-niners, going with them to the Pacific Coast in 1849. Returning eastward in 1856, he located in Allegan County, Michigan, where he spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring there in 1881. His wife, whose maiden name was Cordelia Truax, survives him and is now living in Helena, Montana. Three sons were born of their marriage, as follows: Shelton J., engaged in the lumber business on the west coast of Florida; Milton S., with whom this brief sketch is principally concerned; and Clinton, who died in Allegan County, Michigan, when but twelve years old.

Having laid an excellent foundation for his future education in the rural schools of Allegan County, Michigan, and in the Wayland High School of that county, Milton S. Gunn entered the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor in 1887, and graduated with the class of 1889, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was at once admitted to the Michigan bar, and in July of that year came to Montana, which had then just put on the garb of statehood. Locating in Helena, Mr. Gunn was for a time associated with the Helena Journal, later becoming a clerk in the law office of McConnell, Carter and Clayberg. Faithful to his duties in that capacity, and proving himself eminently capable in the handling of legal matters, Mr. Gunn was subsequently admitted to the firm, from which Senator Carter had retired.

Politically Mr. Gunn is a steadfast republican, ever devoted to the highest interests not only of his party but of city, county and state. A true Christian man, broad and liberal in his religious views, he is an active member of the Unitarian Church. Fraternally he is a member of Helena Lodge No. 193, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Socially he belongs to the Montana Club of Helena, the Silver Bow Club of Butte and to the Rocky Mountain Club, New York City. He is division counsel for the Northern Pacific Railway Company for the State of Montana. Mr. Gunn has acquired considerable property, owning a modern residence at 433 Clark Street, and ranches in McCone, Cascade and Lewis and Clark counties.

Mr. Gunn married in 1892 Miss Lena Curtis, who was born in Kansas, and was educated at Oberlin College in Oberlin, Ohio. Her father was an early pioneer of Montana, settling in the territory in 1863. Mr. and Mrs. Gunn have two children, Milton C. and Mabelle. Milton C. Gunn, born in 1894, recently graduated from the law department of Leland Stanford, Jr., University at Palo Alto, California. He served for twenty-nine months in the World war, being in France fourteen months, and as first lieutenant of his company was in the drives at Chateau-Thierry, at Argonne and at Saint Mihiel. Mabelle Gunn, born in 1898, is a brilliant student, having been graduated not only from Castellega Seminary at Palo Alto, California, but from Pine Manor, a school for home efficiency at Wellesley, Massachusetts, an institution of note.

Lewis D. Glenn, one of the efficient and public-spirited attorneys of Wheatland County, has served in various official positions under the state, county and city government, and has the distinction of being the first of his profession to locate permanently at Harlowton. Mr. Glenn was born on his father's farm in Ward Township, Hocking County, Ohio, September 26, 1875, a son of Luther H. and Harriet (Walker) Glenn.

Luther H. Glenn was born September 15, 1843, in Athens County, Ohio, and his wife was born September 7, 1843. They had six children, all of whom are now living, and of them all Lewis D. Glenn was the third in order of birth. Luther H. Glenn engaged in farming in his native state, and was so occupied at the outbreak of the war between the North and South. He enlisted for service in the Union army on May 2, 1864, as a member of Company A, One Hundred and Sixtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the engagements at Harper's Ferry, Martinsburg and Winchester, Virginia, receiving his honorable discharge September 10, 1864.

In November, 1876, Luther H. Glenn moved from Ohio to Vernon County, Wisconsin, where he was one of the pioneer farmers and stockraisers, being occupied with conducting his farm there until 1898, when he located at Viroqua, Wisconsin. This remained his home until 1908, when he came to Montana and homesteaded 160 acres of land one mile northeast of Harlowton, which was then in Meagher County, but after proving up on his farm he returned to Viroqua, Wisconsin, and subsequently was appointed commissioner for the Vernon County Soldiers Relief, and still holds that office. In November, 1900, he was made commissioner of the poor of Vernon County, but retired from that office when he made his plans to go to Montana. Since his initial connection with the Grand Army of the Republic he has been very enthusiastic relative to its work, and enjoys meeting his old comrades, and fully believes that the influence exerted by this association has been a constructive one. Fraternally he is a member of the Odd Fellows, and his wife was a member of the Rebekahs. In politics Mr. Glenn is a strong republican, and has always supported the candidates of that party.

Lewis D. Glenn attended the grade and high schools of Viroqua, Wisconsin, the Dillon Normal School of Montana, and the legal department of the University of Michigan, being graduated from the latter in 1907. In order to secure the necessary funds to take him through college Mr. Glenn taught school, and was an instructor of the schools in Vernon County, Wisconsin, when he was only twenty years old, and in 1898 was engaged as an instructor by the first high school at Rosedale, Park County, Montana. Still later he taught school in Livingston, Montana, and he was then principal of the schools of Aldridge, Montana, until 1904, in which year he took up the study of law. In September, 1907, he located at Harlowton, and on October 1 of that year was admitted to the bar of the State of Montana, and on October 3, 1907, was admitted to practice in the Federal courts. Mr. Glenn has been local attorney for the Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railway at Harlowton for a number of years. In 1917 he was appointed deputy county attorney of Meagher County, and held the office until the organization of Wheatland County, when he became county attorney of the new county, and held that office until January, 1919. In 1912 he was elected on the republican ticket to the thirteenth session of the State Legislative Assembly and served one term, representing Meagher County. For two years he served Harlowton as city attorney, and in 1917 was appointed as government appeal agent by Governor S. V. Stewart, and served as such until there was no further need of his efforts on account of the close of the great war. Fraternally Mr. Glenn belongs to Musselshell Lodge No. 69, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Harlowton Lodge No. 60, Knights of Pythias; and Lewistown Lodge No. 456, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. As a member of the executive committee of the Wheatland County Liberty Loan drives and the Red Cross organization of the same county, Mr. Glenn rendered his country loyal service and received an honorable discharge from Provost Marshal, General Crowder.

On February 28, 1911, Mr. Glenn was married to Edna Regene Caine, a daughter of Michael I. and Mamie (Howe) Caine, both natives of Wisconsin, who had six children, five of whom survive, Mrs. Glenn being the second in order of birth. Mr. Caine is now living at Harlowton, Montana, being in the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railroad. Mrs. Caine died when Mrs. Glenn was eight years old. Mr. and Mrs. Glenn became the parents of four children, namely: Lewis Raymond, William Ross, Edwin Caine and Theodore Caine. The last two were twins, but Edwin Caine died in infancy, and the other three children are living.

Joseph T. Berthelote, who was born in Montant when it was a territory, has spent his life here as a successful ranch operator and a public spirited citizen, and has been prominent in public affairs since the organization of Powell County. He has been continuously a member of the Board of County Commissioners since the organization of the county.

Mr. Berthelote was born in the Prickly Pear Valley in Montana Territory October 8, 1869, son of Louis and Helena (Reasman) Berthelote. He is of French ancestry. His father was born at the old French settlement in Southeastern Michigan, in Monroe County, in 1840. His mother was born in Austria in 1845. Louis Berthelote left Michigan in 1864 and by overland journey crossed the plains to Colorado, thence to Salt Lake and on to Virginia City. He was one of the early settlers of Helena, and subsequently located in the Prickly Pear Valley, where he engaged in the cattle and sheep business the rest of his life. He died in 1883, at the age of forty-three. His widow survived him until 1918, being seventy-three at the time of her death. Their six children are all living, Joseph T. being the oldest.

Joseph T. Berthelote as a boy attended school at Augusta and Helena and when not in school he worked on the range as a practical cowboy. At the age of nineteen he began learning the profession of surveyor, and in subsequent years he did a great deal of contract work as a surveyor. His ranching operations were chiefly centered in the Sweet Grass Hills at the northern border of Montana near Gold Butte. Mr. Berthelote has been successful both in cattle and sheep, handling the standard bred cattle and the French draft horses. He sold out most of his holdings in cattle in the spring of 1919. At his ranch home for many years he kept a record of the rainfall and weather conditions. He had one of the automatic devices employed by the weather bureau, which records and registers rainfall and other weather conditions.

Hill County was organized in 1912, and Mr. Berthelote was honored with election as a member of its first Board of County Commissioners. He has held that office for six years. He gave much time and study to assisting the architect in planning and constructing the fine courthouse at Havre, which was completed in 1915. For many years he has also been on the school board and since he was twenty-one years of age has taken an active part in road building and has served as a member of the State Highway Commission since 1917. Mr. Berthelote is a thoroughly progressive citizen, alive to the needs of Montana and his community, and seeking in every possible way to carry out effective and well considered plans. Politically he is a republican and is affiliated with Havre Lodge No. 55, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Havre Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, Havre Lodge No. 1201 of the Elks, and Lodge No. 22 of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Augusta.

In 1903, at Buffalo, New York, Mr. Berthelote married Miss Mary Lambrech, a native of Buffalo. They have one son, Theodore.

John M. Sevenich. Actively employed in one of the best patronized industries not only of Butte but of the state, John M. Sevenich, proprietor of the Standard Carriage Works, is kept busy as a blacksmith and as a carriage and auto repairer, the automobiles, however, requiring far more of his attention than the carriages and other vehicles of a like nature. A son of the late Joseph Sevenich, he was born April 1, 1879, in Calumet County, Wisconsin, of German ancestry.

Born in Germany in 1841, Joseph Sevenich was educated in his native land, and there as a youth served in the German army. Immigrating to this country at the age of nineteen years, he settled permanently in Calumet County, Wisconsin, and for a number of years was there employed in the copper regions. Accumulating some money, he bought land, and with true pioneer courage cleared and improved a valuable farm, on which he resided until his death in 1908. A man of integrity and worth, he became prominent in civic and political affairs, being identified with the republican party, and held various local offices. Religiously he was a devoted member of the Roman Catholic Church, and reared his family in the same faith.

Joseph Sevenich married Annie Gable, who was born near the Rhine, Germany, in 1841, and is now residing on the home farm in Calumet County, Wisconsin. Seven children were born of their marriage, as follows: Joseph, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, is a stockholder and an official member of the Excelsior Publishing Company of that city;

Mary, unmarried, lives with her widowed mother on the home farm; Annie, wife of J. D. Levy, a well known business man of Oshkosh, Wisconsin; John M., the special subject of this brief sketch; Matt, owning and occupying a farm adjoining the parental homestead, is extensively and successfully engaged in farming, dairying and stock raising; Antoine, residing with his mother on the home farm; and Paul, of Virginia, Minnesota, is agent for the Studebaker cars.

Obtaining a practical education in the rural schools of Calumet County, Wisconsin, John M. Sevenich at the age of fifteen years went to Stockbridge, Wisconsin, where he served an apprenticeship of three years at the blacksmith's trade. He subsequently followed his trade as a journeyman blacksmith in Dodge County, Wisconsin, until 1899, becoming quite proficient. Coming to Montana in that year, he located at Helena, and after following his trade in that city for six years embarked in business there on his own account, continuing it until 1907, when he sold out. Establishing himself then in Butte, he worked for Joseph Leland, proprietor of the Standard Carriage Works, for two years, and then went back to Helena, and there opened another shop. Not satisfied, however, Mr. Sevenich returned to Butte the following year, in 1910, and in partnership with J. C. Obrem opened a shop under the firm name of the Union Carriage Works. The partnership being dissolved in 1912, Mr. Sevenich established the Standard Carriage Works, situated at 404 South Wyoming Street, and has since built up an extensive and profitable blacksmithing and carriage and auto repairing business, his skillful and durable work having won him a large patronage. He owns his entire plant, and also his pleasant home at 516 South Wyoming Street, his property being quite valuable.

At Helena in 1902 Mr. Sevenich was united in marriage with Miss Anna Evans, a daughter of John and Armilda Evans, neither of whom are now living, and into their home one child has been born, Saddona, whose birth occurred October 12, 1908. Politically Mr. Sevenich, following in the footsteps of his father, is a true blue republican, and fraternally he is a member of Enterprise Lodge No. 40, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Edgar Easic Belanski found his first Montana home at Plentywood, has been a successful farmer and rancher in that locality for ten years, and more recently has found his time and abilities taxed by many official responsibilities, including the duties of United States commissioner.

Mr. Belanski was born in Cerro Gordo County, Iowa, August 4, 1862. His father, Charles Belanski, was born in the City of Warsaw, Poland, was liberally educated, prepared for the Catholic priesthood, but abandoned that profession and came to this country when about twenty-four years of age. He brought with him enough capital to engage in an itinerant mercantile business, organizing a few peddling wagons or outfits and sending them through the country selling such articles as tinware, hosiery and other small and useable articles. Out of that he earned the capital which enabled him to engage in the furniture business at Sheffield, Iowa, but after three years his health failed and he has not since been a positive factor in any enterprise. His first home on coming to this country was Dubuque, Iowa, and prior to the Civil war he moved to Cerro Gordo County. He became a Union soldier from Iowa, serving as private in one of the regiments of that state, was wounded in battle, and for a number of years has been a pensioner of the Government he helped to save. At Dubuque, Iowa, Charles Belanski married Miss Etta May Pitts, a daughter of Easic Pitts, a native of Illinois and of blue-blooded Yankee stock. Her father was a farmer and afterwards a cooper, and was still making barrels at Nora Springs, Iowa, when he died. Mrs. Charles Belanski was born at Dubuque and died at Nora Springs in 1901. She was the mother of two children, Edgar E. and Hanover Herbert, the latter a resident of Mason City, Iowa.

Edgar E. Belanski attended public school at Nora Springs, Iowa, took a seminary course at Cedar Falls, and clerked in a store at Nora Springs until the inside confinement impaired his health. He then learned the painting trade, and on leaving Iowa went West to Pomona, California, where he remained about eighteen months.

Mr. Belanski unlike most Montana settlers came here from the West rather than from the East. In April, 1909, he brought his family and established his home at Plentywood. Here he resumed his trade as a house painter, and followed it in seasons for a few years. His chief interests, however, were in a ranch he purchased on Big Muddy, 2½ miles southwest of Plentywood, and to its management he still gives such of his time that is spared from his official duties.

Mr. Belanski was appointed United States commissioner in 1916 as the successor of Albert Chapman. Besides representing the Federal Government in that capacity he is also justice of the peace, police magistrate, city clerk, county or public administrator of Sheridan County, and chief probation officer for the county.

His father after acquiring American citizenship voted as a republican, and Mr. Belanski was similarly minded when he reached his majority, supporting Benjamin Harrison for president in 1892. For a number of years he remained steadily in the ranks of the republican party, but in recent years, like many other strong-minded men, has become neutral so far as the two great parties are concerned and casts his vote where he thinks it will do most good. He was made a Mason at Nora Springs, Iowa, has attained the Royal Arch degree, also became affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Nora Springs, and was a charter member of the first camp of the Modern Woodmen of America there.

At Nora Springs in November, 1893, Mr. Belanski married Mrs. Etta May Dean. She was born in Michigan August 7, 1866, oldest of four children of John Fizzell, three of whom are still living. Her sister, Mrs. Hattie Lenhart, still lives at Nora Springs and her brother, Del Fizzell, is a resident of St. Joseph, Missouri. Mrs. Belanski was reared and educated at Nora Springs, Iowa. By her first marriage she has a son, Blaine Dean, a farmer in the Plentywood locality, who married Miss Anna King. The only child of Mr. and Mrs. Belanski was a son who died in infancy.

Joseph F. Dolin. No American community regards itself as completely constituted until it has a medium of publicity, a local newspaper. There are half a dozen or more towns in Northeastern Montana that owe the institution of the press to the enterprise of Joseph F. Dolin, a practical newspaper man, who learned to set type in his father's office in North Dakota. Mr. Dolin has in addition to the journalistic gift an executive ability that has enabled him to establish and conduct other enterprises under his supervision. Added to this distinction of his career in Montana should also be noted his work as a practical homesteader, resulting in the development of a large grain farm.

Mr. Dolin, whose home is at Plentywood, where he is editor and proprietor of the Pioneer Press, was born in St. Paul, Minnesota, November 24, 1885. His father is John H. Dolin, a veteran printer and newspaper man, who recently acquired the Medicine Lake Wave, one of the papers established by his son in Northeastern Montana. John H. Dolin was born at LeSeuer, Minnesota, in 1861, and was an only child and was left an orphan when a boy. He acquired a liberal education, partly in the university of a print shop, learned the printing trade at Henderson, Minnesota, and has given all his life to printing and publication work. At the time of the birth of his son Joseph he was foreman in the makeup department of the St. Paul Pioneer Press. Leaving that he went to Devil's Lake, Norh Dakota, acquired an interest in the Free Press, and after nine years removed to York, North Dakota, and established the Ledger. Then in 1913 he came to Montana and engaged in the newspaper business with his son and in 1920 bought the Medicine Lake Wave from his son. He is a republican in politics. At St. Paul John H. Dolin married Miss Mary A. Doheney. Her father, Dennis Doheney, was one of the pioneers of Minnesota and in the early days conducted a mill and general store at some cross-roads near St. Paul. Later he drove the mail coach from Larimore to Fort Totten, North Dakota, and spent his last days on a farm near Devil's Lake. The children of John H. Dolin and wife are: Alice, wife of Samuel Rettinger, of Long Lake, Minnesota, a merchant; Rose, wife of O. C. Bottger, a farmer and stockman of Ollie, Iowa; and Joseph F.

Joseph F. Dolin learned the newspaper business under his father, completed his education at York, North Dakota, and also attended a business college at Devil's Lake and the Stickney Business College of St. Paul. He had gone to York, North Dakota, in 1898, when a schoolboy, and when he left that town to come to Montana he was publishing the York Ledger, which had been established by his father.

Mr. Dolin arrived in Montana in March, 1908, and his first location was at Medicine Lake, where he founded the Medicine Lake Wave. The first issue appeared May 20, 1908, and the paper lived up to its policy of being a family paper and devoted to the interests of the community. It was published weekly and was republican in politics. From Medicine Lake Mr. Dolin established papers at other points as towns sprang up along the Scobey branch of the Great Northern and Soo line. These papers were the Progressive Pioneer at Homestead, the Antelope Argus, the Dagmar Record, the Coalridge Call, the Outlook Promoter, the Dooley Sun and the Flaxville Democrat. He conducted these various publications for a time, disposing of them chiefly to men whom he had given the local management. All of them except the Antelope Independent, which he established later, were sold. The Independent is the third paper published in that village. This and the Pioneer Press of Plentywood now comprise Mr. Dolin's interests in the Montana newspaper field.

He bought the Pioneer Press in February, 1918, from George Weatherhead, its founder. The records show the paper was established June 9, 1916, and has been in continuous publication. Mr. Dolin has made it the official paper of the county and he has had the county work for five years, at first doing it under contract at Medicine Lake.

Medicine Lake when Mr. Dolin first saw it was a hamlet consisting of a postoffice, a store, livery and restaurant, and was thirty miles from a railroad. He was there when the Great Northern was built in and gave the station the name "Flandrem." There was no public domain for entry and the occupants of the country were squatters. At a point ten miles east of the lake Mr. Dolin exercised his privileges under the homestead laws. He proved up and acquired title, and the claim is still a part of his property possessions. While proving up he had a shack 10 by 12 feet, which became the nucleus of subsequent additions until he now has substantial building improvements. He also prepared a "soddy" to shelter his stock. Mr. Dolin as equipment for his claim shipped in a car containing four horses, a cow and some feed, and he used the horses while working his land. When he left the homestead he turned its management over to tenants, and has since acquired a section of land, now largely developed as a grain proposition. He has also raised some flax, and his efforts as a farmer have been rewarded with fairly satisfactory results.

During America's participation in the World war Mr. Dolin's newspapers were made the vehicle for the gospel of patriotism, and in proportion to his means he individually accepted such burdens as involved the purchase of bonds. Mr. Dolin is affiliated with the Williston Lodge of Elks and also the Knights of Columbus at that city.

At Bainville, Montana, January 2, 1912, he married Miss Elizabeth Quinlan. She was born at Berthold, North Dakota, March 20, 1889, and was reared in the home of an uncle, Rev. Father McNulty, at St. Paul. She finished her education in the University of Minnesota and was a successful teacher after graduating. For two terms she taught in North Dakota, and did her last work in the schoolroom at Medicine Lake, Montana. Mr. and Mrs. Dolin have two children: Francis and Rosemary.

Irvin L. Shippee, who became a resident of Montana territory in 1884, has for twenty years been actively identified with the ranch and farm enterprise of Sheridan County in the vicinity of Plentywood, and was one of the earliest permanent settlers in that community.

He was born at Providence, Rhode Island, April 2, 1868, and the Shippee family has been a numerous one in that state, represented in its citizenship since colonial times. His father, Lemuel Shippee, spent all his life in Rhode Island as a farmer and died at the age of fifty-six. He married Martha Aldridge, a daughter of Anon Aldridge, a native of Rhode Island and a carpenter. Mrs. Shippee died in 1878, six years before her husband. A brief account of their children is as follows: Orrin, who died as a resident of Eustace, Florida; Benedict, who died at Providence; Edwin, who died at Foster, Rhode Island; Irvin L., of Plentywood; Izura, who became the wife of William Smith and died in Rhode Island; Juliette, who married J. B. Oatley and died in Rhode Island; Ella, wife of Adin Sherman, of Foster, Rhode Island; and Lillis, who died at Los Angeles, the wife of J. B. Morrison.

Irvin L. Shippee spent the first fifteen years of his life on his father's farm, a quarter section of the rich and fertile soil of Providence County. He had little opportunity to attend school, and even before leaving home he worked out two years for wages of six dollars a month. He and his sister Lillis started west together, crossing the entire continent to Ventura, California. At Ventura the sister found employment in a hotel, while he went to work on a grain and horse ranch. His wages were $30 a month, as much money as he could earn in half a year back home. He remained there about three months and then decided to accompany Alex Peters to Montana. Young Peters knew something of Montana, and Irvin Shippee, had just about enough money to pay his expenses to Great Falls. The two young men remained together and worked as ranch hands for two years on the Sage Creek Sheep Company's ranch. The pay was $35 a month, and Mr. Shippee continued to give his time to various ranch outfits at the prevailing wages until his marriage. While working hands were paid better here than in the east, even the high wage of the west offered a slow and tedious route to prosperity. Mr. Shippee proved his thrift and earnestness by putting his capital to good use, either loaning it or investing it in stock, and so after some fifteen years of steady work he could estimate his accumulations in property and money to the value of about $6,000. About that time he changed his status from an employe, and leaving the locality of Stamford brought his nucleus of stock into eastern Montana. At that time, in 1900, Plentywood was not a name in local geography and the entire region was known as the Culbertson Country. The first winter Mr. Shippee spent east of the site of Plentywood, merely looking after his stock and the following year moved to the Muddy and erected a pioneer house of logs, which is still doing duty as part of his residence. He hauled the logs for his cabin from the Missouri River at Culbertson, and also brought enough for shed timbers for his horses and cattle shelters. He had sufficient horse power to perform such heavy hauling, and had had considerable experience as a freighter in the Great Falls country, bringing along his outfit for this service.

Mr. Shippee continued the stock business, handling both horses and cattle, and raised only a few oats on his farm for horse feed until the country began to be closed up by settlement. His ranch brand for cattle was "lazy AH" on the right ribs, and for horses "T lazy 5" on the left hip. He had one decided advantage in that his ranch property lay near the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, into which no settlers could enter, though he did not find it difficult to make friends with the Indians and secure grazing privileges. By 1913 it seemed to Mr. Shippee that the entire government domain was alive with homesteaders, and since then his stock enterprise has gradually been curtailed and farming has become a substantial industry.

Mr. Shippee entered a half section after he had it pretty well improved, and that tract is now the center of his rather extensive ranch domain. He has developed by fencing and building a ranch of 2,186 acres, about 400 acres constituting his farm. Of a dozen crops planted since he began farming in earnest he has harvested something every year but two, the year 1919 registering his first complete failure.

Mr. Shippee is a director of the First National Bank of Plentywood and is vice president of the Citizens State Bank of Antelope. He has never courted the responsibilities and honors of politics, and has been satisfied to vote at elections as a republican, his first presidential ballot going to Benjamin Harrison in 1892. Both he and his wife were modest factors in promoting the success of their country during the war, and Mrs. Shippee for a number of months plied her knitting needles in making garments allotted to her by the Red Cross Chapter.

January 7, 1901, at Utica, Montana, Mr. Shippee married Miss Elizabeth Jackson, who was born in the Province of Ontario, Canada, July 4, 1865, daughter of W. J. and Jennie (Dagliesh) Jackson. Her brothers and sisters are: William Jackson, of Fergus County, Montana; Peter, of Utica; Grace, wife of William D. Dooley, of Dooley, Montana; Howard, of Hermiston, Oregon; Mary, wife of Ed Morse, of Big Sandy, Montana; Ed and Clinton, of Hermiston, Oregon; and Lucy, wife of Milton Lehner, of Wallace, Idaho.

Louis A. Mangan, M. D. As a capable physician and surgeon Doctor Mangan has performed the work of a pioneer professional man in the Outlook community of Montana, where he located July 18, 1914. For over a year he was absent in army duty both in this country and abroad, but in 1919 rejoined his old friends at Outlook and resumed the work that has brought him such enviable reputation among the medical fraternity of Northeastern Montana.

Doctor Mangan was born in Pembina County, North Dakota, April 28, 1886, and grew up in a farmer's home. His father, Patrick Mangan, a native of County Wicklow, Ireland, came to America at the age of fourteen. He lived for several years at Toronto and elsewhere in Ontario, and eventually became foreman in lumber mills. There he met his wife, then a boarding house keeper. His early life was destitute of formal educational opportunities, but he was a man of intelligence and by persistent labor achieved a substantial success. On coming to the United States he settled in the Red River Valley of the North, added other land to his homestead by purchase, and left the well equipped estate where his widow now lives. He died on his farm in 1918, at the age of ninety-one. Patrick Mangan married Jane Cooper, who was born in the north of Ireland and was left an orphan at the age of eight years. She came to New York at the age of sixteen and was living at Bracebridge, Ontario, when she met the vigorous young Irishman whom she married. Their children were: Robert, who died on the home farm; Mary, wife of Patrick O'Toole; John and Elizabeth, both at the old homestead; Helen, wife of George Morton, of Manning, North Dakota; Fred, a farmer at home; Susan, wife of Thomas O'Toole, of Crystal, North Dakota; and Dr. Louis A.

Dr. Louis A. Mangan left the farm at the age of eighteen, and from that time forward depended upon his own exertions to achieve the goal of his ambition, a liberal education and a professional career. He did his first college work at Notre Dame University in Indiana, where he waited on table and did laboratory work as a means of meeting expenses. He was a student in the University of Minnesota, where he also waited on table. He acquired his medical education in the Northwestern University Medical School at Chicago, and while there he carried a paper route, tended a furnace, waited on table, pressed clothes, clerked in flower stores, and later had work more valuable to him in his training as a physician in the office of Dr. Paul B. Magnuson, then chief surgeon of the Chicago and Alton Railway, the Union Stock Yards and the Chicago Junction Railroad. Doctor Magnuson entrusted him with looking after the night calls and other duties. During his senior year at Northwestern he was also employed as a house physician in the People's Hospital at Chicago, and it was with this thorough training and experience that Doctor Mangan came out to Montana soon after graduating and receiving his diploma as a Doctor of Medicine from Northwestern University.

After one year in general practice at Outlook he opened the St. Anthony Hospital, a private enterprise which he owned until recently and which is now the Outlook General Hospital. This hospital has an equipment of ten beds, but is built for larger capacity, and in the past five years it has rendered a splendid service not only on the Montana side but to patients from Southern Saskatchewan.

Doctor Mangan made arrangements for others to handle his practice and left Outlook December 28, 1917, to begin his duties in the army. He enlisted in Chicago, was commissioned January 10, 1918, with the rank of first lieutenant, and was first assigned to duty at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. While there he attended the officers training camp, and he also saw many of the German troops removed from the interned ships in New York harbor. Going north to Hoboken he joined Base Hospital No. 46, and crossed the ocean without incident of encountering a submarine, landing at Liverpool June 21st and proceeding by way of Southampton across the channel to Cherbourg, France. His unit was sent to Bazoilles-Sur-Meuse, an important army hospital center. Doctor Mangan was placed on the surgical staff and had charge of two surgical wards for a month. He was then ordered with an operating team to the St. Mihiel sector, reporting to Colonel Flint of Mobile Hospital No. 39. He remained there on duty during twelve days of the St. Mihiel drive. September 26th he was sent to a point ten kilometers south of Verdun, where he reported to the eminent American surgeon Colonel Crile of Cleveland, Ohio, in charge of Mobile Hospital No. 5. That was his place of duty until after the signing of the armistice, when he was ordered back to the base and soon afterward put in charge of the Roentgenological laboratory of Base Hospital No. 46 and Provisional Hospital No. 1. March 20, 1919, Doctor Mangan was ordered to St. Nazaire for transportation home, crossed the ocean on the transport Madaaska, arrived at Newport News without incident May 6th, and was mustered out at Camp Dix, New Jersey, May 11th. From there he went to Chicago, where he met Mrs. Mangan, and both returned to Outlook, where he soon resumed his professional work.

April 28, 1915, at Chicago, Doctor Mangan married Miss Delia L. Gallagher, one of a family of two sons and three daughters born to Edward and Bridget Gallagher. Mrs. Mangan is a native of Albany, New York, where she was born in 1886 and is a graduate nurse of St. Bernard's Hospital. Doctor and Mrs. Mangan have one son, Robert.

William Denmon Dooley trailed a bunch of cattle into Northeastern Montana before any of the section lines had been run by the Government surveyors, worked his stock on the public domain, later acquired a homestead, developed a profitable ranch and farm, and when a railroad was constructed across his land and a station established the name given it was Dooley. Dooley is now one of the promising towns of Northeastern Montana, and the name fitly honors the pioneer activities and influences of one of the best citizens, of Sheridan County.

It was the impetus of boyhood adventure that sent William Denmon Dooley into Montana nearly thirty years ago. He was born at Mount Sterling, Montgomery County, Kentucky, June 14, 1875, and spent most of his life before coming to Montana in Missouri. His grandfather, Jabez Dooley, was an Irishman who established the family in Kentucky at Winchester, where he is buried. He spent his years as a farmer and married Rebecca Scobey. One of their children was Obediah Dooley, who was born in Kentucky, was a slave holder's son and grew up on a plantation where most of the labor was performed by negroes. As a soldier he did what he could for the establishment of the Confederate States of America. The war over he returned home to find his parents working in the fields, whereas previously they had been of the independent class. He, too, had to resort to labor to lay the foundation of a career, and spent the rest of his life in Kentucky as a farmer. He died at the age of sixty-two. His wife was Willett Highland, daughter of Denmon Highland, of German stock. Her father was also of the slave holding class. She died in middle life, the mother of the following children: Annie, who became Mrs. Emmet Drake and died in Montgomery County, Kentucky; David, of Clay County, Missouri; Willet, an osteopathic physician at Cameron, Missouri; Bettie L., who married Charles Tapp and died in Colorado Springs, Colorado; Jabez, of Oklahoma; Pearl, who was married and died near Sharpsburg, Kentucky; and William Denmon.

When about nine years of age William D. Dooley left the home of his parents in Kentucky, where he had begun his education in a country school, and went to live with an uncle in Missouri, in Clay County. He finished his education in the schools of Barry, that state, grew up in a country community and knew nothing of the world outside until he discovered it for himself.

In 1892, before he was eighteen years of age, a Nebraska resident then visiting in Clay County induced him to return to Nebraska with him and his nephew. The nephew was a boy chum of William Dooley. The trip to Nebraska was made only with the intention of visiting and then returning home. Things happened which changed the boys' plans and instead of going East they came West in search of "big wages" popularly supposed to be paid for ranch work in Montana. A train on the Union Pacific took them to Ogden, and after visiting Salt Lake they went north to Butte and finally reached Fort Benton. Arriving there they were confronted with the real situation. Their money was nearly gone, and something had to be done to repair their resources. They accompanied some wool wagons going across to Lewistown. About that time homesickness struck young Dooley and he would have given his part of the world to be able to go home. However, he was determined to discover the real truth about the high wages paid working boys. His first job was on a sheep ranch at $35 a month. Soon afterward he went to the range as a cowpuncher at $40 a month. By that time he had worn off his homesickness and was becoming acclimated. Mr. Dooley continued a range man for wages while he remained in the Judith Basin country. Among well known stockmen his employers were Alvin Lincoln, Charley Belden and the McNamara brothers.

Abandoning the Judith Basin country Mr. Dooley came into Eastern Montana, bringing a bunch of forty head of cattle which he had accumulated. He swam them across the Missouri River and trailed them into the Plentywood locality of what was then Valley County. Accompanying him was Irvin Shippee of Plentywood, and both were among the pioneers of this region.

Mr. Dooley's ranching efforts for nine years were extended with headquarters just east of Plentywood. He was one of the parties to sign the petition encouraging Government survey of the public domain. Not satisfied with his first location, after the settlement of the public lands began in earnest he came further northeast and located the south half of section 17, township 36, range 56. There he built his pioneer shelter, the nucleus of his present seven-room home. Gradually his efforts in the cattle and horse business expanded. His stock was run under the brand "4-4" on the left rib. Annually for eighteen years he has been a stock shipper, his first

Anton Storch

shipment going out the year after his settlement as a squatter near Plentywood.

His ranch has developed to include 1,500 acres, and 400 acres are in cultivation for the growing of grain and forage. He had some harvest every year until 1919, in which year of drought he threshed only forty-two bushels of wheat, and mowed the rest of his crop for hay.

The Soo railway was built through the Dooley ranch in 1913, and from the beginning he has been one of the most liberal and enterprising in promoting the commercial prosperity of the town of Dooley. He is one of the partners in the Hunter Lumber Company, was one of the promoters of the Farmers Elevator, also of the Citizens State Bank of Dooley, and has served that bank as president from the beginning. The political influences of his early life were those of the democratic party, and his first presidential choice was Mr. Bryan, but he has been satisfied to vote and has never been an aspirant for public office.

At Utica in the Judith Basin country on July 26, 1902, Mr. Dooley married Miss Grace Jackson. Her father, William Jackson, was a native of Ireland, lived in Canada for some years, and was a pioneer settler of the Judith Basin, where after ranching for a number of years he moved to Oregon and is now a resident of Hermiston. His wife was Jennie Dalgleish, a native of Canada. The children of the Jackson family were: William, of Utica, Montana; Lizzie, wife of Irvin Shippee, of Plentywood; Mrs. Dooley, who was born in Ontario May 25, 1873; Peter, of Utica; Howard, of Idaho; Edward, of Hermiston, Oregon; Mary, wife of Ed Morse, of Big Sandy, Montana; Clinton, of Hermiston; and Lucy, wife of Milton Lehner, of Wallace, Idaho. Mr. and Mrs. Dooley have two sons, named Clifford L. and Bradley Lawrence.

Austin North, known all over Eastern Montana as a real estate dealer and Billings city and country builder, is a self-made man in every sense of the word. He was born on the 20th day of May, 1869, "way down in old Iowa" just west of Des Moines in Dallas County, where he spent his early life on his father's dairy stock farm. While it was a boyhood, involving work from three or four o'clock in the morning until nine and ten at night, feeding, milking and caring for the cattle, growing the crops and food stuffs, clearing out the underbrush on the river bottom lands and cutting timber for firewood and fence posts, he looks back upon it as the foundation of his strength and endurance and the source of many other qualities that have helped him to success in business.

In 1888 his mother's health failed and the family went with her to California and Southern Oregon, where she departed this life in the fall of 1888. The father and children remained during the following winter and in the spring of 1889 went back to the old home in Iowa. Austin North, however, returned to the West and located at Billings, where he found employment on the range, in the United States Postoffice and with the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. Thus since 1889 he has lived his life in helping make Billings the big city of the Northwest; the natural distributing center of the Midland Empire covering Eastern Montana and Northern Wyoming.

To his various business claims he has given close and studious personal attention, but numerous and exacting as were these demands, they were not sufficient to abate in the slightest degree his great and abiding faith in the progress and development of his home city. Trained to hard work and long hours, he has been enterprising, progressive, energetic and farseeing. His individual example has been twenty years in advance of the growth of the wonderful little city he has done so much to help build, and of the Yellowstone country which he had persistently advertised near and far.

A very strong character, true and loyal friend, good citizen, loving husband and indulgent father, Mr. North has been a man among men in Montana, prominent, influential and useful. Every activity in his life has been employed directly or indirectly for the general welfare, in sympathy with the righteous aspirations and efforts for elevation and improvement.

He never says "it can't be done," and only death itself can stay the vitality of his unaching mind and body. "Believe in yourself and dare to do, then give to the world the best you have and the best will come back to you" is a motto hanging on the office walls of the North Real Estate Investment Company. While this motto has been the keynote for Mr. North and his business organization, hundreds of others have read it and derived inspiration for their own careers.

His work as a city and country builder, his unusual ability and force of character, his continual willingness to do for Billings with every energy and faculty, guided by lofty, loyal ideals and dominated at all times by a strong sense of duty, is an achievement in itself, and destined to survive his mortal presence in the community.

He has always been a persistent champion of public and private parks, playgrounds and outdoor sports. Many years ago he bought the beautiful natural park estate, adjoining the city on the northeast near the business and industrial center of Billings, and built a massive three-story stone Country Club House with golf, baseball and athletic field, extensive grandstand, bleacher and automobile parking space. All of this was done at his own expense. At the entrance stood a great sign "Come out in the open air and sunshine. Health is Wealth. The mark of the Master and the greatest asset on earth. This will be the public pleasure grounds for all clean outdoor sports."

When Mr. North has recognized a call to what he conceives to be his duty he never shirks or hesitates, but goes straightforward to the end, no matter what the consequences may be in personal inconvenience or loss to himself.

Mr. North organized and established the Austin North Company January 1, 1892, to carry on and transact a general real estate, mortgage loan and insurance business. This business was reincorporated as the present North Real Estate Investment Company in 1902. He is still its president. The company occupies its own building on the corner opposite the court house with the most complete, best arranged, well lighted ground floor business offices in the city. It is the oldest established real estate office in Eastern Montana.

The same year Mr. North also organized the Billings Commercial Exchange, composed of the leading bankers, lawyers and business men of the city. He was secretary of this organization, to promote the general prosperity of all the varied interests of the State of Montana and especially those of the County of Yellowstone and City of Billings, to procure, preserve and disseminate reliable information in relation to commercial, financial and industrial affairs—that is to say, its railroads, banking and exchange, stock and wool growing, stockyards, slaughtering, packing and manufacturing interests; its immigration, agricultural and horticultural interests; public improvements, educational, professional, social, moral and benevolent interests; to promote efficient, honest and economical government, and to oppose by all honorable means opposition to these and all other public interests.

Ten years later Mr. North initiated the Billings Chamber of Commerce, a strong organization of the leading citizens occupying its own beautiful modern three-story brick club house. This is still carrying on the same public welfare work for the entire Midland Empire, and Mr. North is an active member on its good roads, publicity and entertainment committees.

Mr. North is a republican. He is one of the owners of the Billings Daily Gazette, the leading newspaper of Eastern Montana. He has always taken an active interest in national, state, county and city political affairs, though never a candidate for nor has held any political office.

He is a good advertiser and knows how to make publicity count most, which is evidenced by his work while chairman of the Billings Publicity Committee. He is a farmer and livestock grower and operates a 1,200 acre farm north of the city, planning its development as a means of carrying out his ambition to be a producer.

Mr. North's father was T. R. North, of Indiana, in which state he enlisted in the Civil war October 16, 1862, in Company K, Fifty-seventh Indiana Volunteers, under Capt. E. L. Billings. The mother of Mr. North was Naomi E. Stewart of Illinois.

Mr. North married Miss Hattie Swartz, of Michigan. They have five children living: Two daughters born respectively September 12, 1912, and December 13, 1916; and three sons born January 25, 1904, May 22, 1911, and April 19, 1915. The family live in a good modern home on a high hill in "The Elevation" (Top o' the Town) overlooking the city from the Northwest.

Mr. North's activities did not cease with the beginning or the ending of the World war. He served as an active committeeman for all the Liberty and Victory loan drives during the war in the selling of the bonds. After the war he inaugurated the "Build Now" campaign for Billings that business might "carry on" and employment be furnished soldier and civilian during the reconstruction period.

Mount St. Charles College. Education has always gone hand in hand with the religious activities of the Catholic Church. Rt. Rev. John P. Carroll, who was installed as Bishop of Helena January 31, 1905, was primarily an educator, and in a very busy administration he has emphasized all phases of the educational program. He had been Bishop of Helena only a few years when he erected on what was known as Capitol Hill Mount St. Charles College, which has now completed its tenth year and has earned its right to a high place among Montana's educational institutions.

It is a boarding and day college for young men and boys, under the direction of the secular priests of the diocese of Helena.

The site of the college and the purpose of its establishment are best described by quoting from the address delivered by Bishop Carroll at the occasion of the laying of the cornerstone September 27, 1909. Bishop Carroll said, addressing directly Hon. William Howard Taft, President of the United States, who had journeyed out to Montana to assist in the ceremony:

"Mr. President we have laid the corner stone of Capitol Hill College. The building which will rise on these foundations we have named from the eminence whereon we stand—an eminence so lofty and beautiful and so set apart from city, valley and mountains that it commands a complete view of that magnificent panorama which nature and man have spread out before us at this gate of the Rocky Mountains. No wonder the people of Helena from the day their city was made the capital of Montana have with one accord pointed to this eminence as the natural site for the capitol building. Disappointed that the capitol was not located here they are today consoled by the thought that our college will perpetuate the name they have given to the hill, and as the years go by will become a most potent ally of the state in securing obedience to the laws enacted in the capitol. The aim of Capitol Hill College will be to give the young men of Montana a thorough, liberal education which will fit them for leadership in any vocation they may choose and at the same time so surround them with religious atmosphere that they may ever follow conscience as their guide. Knowledge and virtue are the armor with which Capitol Hill College shall strive to equip its students. And these, says Washington, are the chief supports, the firmest props of both state and nation. It is with singular pleasure, Mr. President, I welcome you to this height and to this ceremony of the laying of the corner stone of our college."

The campus comprises about fifty acres, with ample accommodations for all present and future building plans, and also with generous fields for athletic sports. The equipment of buildings include the main college building, Gothic in style, four stories and basement, the new Gymnasium and Science Hall, completed in 1917-18. Two additional buildings are under construction at present, a dormitory building and a building for younger boys of the preparatory department.

From the beginning physical training has been a regular part of the curriculum, and military drill is also an established feature of the program. Mount St. Charles was a unit of the Reserved Officers Training Corps. The college is a member of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, and its high school department is accredited by the State of Montana. The college maintains a full four year high school and four year college course, and also professional courses preparing for the regular work of medical and law schools. The principal executive officers of Mount St. Charles College are Very Rev. John J. Tracy, Ph. D., president, Rev. Norbert C. Hoff, vice president and treasurer, and Rev. Arthur J. Harrington, prefect of discipline. The former presidents of the college were Rev. Stephen J. Sullivan, D. D.; Rev. John L. McMullen, A. M.; Rev. Peter F. Macdonald, A. B. The present faculty is as follows: Very Rev. John J. Tracy, Ph. D., Political Science; Rev. Norbert C. Hoff, A. M., Philosophy, Biology; Rev. John S. Foley, Greek; Rev. Jeremiah I. Lehane, Latin; Rev. James H. O'Neill, A. M., Physics; Rev. J. Alphonsus Rooney, S. T. L., Mathematics; Rev. Patrick Casey, A. M., Sociology, History; Rev. Thomas B. Killila, A. B., S. T. B., English; Rev. Arthur J. Harrington, Latin; Rev. C. E. Turnbull, Dramatic Expression; Rev. John Delaney, Chemistry; Capt. Harry K. Adams, U. S. A., Military Science; Mr. George Kessler, French; Mr. H. F. Delaney, English; Mrs. J. Myron King, Music; Mr. William Fluhr, Athletic Coach; Dr. B. V. McCabe, Medical Adviser.

Rev. Norbert C. Hoff, vice president and treasurer of Mount St. Charles College, was educated for the Catholic priesthood, and has given practically all his mature career to this Helena institution.

Norbert Casper Hoff was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, November 10, 1889, son of James and Ida (Casper) Hoff, also natives of Milwaukee and representing two pioneer Milwaukee families. These families emigrated from Southern Germany after the Revolution of 1848 to become members of a Christian Communistic colony at Cheboygan, Wisconsin. The communistic plan failed. The grandparents became founders of Wisconsin Lakes Ice Company, and members of the family also laid the foundation for the first Catholic Church built and still in use in Milwaukee.

Rev. Norbert C. Hoff received his A. B. degree from Columbia College at Dubuque, Iowa, in 1910, the Master of Arts degree from the same institution in 1916, and he also holds the degree S. T. B. from the Catholic University of America at Washingon. He met Bishop Carroll at the time Mount St. Charles College was founded and at that time decided to study theology, which he did between 1910 and 1914 at the St. Paul Seminary, an institution founded by the celebrated Archbishop Ireland and financed by the late James J. Hill. Father Hoff arrived in Montana in August, 1914, and has devoted all the talents of his mind and heart to the institution of which he is now vice president. He is also well known throughout the state as a lecturer.

Rev. Arthur J. Harrington, who is Prefect of Discipline at Mount St. Charles College in Helena, was appointed to that post in 1919, and had previously served as Professor of Latin in the College.

He was born at Newport, Rhode Island, July 30, 1890, and received his preliminary education in the public schools of his native city, graduating from high school there. He was a student in the College of St. Laurant at Montreal from 1909 to 1912, acquired his philosophical education in the Seminary of Philosophy at Montreal during 1912-14, and from 1914 to 1918 was a student in St. Paul Seminary at St. Paul, Minnesota. He was ordained in the Helena Cathedral on Pentecost Sunday, May 19, 1918, by Bishop Carroll.

Frank A. Weinrich, of Mondak, who is numbered among the early permanent settlers of this region, is a contribution to the State of Montana from Henry County, Illinois, where he was born January 4, 1875, a son of Charles and Mattie (Schroeder) Weinrich, the former of whom was born in Germany but came to the United States when nineteen years old. He located in Henry County, Illinois, where he spent the remainder of his useful life and died there in 1888. His widow survives him and is living in Henry County. Their children were as follows: Edward J., who is a resident of Richland County, Montana; Frank A., who was the second in order of birth; Annie, who is the wife of James Olien, of Perry, Iowa; and Minnie, who is the wife of Fred Gutthardt, of Illinois.

The early boyhood of Frank A. Weinrich was passed on his father's farm in Henry County, Illinois, and he attended the rural schools of that locality. When only fourteen years old he began to be self-supporting by working on neighboring farm for $10 per month, and was advanced until he received double that amount. At the close of several years he began farming on his own account, but did not find it very profitable, for those were the days of low prices for farm produce, and he sold corn as low as 11 to 15 cents per bushel. He therefore decided to try his fortune in the West and left Illinois for Cascade, Montana, whither a friend had preceded him. To his delight he found no difficulty in securing employment at ranching at $35 per month, which then seemed big wages to him.

In 1901 Mr. Weinrich believed he saw a good opportunity to go into business for himself and moved to Mondak. At that time it was in the Yellowstone Valley District, into which new settlers were flocking, and he saw that a reliable livery business was liable to prosper. Mr. Weinrich bought out Pat Gallagher, who owned the only livery business in this section, starting in with a couple of teams and buggies, but gradually developing his holdings until he also controlled a valuable freighting business, hauling between Mondak and Tokna, now Savage. During the nine years that he was in the livery business he did some very valuable work in the settlement of this region by assisting settlers to locate, driving oftentimes as far out as Enid and Savage and into the Red Water country on the west. When the auto took the place of the horse he was enterprising and farsighted enough to see his opportunity, and built a garage at Mondak disposing of it with his livery barn about 1910.

In the meanwhile Mr. Weinrich had bought a ranch, stocked it with cattle of the grade popular in this section, and became a rancher. He runs his cattle under his original brand "EA" on the left shoulder, and has bred up his stock to a considerable degree. Mr. Weinrich has contributed much toward the permanent development of this region by improving his own land and encouraging others to follow his example. While he has maintained his residence at Mondak, he continues to operate his ranch, and his home is one of the best in Roosevelt County. He owns the site of the old Fort Union just at the mouth of the Yellowstone River, where the first military stand was made in this part of the west. There are plenty of silent evidences of its importance as a defensive outpost of civilization still in existence, and as historical ground it is very interesting.

Mr. Weinrich identifies himself politically as a young man with the republican party, and cast his first presidential ballot for Major McKinley in 1896 in Henry County, Illinois. He was elected a commissioner for Valley County, Montana, and had served but three months when Sheridan County was organized, and he was elected for a term of six years as commissioner of the new county. While a Valley commissioner he served on the board with Commissioners J. A. Ferris and William McBride. His associates on the new board are Harry Loucks and Eli Hanson. Their chief work was the opening up the county with highways. When Roosevelt County was organized Mr. Weinrich was one of the energetic promoters of the project, and was named as one of its first commissioners in the bill creating the new county, in the naming of which Weinrich had a hand, as he has always been an enthusiastic admirer of Colonel Roosevelt. With him on the board are R. E. Patch and John H. Anderson. Already the board has made progress in promoting the project of building a highway, with Federal aid, across the county east and west, and it chose Mondak as the county seat and installed the county records there. First a republican, Mr. Weinrich joined Colonel Roosevelt in his revolt against the conservatives in the republican ranks and became a member of the progressive movement, and still belongs to that branch of the republican party.

On May 22, 1907, Mr. Weinrich was married at Williston, North Dakota, to Miss Pearl Stiehl, a daughter of Daniel and Nancy (Hall) Stiehl. Mrs. Weinrich was born at Salem, North Dakota on March 16, 1885, one of five sisters. Mr. and Mrs.

Weinrich have the following children: Bert H., Harry F. and Frank G.

Mr. Weinrich's interest is centered in the new county he has assisted in creating, and his best work is given to shaping its policies in such a manner as to insure its rapid growth. A man of considerable experience in county building and road construction, he may be depended upon to do well whatever he undertakes, and Roosevelt County is fortunate in having at its head men of the caliber and patriotism of Mr. Weinrich and his associates. Mr. Weinrich is a prominent man and one of means, but he has earned every bit of his prosperity. Coming to this region as he did, a practically penniless young man, with nothing but his willingness to work and his determination to succeed, his progress is very remarkable and praiseworthy. The early settlers of any section deserve all they secure, for they have to go through experiences in the making of their neighborhood that the majority would shrink from in dismay. They face hardships and discouragements of every kind, but if they are of the staying kind their compensation comes, and then they feel that they have their reward for their endurance and hard work. The history of this country shows that the men who developed its different sections were of the character of Mr. Weinrich and those with whom he labored, and they are now enjoying the well-merited prestige that is theirs.

Joe D. Filcher has been a Montana resident for thirty years or more, grew up in this state, and has had a varied experience in commercial and public affairs at Boulder, and is serving as the present postmaster of that city.

Mr. Filcher was born at Santa Rosa, California, November 7, 1878. His father, John T. Filcher, who was born in Staffordshire, England, in 1838, was brought to this country by his parents in 1842. The family lived for several years in Ohio and later moved to Marysville, California. John T. Filcher received his education in those two states, was married at Marysville, and became a silk maker by trade. He moved to Santa Rosa in 1875, continued in his business there, and in 1880 settled in Montana. For several years he was employed as a skimmer at the blast furnace in the smelters at Butte, and in 1889 moved to Boulder, and was one of the early residents of that city. He was a prospector for gold, silver, lead and copper. He died at Boulder in 1906. Politically he was a democrat, was a member of the Christian Church and was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity. He married Mary Nevells, who was born in Arkansas in 1847, and is now living at Calgary, Alberta, Canada. A brief record of their children is as follows: Eliza, who died at the age of nineteen; Ralph, employed in the Gas Works at Butte; Thomas, who died at the age of four years; Charles, who died at the age of eight; Jennie E., wife of Charles Zang, a contractor and builder at Calgary, Canada; Joe D.; Enoch, who died at the age of six years; and Maude, wife of Thomas Mills, of Helena, assistant to the chief clerk of the Montana Division of the Railway Mail Service.

Joe D. Filcher attended school at Butte one year, at Comet in Jefferson County two years, and graduated from the Boulder High School in 1896. Later he took a special course in bookkeeping at the Butte Business College, from which he was graduated in 1900. Mr. Filcher's working experience covers nearly a quarter of a century. For three years he worked in the mines around Butte, for two years was bookkeeper at Avon for the Birdseye Mercantile Company, was clerk with the Boulder Mercantile Company at Boulder four years, and during 1910 was appointed and served as deputy sheriff under Sheriff A. V. Gibson. He then resumed his work with the Boulder Mercantile Company, remaining with that establishment until 1918. For over a year Mr. Filcher was deputy sheriff under the present sheriff, T. L. Locker, but resigned in September, 1919, to accept the appointment of postmaster at Boulder, and is now giving all his time to the efficient administration of the local postoffice. He also served as alderman of the second ward, and resigned that office to become postmaster.

Mr. Filcher is a republican. He is a member of the Boulder School Board, owns a modern home in that city, and is considered one of the community's most substantial and public spirited residents.

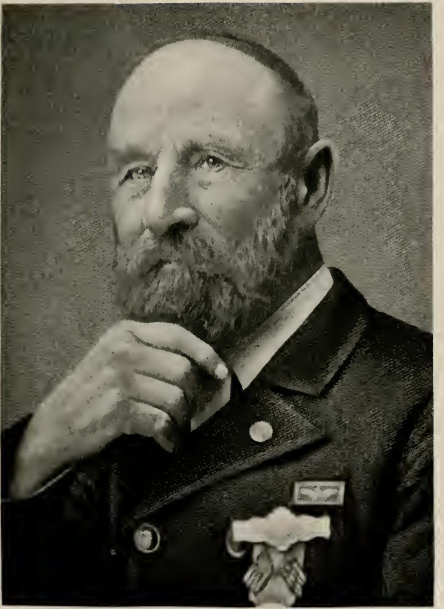
In 1908, at Butte, he married Miss Jessie Taylor. Her father, J. K. Taylor, is an honored old time resident of Boulder and Montana. He was born in South Carolina in 1854 and lived in his native state to the age of twenty-five. On coming to Montana in 1879 he engaged in mining at Gregory, and since 1904 has lived at Boulder. For many years he was a carpenter and builder. He married Charlotte Marie Smith, who was born at Portsmouth, Ohio, March 31, 1865. Mrs. Filcher is the third in a family of nine children. The oldest of them, Ruby Charlotte Taylor, is the wife of Robert Tedford, a farmer at Santa Ana, California; John Keene Taylor is a resident of Boulder; James Bannon enlisted in June, 1918, for four years as a sailor, and is now with the United States battleship Maine; Orin M. Taylor owns a meat market at Boulder; Isabelle is the wife of Clyde Darby, a tractor engineer living at Boulder; Lewis Gregory is a butcher by trade and lives at Butte; Arthur H. is a student in the law department of the University of Michigan, while Grover C., the youngest, graduated from the Boulder High School in 1919.

Charles Fremont Green came to Montana in the early days as one of the contractors in the construction of the Northern Pacific Railway. He afterward became a successful horse and cattle rancher in Teton County, and through the increasing scope of his activities attained a place of great prominence and influence in that locality.

Mr. Green, whose death occurred November 17, 1914, spent practically all his mature career in Montana. He was born at Janesville, Wisconsin, January 14, 1862. He acquired his early education in the public schools at Janesville and also attended the Spearfish Academy. He was with his brother, William Green, when he came to Montana in the early '80s. After helping complete some of the contracts for the Northern Pacific Railway he took up land and engaged in the horse and cattle industry in Teton County. That was his chief business until his death. He also had an interest in the stage line between Steel and Chouteau.

Mr. Green was a man prominent in his locality, making an effort along political lines. He was an active republican, but held only one public office—that of county administrator. He was a delegate to several county and state conventions. He and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. One of the things in which he was most interested as a citizen of Teton County was the construction of good roads.

Mr. Green married Miss Jennie Morehead on April 25, 1906. Mrs. Green, who is living at Chouteau, was born at Detroit, Michigan. She is the mother of three children: Phyllis, Lloyd and Elizabeth.



Kalispell, Montana

T. A. Thompson, district judge of the Eleventh Judicial District, composed of Flathead and Lincoln counties, is a young man to hold such a responsible office. He was born at Long Lake, Minnesota, March 25, 1879, a son of K. and Anna (Odegard) Thompson, and second in their family of four children.

Judge Thompson took his academic course at the University of North Dakota and his legal one at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and in the University of North Dakota, spending two years at the former and one year at the latter institution. In 1909 Judge Thompson located at Kalispell and carried on a general practice, in which he was very successful. Not long after he came to this region he was made attorney of Flathead County through appointment, and was elected to that office, making a record for himself as a fearless and energetic prosecutor that brought him prominently before the people. A vacancy occurring in the district court, he was appointed to fill it, and approval of the appointment was shown by the people in his district by his election to the office in 1916.

Judge Thompson was married at Wadena, Minnesota, to Miss Maud Longfellow, a daughter of Walter and Louise (Hitter) Longfellow. Mrs. Thompson is a graduate of the Wadena High School, and is a most charming and accomplished lady of considerable musical talent, which she has carefully cultivated. Judge and Mrs. Thompson have two children, James L. and Illa Maud. Judge Thompson is a Mason and a Shriner. Both he and Mrs. Thompson affiliate with the Congregational Church of Kalispell. In politics he gives his support to the democratic party. Few men are honored by elevation to the bench so early in life as Judge Thompson, but all are convinced that he is fully fitted by natural ability and experience for the impartial discharge of its heavy responsibilities, and the people of Kalispell are proud of the distinction which has come to them through having one of their attorneys selected for the office.

Robert N. Eaton, clerk of the court of Flathead County, is a man who is interested in every movement for the advancement of the best element of Flathead County and Kalispell. He was born at Covington, Kentucky, a son of James D. and Margaret A. (Gordon) Eaton, being the youngest of the nine children of his parents.

After attending the public schools of Kentucky and North Dakota Mr. Eaton came to Kalispell in 1895. While in North Dakota he lived at Dunseith, which was named in honor of his grandmother, who bore the maiden name of Jane Dunseith and was a direct descendant of Thomas Carlisle, the famous English historian and essayist. He was a member of the North Dakota National Guards, first serving as bugler of Troop A, First Battalion of Cavalry. In 1897, when Company H of the First Montana National Guards was organized, he enlisted and was sent to Helena, Montana, but was rejected on account of physical disability. In 1902 he assisted in organizing Company H, Second Montana National Guards, and remained a member of that company. In June, 1902, he was made sergeant, and as such attended in August, 1905, the first encampment at Fort Ellis, Bozeman, a historical old fort of Indian warfare days. In May, 1906, Mr. Eaton was promoted to be first lieutenant of his company and in June was made captain, and as such attended the encampment at the new Camp Lewis on American Lake, Washington. In May, 1910, he was made major and assigned to command of the Third Battalion. In August, 1910, after attending the national encampment at American Lake, Company F and Company H of the Third Battalion were ordered into the field to fight forest fires in Western Flathead County, which service requires brave men, and were thus engaged for five weeks. This was one of the most disastrous fires Montana has ever experienced, and the National Guardsmen were placed on a line with two companies of regular United States infantry. The smoke from these fires was so thick that during the time they were raging it was impossible to see across the street at Kalispell, and even the sun was seen through a smoky haze. Cinders fell all over Flathead and adjoining counties. At the time the national guardsmen were ordered to the Mexican border Mr. Eaton was very desirous to accompany them, but was again rejected on account of disability.

In 1909 Mr. Eaton was appointed to the position of deputy clerk of the court of Flathead County, and held it until 1917, when he was elected to the office and still holds it, giving entire satisfaction. Prior to becoming connected with the county court, he served as deputy sheriff under Sheriff Gregg, and is one of the best known men in Flathead County.

In 1905 Mr. Eaton was married to Miss Florence M. Head, a daughter of Forest D. and Lucie Hannah (Cockman) Head. Mr. Head was the first county superintendent of schools of Lincoln County, Montana, and held that office for three successive terms, and was very active in promoting the intellectual development of that region. Mr. and Mrs. Eaton have three children, namely: Margaret Lucie, Florence Ida and Virginia May, all of whom are students of the Kalispell schools. Mr. Eaton belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America and is clerk of the local camp of Woodmen of the World. He is a Knight Templar Mason and is past patron of Adah Chapter No. 17, Order Eastern Star, of Kalispell. For fifteen years he served as a member of the volunteer fire department of Kalispell, and in many other ways has rendered his community and county invaluable service. Personally he is of so genial a nature that he makes friends everywhere and has been able to exert a powerful influence for good among the young men of this region, who look up to him and follow his example.

Edward F. Morgan. While America has enthusiastically welcomed back from foreign shores her beloved soldiers of the great war of 1917-18, she has not forgotten the heavy debt she is under to the veterans of another great conflict, that which was waged between the North and South, and the survivors of it are cherished by the nation and the communities enriched by their presence. One of these veterans who holds the friendship and confidence of a wide circle is Edward F. Morgan of Kalispell. He was born at Plymouth, Windsor County, Vermont, April 1, 1842, a son of Isaiah and Harriet (Potter) Morgan, of English-Irish and English extraction, respectively.

Edward F. Morgan belongs to the same family as did the distinguished Revolutionary General Morgan, who as Captain Morgan won honors at Quebec when the American colonies were still under the British rule. Later on his genius for military tactics was recognized by General Washington, who raised him to the rank of general and sent him against the British commander Tarleton, who with 500 of his own troops and 500 Indians were laying waste to North Carolina and Georgia. By a series of masterly attacks General Morgan succeeded in driving the enemy out of these colonies and captured at Wilmington, Virginia, British stores which were much needed by the colonial troops. Sir Peter Parker, an uncle of the grandmother of E. F. Morgan, was an admiral in the British navy. Her aunts melted all the pewter in the neighborhood for bullets. Henry Morgan, a brother of General Morgan, was a sufferer from the Indian attacks, his family being captured by them and compelled to accompany the savages on foot during a journey of many days. Mrs. Morgan with great presence of mind managed to leave a trail behind them by dropping from time to time minute portions of her garments, and by means of this trail, Henry Morgan followed them and finally overtaking the party, aroused his wife and children, and killed the sleeping Indians, only one of them escaping him. To prevent any future attempts at kidnaping Mr. Morgan scalped and skinned these Indians and upon his return home hung these ghastly trophies about his house as a warning of what any intruders might expect at his hands, and, needless to say, he experienced no further trouble from them.

Edward F. Morgan was only twenty-one years old when he enlisted in his country's service on October 23, 1862, in Company C, Sixteenth Vermont Volunteer Infantry, from which he was honorably discharged on October 23, 1863. On September 2, 1864 he re-enlisted in the Third Vermont Battery of Light Artillery, and remained in the service until the close of the war. He saw service at Hagerstown, on the Rappahannock, at Manassas, Petersburg, Culpeper Courthouse, Warrentown Junction and Gettysburg, and at the latter saw the Louisiana Tigers make their famous but futile charge under General Pickett, and also saw General Hancock commanding his troops near Peach Orchard. It was at Gettysburg that Mr. Morgan was severely wounded, so much so that it is a miracle he escaped alive. He was in Start's Battery, Capt. Romeo Start commanding. Shot through the arm early in the battle, he refused to leave his place, but had a piece of silk drawn through the wound to hold it together, and his arm bound up, and resumed his fighting. The breech was then shot off his gun, but he picked up another, only to have it shot from his hands. His bayonet and canteen were shot away and four bullets from his cartridge belt. His equipment was not all that suffered, for he was wounded twice across the breast, and then received a severe scalp wound, which last finally incapacitated him. In describing the latter Mr. Morgan says that the last injury made him see a million stars. During his service he was at different times under Generals Hooker, Mead and Grant. After his second discharge he returned home, but his health was impaired by his wounds and the exposure of his severe military experience, and he went to Wisconsin, where he was engaged as an engineer. Later he filed on a homestead in Cherokee County, Iowa, and developed a valuable farm from the wilderness. While a resident of Iowa he belonged to General Custer Post No. 25, Grand Army of the Republic, but later transferred to Lyon Post No. 30 of Kalispell, of which he is now adjutant and quartermaster, but at the time of its organization he was made commander, and he is very enthusiastic with relation to the Post.

On May 24, 1869, Mr. Morgan was married at Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, to Miss Alice Jane Collins, born in Clayton County, Iowa, a daughter of Henry Clay and Mary Lucinda (Walker) Collins, the former of whom was born in Kentucky and the latter in Missouri. Of the six children born to Mr. and Mrs. Collins, Mrs. Morgan was the eldest, and she came into the world in 1850. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan had four children, but only one survived infancy, their daughter, Ruby Luella. She first attended school in Cherokee County, Iowa, and later in Kalispell, but her studies were interrupted on account of impaired eyesight. She is now the wife of J. M. Parsons, a ranchman of Rollins, Montana, and they have a son, Manford Morgan Parsons, who was born July 15, 1915.

After they had succeeded in developing their Iowa farm Mr. and Mrs. Morgan decided to move to Montana, and selected Kalispell as their future home. At that time it was a typical frontier settlement, but Mr. Morgan had faith in its future and has been spared to see his judgment backed up by the development here, in a great part of which he has taken an active share. Mr. Morgan came on ahead of his family, and as he was unable to secure any kind of a house for them, had a carpenter erect a small frame house for temporary occupation. Mrs. Morgan and the little daughter joined Mr. Morgan and they moved into this house before it was completed. This first house is still standing in the Morgan back yard, and is a sample of the shelter the pioneers of the town had to accept. Mr. Morgan was a mason by trade and soon had all he could attend to in brick laying and stone work, and he carried on a contracting business for some years. His life had been one of constant industry, and numerous houses at Kalispell and Creston and throughout the county attest to his skill. His fellow citizens proved their confidence in him by electing him public administrator in 1917. While in Iowa he was a justice of the peace for eight years.

Although far advanced in years, Mr. Morgan is seen every day on the streets of Kalispell, and is hale and hearty for his years and the hardships he has endured. Both he and Mrs. Morgan are held in the highest esteem, for they are the very salt of the earth, generous, sympathetic and helpful. No one is ever turned away from their hospitable door. Their hearts are always big enough to admit one more friend, and their kindly natures take pleasure in sharing the sorrows as well as the joys of their intimates.

Mr. Morgan has taken a deep interest in politics in national elections, and he has always supported the republican ticket.

Proud of his family and his American descent, Mr. Morgan cherishes many relics of earlier days, among them being a letter from Plymouth, Vermont, dated May 1, 1816. It would be difficult to find another man in this section who has done more for his country in both peace and war than Mr. Morgan, and his many experiences and good judgment make his counsel valued in his community and his advice is often sought by those who desire to benefit by his wisdom and knowledge of men and affairs.

Almeron D. Morrill. The residence of the Morrill family in the Fairview community of the Yellowstone Valley, while covering a period of only eighteen years, has in every respect been a most substantial contribution to the development and improvement of the land, the establishment of new standards of education and civic enterprise, and a later generation will undoubtedly owe a big debt to the work and character of such people as the Morrills.

For several generations the Morrill family lived in the Pine Tree State of Maine. Almeron D. Morrill was born near Bangor in Penobscot County of that state April 7, 1862. His father, Castanas Morrill, was born at Belfast, Maine, and for sixty-two years lived as a farmer on the old home place. When he left Maine for the west he settled temporarily in Oklahoma, and in 1910 moved to the Yellowstone Valley of North Dakota, where he died in

August, 1911. He married Sarah Allen, daughter of a Maine farmer at Bangor. Both the Allens and Morrills were of English stock. Sarah Allen Morrill died about twenty years before her husband. She was the mother of six sons and five daughters, and the six now living are: Edwin, Henry and Mrs. Laura Coyt, all of Bangor; Philip, of Utah; Mrs. Mary Elkins, of Fairview, Montana; and Almeron D.

Almeron D. Morrill grew up on a farm, had a country school education, and left home at the age of seventeen. At that time he went to what was considered the far west, at Lyons, Nebraska. In that locality he worked as a farm hand at $8 a month, four years later became a tenant farmer, and was married in Nebraska and had no reason to be dissatisfied with what he accomplished there as a farmer and home maker. His removal to the Yellowstone Valley was due to some advertising which came into his home, and desiring to place his children in a new country where land might be acquired through the exercise of homestead rights he sold his Nebraska possessions, farm lands already having reached a comparatively high price there. Thus in the month of June, 1902, the Morrills began their residence in the Yellowstone Valley. The central part of the Morrill farm today was originally the claim of a member of the Benoit family, which arrived here two years earlier than the Morrills. For the possession of this Mr. Morrill paid $200. The improvements consisted of a log shack 12 by 12, which Mr. Morrill occupied as a shelter until his family arrived. Then they began the construction of the nucleus of a better home, a part of which is still occupied by the family. Mr. Morrill acquired his first income in this new region by breaking land at $2 an acre. He planted no crop the first year, but made preparations for the following season, at which time he harvested 400 bushels of wheat, 1,000 bushels of oats and 100 bushels of corn. Though this is not regarded as a corn country he has had several good crops of corn since then. Mr. Morrill was a pioneer in the grain business and broke almost the first acreage of land for farming ever plowed in the entire district. That enterprise he made profitable for several years as a dry farming project before artificial irrigation was introduced. While the irrigation ditch was under construction the activities furnished a ready local market for the surplus grain and feed raised on the Morrill land. One year, says Mr. Morrill, his 7,000-bushel granary was full of oats and 1,000 bushels piled on the ground outside. The efforts of Mr. Morrill at breaking up the land, destroying the grass and the grazing did not appeal to his neighbors, mostly old-time cattle men. However, he soon demonstrated the wisdom of his course by the practical results he obtained, and in a year or so his skeptical neighbors were following his example. His demonstration work really became convincing when he paid $6 an acre for more land, broke it up, and his first crop paid $90 to the acre.

Besides proving up and patenting his own claim, Mr. Morrill acquired much land at an average price of $6 an acre, and after growing grain on it for several years sold out at a large profit. Unlike many of the settlers even of his time, his efforts at stock growing have been measured by only what his farm needed.

Mr. Morrill gave his sole attention to farming until his enterprise had earned him a surplus capital, which he has used for investment in other enterprises and to perform its proper service in the general development of the community. He took stock in the First National Bank of Sidney when it started, also in the Security State Bank of Fairview, and was a member of the board of directors of each and vice president of the latter. He helped start the Cooperative Elevator, and was president of that institution for a time.

No schools and educational facilities were in readiness for the Morrill family when they came to the region. They have readily encouraged and supported all such efforts, the first schoolhouse being built near their home. Mr. Morrill helped put the logs together for the building, and his daughter Maude had the distinction of teaching the first term. Mr. Morrill was also a member of the first school board. The region was equally lacking in religious activities, and the Morrills quickly allied themselves with other church-going members of the community and organized a Presbyterian congregation. In this Mr. Morrill became a trustee and elder and superintendent of the Sunday-school. His daughter Maude was the organist of the church while his daughter Dora was teacher of a Sunday-school class and his son William was secretary and treasurer of the Sunday-school.

Politically Mr. Morrill was brought up in a home which stood for the democratic party, and he cast his first presidential vote for Mr. Cleveland and has supported that party in all the subsequent campaigns.

Early in his farm experiences in Nebraska Mr. Morrill married Miss Eleanor Woods. She was born near London, England, March 25, 1864, and came to the United States at the age of ten years with her brother. Her parents were Charles and Emily (Wade) Woods. Mrs. Morrill grew up at Oakland, Nebraska, and acquired a country school education. Her only brother, Frederick Charles Woods, is now general manager of the Union Telephone Company at Galesburg, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Morrill have five children. The oldest, William, now has the chief responsibilities of the home farm. Maude, the pioneer teacher of the community, is the wife of Charles Staley, of Lander, Wyoming, and has a son, Melroy. The daughter Dora, is Mrs. William Klaus, of Fairview Montana. Eleanor Morrill is a student at Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois. The youngest, Allen Wade, is still on the farm, and has also contributed his part toward the general family success in Montana.

Samuel J. Hardy, of Fairview, is one of several brothers who have been responsible for some of the permanent development along the Yellowstone River, and who were early settlers of their respective localities.

Mr. Hardy, whose early interests were identified with ranching on the public domain and who in later years has by his own example stimulated the widespread growing of the wonder crop of alfalfa in the Lower Yellowstone Valley, was born in LaCrosse County, Wisconsin, July 13, 1872. His father, William Hardy, was a native of Ireland, an early settler in Wisconsin, and spent his active life as a farmer near Lacrosse. His numerous children have scattered through the west, many of them having been residents of Richland or adjacent counties in Montana. Samuel J. Hardy acquired a public school education and lived at home until long past his majority.

On coming west he joined his brother Charles at Anaconda. Montana, and learned the trade of cook under his brother's direction. That trade has stood him in good stead during his later years, since he has never married and has maintained a home of his own. For six months Mr. Hardy worked as a "flunkey" or second cook at Anaconda for a railroad construction company engaged in building what is known as "the figure eight" at the smelters. Because of the slowness of the job, and having been reared on a farm and used to its activities, he then decided to seek something more in line with his experience and preferences. He therefore joined his two brothers and came to the Yellowstone country near the mouth of the river around Fairview. He settled and homesteaded in the valley within the limits of North Dakota. The three brothers combined their capital to engage in the cattle business and started with a herd of Minnesota "dogies." The raising of cattle and the production of beef occupied Mr. Hardy for nine years in association with his brothers. By that time the settlers were encroaching upon the domain of the cattle men, and it became necessary to resort to farming.

Mr. Hardy's pioneer home was a log house which still serves as his domicile, and is a place of comfort and satisfaction to him. It consists of two rooms, the roof is still covered with dirt, and it has the distinctive advantages of "adobe construction," being warm in winter and cool in summer. Mr. Hardy occupies it as a bachelor and his brothers lived with him until the spring of 1913, when they made homes of their own.

The farm of Mr. Harding comprises a half section. Besides his homestead he bought an adjacent quarter in the same section 33, township 104 north and range 101 west. When driven by necessity to farming he began breaking the soil, and the entire half section has been brought under the plow. For some years his crops were altogether grain. Then, in line with advanced ideas of good soil development, and to supply a growing market for hay, he and his brothers began sowing alfalfa and have been pioneers in the introduction of that crop in this section of Montana. Much of the Hardy farm is now in alfalfa and he plans to concentrate all his facilities upon that crop in the near future. While the Hardy brothers were pioneer alfalfa growers, their early efforts were not altogether encouraging. At one time they had tons and tons of alfalfa with no market. Eastern feeders had not learned to appreciate the value of western alfalfa, and for a time the Hardy brothers fed their alfalfa to sheep. During the past four or five years there has been no lack of demand for this staple article, and while at one time the brothers were satisfied with the price of four dollars a ton, the demand was such that in 1920 there was a ready market at thirty dollars a ton.

Samuel J. Hardy was one of the local parties who built the first school in his district. The logs were cut along the Yellowstone and the patrons of the district did the construction work. Mr. Hardy was long past voting age when he came to Montana and his first presidential vote was cast in Wisconsin for Mr. McKinley. He deviated from republican regularity when he supported Mr. Wilson in 1912, and also gave his vote to the democratic candidate four years later. He is serving as clerk of his township in McKenzie County. Many of his interests are centered at Fairview, where he was a stockholder and director in the Bank of Fairview from its founding until 1918, when he sold out. He is now a stockholder in the Fairview Land Company, a real estate corporation of which L. E. Newlon is president.

John Andrew Benoit. In the spring of 1900 there came into the valley of the Lower Yellowstone a settler of French blood, who has since been one of the permanent settlers and useful citizens of the Fairview community.

John Andrew Benoit was born at Montreal, Canada, April 26, 1844, son of Godfrey Benoit, whose father was a Canadian Frenchman and descendant of one of the pioneer French families of Quebec. Godfrey Benoit married Catherine Masse, and they spent their lives as farmers. A number of the Benoit family have been identified with the city of Worcester, Massachusetts, where Delia, a sister of John A., is still living. John A. Benoit was the second in a family of six sons and three daughters.

He lived at Montreal to the age of seventeen and acquired a good education in both French and English. Then coming to the United States he located at Springfield, Massachusetts, and for six years was employed as a clerk and then learned silver plating, an art he followed until he came West.

His first western experience was at Winnipeg, Canada, and failing to find public land he left that city in a Red River cart drawn by an ox team, with destination Turtle Mountain, Manitoba. He stopped at Bay St. Paul, where he took up land and lived for five years. Ambitious again to resume his connection with the country over which floated the stars and stripes, he crossed the United States boundary at St. Johns and established a home at Rolla, North Dakota, where he lived about fifteen years as a merchant.

It was with an extensive experience as a business man and rancher that he arrived in the Fairview community in the spring of 1900. He made this move by means of wagon, and brought with him over the trail 350 head of "dogies" or range cattle. For the next five years he was a rancher on the public domain, running his stock under the brand "A with a lazy B" on the left hip. The market to which he sent his finished stock was St. Paul. Having in view the purpose of making a permanent settlement in the valley Mr. Benoit and family exercised their four homestead rights on the Dakota side of the state line not far from Fairview. These claims were all proved up and improved, but all have since been sold out of the family except that of Mrs. Jennie Hardy. Owing to the encroachment of settlers at the end of five years Mr. Benoit had to sell his stock, and then located at Ridgelawn and opened a small country store. Two years later he changed his location to Ray, North Dakota, where he again sold goods for two years. Contracting the mountain fever, he moved to Mountain Home, Idaho, a place then being widely advertised as the poor man's country and with wonderful prospects in view because of a planned irrigation system. He was at Mountain Home five years, doing business as a merchant. The failure of the irrigation project to achieve the things expected of it disappointed him and he abandoned the country and returned to Montana. At that time an irrigation project was being developed in the Yellowstone Valley under the auspices of the Federal Government. Once more in the Fairview region Mr. Benoit opened a store, and has continued as a merchant, though in 1918 he sold his original business to his son, J. M. Benoit. At the present time he conducts what is known as "The Farmers Exchange" buying cream, furs, hides and other farmers' produce.

Mr. Benoit is one of the few residents of Montana who can claim the distinctive honor of having voted for Abraham Lincoln. It was his first vote in this country, and he supported the martyred president for a second term in 1864. He also voted for General Grant in 1868, and had the opportunity of shaking hands with the great American general at Hartford, Connecticut, while Grant was on a campaign tour. Mr. Benoit is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he and his wife were brought up as Catholics and reared their children in the same faith.

At Hartford, Connecticut, Mr. Benoit married

Miss Alvina Lucas. She was born at Champlain on the St. Lawrence River, in the Province of Quebec, November 9, 1850, daughter of Philip and Annie (LaMotte) Lucas. Like her husband she is the second child in a family of six sons and three daughters. Five of them are still living. Besides Mrs. Benoit there are two who claim United States citizenship, Napoleon Lucas of Brooklyn, New York, and Reney Lucas of Hilo Island in the Sandwich Islands. Mr. and Mrs. Benoit have a goodly family of sons and daughters and also a number of grandchildren. The oldest daughter, Mary, is the wife of Alfred Collins of Lucky Strike, Alberta, and mother of nine children; Mrs. Charles Hardy lives at Fairview, Montana; Minnie is the wife of George Lamphere, of Spokane, Washington; Rose is the wife of Arthur Northey, of San Francisco; Aristide is a resident of Croteau, Alberta; Ada married Martin Anton, of Bismarck, North Dakota; Henry, the oldest son, is in Portland, Oregon; John M. is the successor of his father as merchant at Fairview, and for nineteen months was with the colors during the World war, being nine months overseas in France. He married Lena Block. The youngest, Arthur, a resident of Salt Lake, Utah, was also in the army, doing his service at Camp Lewis, Washington.

Sidney M. Logan. A thorough and profound lawyer, whose connection with much law business has made him a more or less familiar figure in the courts of Flathead County and the State of Montana, Sidney M. Logan typifies the best class of legal mind, and his high standing at the bar is unquestioned. Further, he is a stirring and stalwart citizen, a friend of progress and advancement and, although he would be the last to admit it, a leader in his profession in this part of the state.

Mr. Logan was born at St. Augustine, Florida, March 2, 1867, a son of Capt. William Logan, who was born in County Louth, Ireland, December 9, 1830. He was a son of Thomas D. and Margaret (Rohan) Logan, natives of Scotland and Ireland, respectively. Of their eight children Captain Logan was the only one who came to the United States. He was graduated from famous old Trinity College in 1847, and the next year left Ireland for America and located in New Orleans, Louisiana, where he was an assistant engineer in the city's employ, but resigned to enlist in Company I, Seventh United States Infantry, as a private for service during the Mexican war. After participating in that campaign under General Taylor on the Rio Grande River, and also under General Scott, until the fall of the City of Mexico, he received promotion to the rank of sergeant, and, remaining in the service, was detailed to guard the frontier between Texas and Mexico. In 1862 he was in the Army of the Potomac, and being severely wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg was sent to the hospital on David's Island in New York harbor, and after his recovery was detailed for duty as hospital steward until he fully regained his strength. Rejoining his regiment, he took part in the battles of Chancellorville and Snecker's Gap, and was promoted to a lieutenancy. After the surrender of the Confederate forces under General Lee, Lieutenant Logan went to St. Augustine, Florida, and there served as quartermaster general until 1869, when he was sent with his regiment to Fort Steele, Wyoming, to guard the Union Pacific Railroad, then in process of construction. He moved on to Fort Beaufort, North Dakota, and to Montana in 1872, taking part in the Yellowstone expedition, as well as the campaign of General Baker against the Sioux Indians, which lasted from 1872 until 1876, and during a greater portion of that time he was stationed at Fort Shaw. In 1875 he was commissioned captain, and did recruiting service at Dubuque, Iowa, returning to his regiment, then under General Gibbon, to resume operations against the Sioux Indians. Captain Logan was on the ground the day following the memorable disaster which resulted in the death of General Custer. Returning to Fort Shaw in 1877, Captain Logan was removed to Fort Missoula and accompanied General Gibbon on the expedition which resulted in the battle of Big Hole on August 9, 1877, where he met his death at the hands of a vengeful squaw. His death was universally recognized as a distinct loss to the United States Army, and he was mourned alike by his men and fellow officers. He rests in the National Cemetery on the Custer battlefield.

The biography of this gallant officer would be incomplete without reference to an incident following his death at the battle of Big Hole. One of his ancestors was a member of the illustrious family of Bruce. This history of Scotland relates that it was the ambition of the great Bruce to visit the Holy Land, and not being able to realize it, he asked the Douglas to carry his heart to the place of the crucifixion. Complying with this request, Douglas placed the heart of the Scotch king in a silver casket, and in a battle with the Saracens threw it in the midst of the fight, crying "Go first brave heart in battle, as thou were wont to do and Douglas will follow thee." The casket was later found pierced with a barbarian spear. This account became a part of Scottish history and tradition. Walter and Robert Logan were in that battle. One was killed, the other married a daughter of Robert Bruce, a granddaughter of the great Bruce. The Logan crest has since then been a heart pierced with an arrow. When William Logan started for America his father gave him a ring with the family crest engraved on a violet colored stone. At the time he left Florida his Masonic friends gave him a ring engraved with Masonic emblems. After he was killed the Indians mutilated his hand in order to obtain possession of these rings. After twenty-three years the rings were recovered by chance from Indians, Captain Logan's friends recognizing them when they saw them on the hands of these Indians.

Captain Logan was married to Miss Odelia Furlong, a native of Strasburg, Alsace-Lorraine, Germany.

Sidney M. Logan was only ten years old at the time of his father's death, but remembers him distinctly and has always held his memory in loving esteem, endeavoring to shape his actions so as to be a credit to his forebears. In order to earn the money for his legal studies he was engaged for a time in the cattle industry, but after his admission to the bar in May, 1889, he entered at once upon the practice of his profession, first at Helena, Montana, then at Seattle, Washington, and then, in the spring of 1891 he located premanently at Kalispell, where he has since remained. During the Spanish-American war Mr. Logan helped organize a troop of cavalry, and was elected second lieutenant, but it was not called out, as the war was over before their services were required.

Mr. Logan has always been one of the boosters of Flathead County, and his progressive spirit has been evidenced in every civic improvement that has been inaugurated. A lawyer of far more than ordinary ability, he enjoys a large practice and has been connected with some of the most important jurisprudence of the state. Fraternally he is a member of the Elks, of which he is past exalted ruler; and of the Modern Woodmen. Both he and his family belong to the Disciples Church. One hundred per cent a republican, he has adhered to its principles since boyhood, and served Kalispell as mayor. In 1892 he was assistant secretary of state, and from 1891 to 1896 served as attorney of Flathead County. A member of the board of park commissioners, he assisted in securing for Kalispell one of the finest boulevard and park systems in Montana. The present handsome Carnegie Library was constructed during his term of office. Mr. Logan went the limit during the great war in war work and was one of the nine men appointed by Governor Stuart to form the Montana Council of Defense, an honor he highly appreciated.

On June 25, 1890, Mr. Logan was married at Helena, Montana, to Miss Cleora Stout, a daughter of R. P. and Ella (Toole) Stouf, and a niece of ex-Governor Toole. Mr. and Mrs. Logan became the parents of the following children: Cleora Felice, wife of R. A. Thon, of Great Falls; Mary Luella, who became the wife of Dr. C. M. Orser of Kalispell; Eula Odelia, who married Edward L. Houtz, late editor of the Kalispell Journal, now residing in Great Falls; Sidney M., Jr., a law student, and veteran of the great war, spent sixteen months in France as a member of Company G, Twenty-third Engineers, and participated in the battles of St. Mihiel, Argonne, Meuse, St. Remy Offensive and Toul sector; and William R., who is studying mining and metallurgy and during vacations is a guide in Glacier National Park. The latter twice volunteered for service, but was each time rejected on account of physical disability. The Logan boys, coming as they do from good old Scotch fighting stock, naturally responded to their country's call for defenders of its honor and possessions. Loyal to the standard of "Old Glory" as their father and grandfather before them, they had not the slightest desire or even thought of shirking their duty, or failing to live up to the example of that brave grandfather who sleeps on the Custer battlefield. America loves to render due honor to her soldiers who left to us

"Much more by far, than all the crowns
That Europe's monarch ever wore,
The heritage our heroes left
A nation free from shore to shore."

John H. Dolin, editor and proprietor of the Medicine Lake Wave, is a veteran printer and newspaper man, having been in the profession and trade for a period of thirty-five years. He has been a factor in Montana journalism since 1909.

Mr. Dolin was born at Taunton, Massachusetts, January 21, 1861. His parents, however, were western people at that time and he was born during a visit of his mother in Massachusetts. His father, Felix Dolin, came from County Fermanagh, Ireland, when a young man, was employed as a laborer on public works for a time, and subsequently moved out to Minnesota and buying a small farm midway between St. Paul and Hastings. In 1863 he moved from there to Sibley County, Minnesota, and acquired wealth as a farmer in that locality, where he died at the age of seventy-eight. He married Elizabeth Clemens, a native of Tipperary, Ireland, who survived her husband a few years.

John H. Dolin, the only child of his parents, was reared in a devout Catholic home and grew up in the atmosphere of a farm. He acquired a good common school education, supplemented by two years of high school at Henderson, Minnesota. Whatever the influences were that caused him to take up printing he found that trade a congenial one and has been satisfied to make it the basis of a life profession. At the age of sixteen he began learning his trade in the office of the Sibley County Independent at Henderson, and spent five years there. He then became self supporting, removed to St. Paul, and in order to perfect himself in all branches of the business remained for three years in Brown and Tracey's job office. For two years he was foreman for the Northwestern Chronicle, and remained in St. Paul in different offices until 1889. Going further west, he was with the Free Press at Devil's Lake, North Dakota, working for Mr. McGahan until 1896, and from there moved to York, North Dakota, where he founded his first paper, the York Ledger. Of the Ledger he was publisher until he left North Dakota and came to Montana in 1909. In November of that year he began his connection with the Medicine Lake Wave, which had been founded by his son Joseph F. Dolin. John H. Dolin has been actively identified with the Wave ever since, and on January 1, 1920, bought the plant and is now both editor and proprietor.

His father was a democrat and he cast his first presidential vote for Mr. Cleveland in 1884. However, since 1888 he has supported the republican party and has always voted at national elections. For a number of years he was a member and is a Past Master Workman of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and is now affiliated with the Knights of Columbus.

In May, 1883, in Sibley County, Minnesota, he married Miss Mary Ann Doheny. Her father, Dennis Doheny, was born in Tipperary, Ireland, came to the United States when a boy, was brought up in Pennsylvania, became a farmer and stockman, and later moved west and settled in Sibley County, Minnesota, where he continued farming. His last years were spent at Grand Harbor, North Dakota, where he died at the age of sixty-five. He married a Miss Cunningham, who survived him a few years. Mrs. Dolin, who was born March 15, 1865, is the youngest of five children, the others being: Mrs. Kate McAuliff, of South St. Paul; Jack, who died in South St. Paul; Walter, of Minneapolis; and Thomas, of Long Lake, Minnesota. Mr. and Mrs. Dolin have three children: Joseph F., the well known newspaper man of Plentywood, whose career is sketched elsewhere; Mrs. Sam Rettinger, of Long Lake, Minnesota; and Mrs. Otmar Bottger, of Fairfield, Iowa.

Leslie F. Miller. The successful management of an important business industry in a community where competition is rife and high standards prevail presupposes the possession of more than ordinary commercial ability as well as a comprehensive knowledge of the particular line involved. When these requisites are met in the head of a large milling business, and to them is added the progressive and enquiring tendencies of the younger and physically sturdier member of the family, a harmony should result as gratifying generally as it is financially. Such a combination of interests is found in the Russell-Miller Milling Company, of which Arthur Miller, the father, is a member of the firm, and Leslie F. Miller, the son, is manager of the business at Billings.

Leslie F. Miller was born at Valley City, North Dakota, August 25, 1883, a son of Arthur and Clara (Russell) Miller. Arthur Miller was born in England in 1852 and was seventeen years of age when he came to the United States, settling in Minnesota, in which state he was married to Clara Russell, daughter of John Russell, she having been born in that state in 1858. Shortly after their union they moved to Valley City, North Dakota, where in 1879 was founded the Russell-Miller Milling Company,

Irvin F Miller

the organizers being Mr. Miller and his father-in-law, John Russell. Mr. Miller had full charge of the business at Valley City, where he remained until 1893, in that year going to West Superior, Wisconsin, where he assisted in the building of a mill for the company. This he managed until 1899, when he went to Minneapolis and erected a mill for the concern of which he is vice president and general superintendent, his home now being in that city. Mr. Miller is an independent voter upon political questions, is a member of the Congregational Church, and is affiliated with the Masons. He and Mrs. Miller became the parents of the following children: Jessie, who is the wife of Robert H. Bosard, an attorney of Minneapolis; Edith, the wife of Harry C. Buffington, executive engineer of the Holt Tractor Company, Peoria, Illinois; Leslie F.; and Arleigh, assistant sales manager of the Russell-Miller Milling Company, who died January 7, 1919, at Minneapolis, at the age of thirty-two years.

Leslie F. Miller received his education in the public schools of Valley City, North Dakota, and West Superior, Wisconsin, and after his graduation from the high school at Minneapolis in 1902, entered the University of Minnesota, where he completed his junior year. He is a member of the exclusive Delta Upsilon Greek letter fraternity. In 1905 Mr. Miller went on the road as a traveling representative for the Russell-Miller Milling Company, his territory being North Dakota and Montana, and made his advent in the latter state on his first trip in July, 1906. In 1907 he was placed in charge of the mill at Minot, North Dakota, which was built at that time, and remained there until February, 1912, when he came to Billings, as manager of the company here, a capacity in which he has acted very efficiently to the present time. The mill, elevator and offices are situated on First Avenue, South, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh streets, and the capacity of the mill is 650 barrels of flour daily, necessitating the employment of forty men, who are under Mr. Miller's supervision. The company now has mills at Minneapolis, Minnesota; Valley City, Grand Forks, Minot, Jamestown, Bismarck, Mandan and Dickinson, North Dakota; and Sidney and Billings, Montana. The officers of the company are: E. P. Wells, president; H. S. Helm, general manager; and Arthur Miller, vice president and general superintendent.

Leslie F. Miller is a business man of proved ability, who has various important connections in commercial and financial circles, being a stockholder in the company which he represents as manager at Billings; president and majority stockholder in the Purity Bread Company of Billings, and a stockholder in the Logan Farmers Elevator Company at Logan, North Dakota. He is an independent voter, and belongs to Billings Lodge No. 394, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Rotary Club of Billings, and the Billings Golf and Country Club.

On November 24, 1914, Mr. Miller was united in marriage at Billings with Miss Harriet Rowley, daughter of Col. H. W. and Harriet (Meeker) Rowley, of Billings, where Colonel Rowley is a capitalist. Three children have blessed this union: Martha, born December 15, 1915; Rowley, born January 26, 1917; and Arthur, born May 8, 1919.

Benjamin Van Vorous. One of the leading merchants of Homestead is Benjamin Van Vorous, who has been identified with the business life of the place since 1913. Although not the pioneer merchant of the town for two other stores were doing business when he located here, he is now the oldest merchant of the village, his original competitors having abandoned the fight.

Mr. Van Vorous was born in Door County, Wisconsin, October 15, 1878, a son of Levi Van Vorous and a grandson of Armstrong. The last named spelled his name Van Voorhees, as did all his New York ancestors, who were of the old Holland Dutch settlers and of the old Dutch patroons of Amsterdam, now the City of New York. This family claim heirship to the original townsite of New York City the ground upon which the old town was built.

Levi Van Vorous was born in Geneva, New York, grew up in the home of his blacksmith father there, received a limited educational training, and began life for himself as a laborer. At one time he was employed on the Erie Canal. In about 1865 he went out to Wisconsin, where he bought fish for Detroit and Buffalo firms at Washington Island, and in time became one of the largest fish dealers in the United States. At Fish Creek he also embarked in a general mercantile business, and he spent the remainder of his life at that place.

Levi Van Vorous married Rachel McGee, the daughter of Benjamin McGee, a New York farmer and a native of that state. Mrs. Van Vorous was also born in the Empire state and she still survives her husband and resides at Fish Creek. Mr. Van Vorous passed away in 1913, when he had reached the age of seventy-seven years. Of their twelve children, eleven attained years of maturity, namely: Okey J., whose home is in Bayfield, Wisconsin; Cora, who became the wife of Gunder Gunderson and died at Fish Creek; Margaret, who married Henry Birmingham, of Sturgeon Bay, where she passed away; Marie, who married E. T. LeClair deceased; and she is living in Boston, Massachusetts; Joseph, who was drowned at Fish Creek, leaving a family; Bert, of Lewistown, Idaho; Ruth, who became the wife of George Sutherland and died at Fish Creek; Benjamin, the Homestead business man; Pearl, of Minneapolis, the wife of Colonel George E. Leach; Grace who married Clarence LaPeer, of Fish Creek; and William, whose home is in Milwaukee.

Levi Van Vorous supported first the democratic and then republican principles, but beyond his interest in elections gave little time to politics.

The home surroundings of Benjamin Van Vorous during his youth were the farm, and his education came from the schools of the locality. He remained with his parents until past his majority, and then engaged in teaching country school, but not being satisfied with this vocation he found a more congenial field in mercantile employment. Going to Minneapolis, Minnesota, he secured the position of assistant window trimmer with Donaldson's Glass Block, and after completing his apprenticeship with them as a window trimmer he went on to Duluth and served another firm in the Glass Block there. He remained at the head of the lake district for four years, employed in various mercantile lines, and from there made his first trip into the Northwest and passed through Montana enroute to Seattle.

After a short time spent in prospecting in and around Seattle Mr. VanVorous came back to Montana in February 1903, and secured employment with the Butterey people, general merchants at Havre. After a year or so he went on to Billings and entered the old McCormick house of general merchants as a clerk, remaining in their service for two years. His next employment was in Bismarck, North Dakota, where for a year he was employed by Webb Brothers, and then returned to his home state of Wisconsin. Mr. Van Vorous remained in that state one year, lumbering and merchandising at Fish Creek, but having once breathed the western air he longed for it again and once more returning to Montana located at Kalispell, where he was with the clothier George Wilson for four years. He then sought the advantages of Eastern Montana, which was rapidly being settled and proving itself productive, and selecting Homestead as his business point he opened his trade relations here under the name of the Farmers Store. His store room was twenty-two by thirty-six feet stocked with groceries, but later dry goods were added, and still later shoes and hardware, in all of which lines he is still interested. The only other enterprise of Homestead with which he has been connected is the Homestead State Bank, of which for a short time he was a director and the vice president.

In Duluth, Minnesota, November 20, 1901, Mr. Van Vorous was married to Miss Ida Johnson, who was born at Eagle Bend, Minnesota, March 31, 1876, a daughter of Nels Johnson, of Swedish birth and a life-long farmer. He was the father of eleven children. Mr. Van Vorous was chairman of the first Liberty Loan drive at Homestead in the interest of the World war, and bore an active part in all other war work, while Mrs. Van Vorous gave her time unstintedly to the success of the Red Cross Chapter here and was one of the efficient knitting force of the village. When he reached the voting age Mr. Van Vorous espoused the cause of the democratic party and gave his first presidential vote to Mr. Bryan, next to Colonel Roosevelt in 1904, again to Mr. Bryan in 1908, to Colonel Roosevelt in 1912, and in 1916 supported Mr. Hughes for the presidency. He took his initial degrees in Masonry at Kalispell, and holds his B. L. membership in Plentywood.

Christian F. Winter, of Medicine Lake, is the proprietor of the pioneer meat market of the town. He was born in Sibley County, Minnesota, July 29, 1884, and his boyhood days were passed on a farm there. His education came from the district schools, but his attendance therein was so short as to be almost unmentionable, yet it sufficed to enable him to conduct his business successfully. Before reaching his majority he worked for wages as a farm hand, and his parents received the wages until he became of age.

His parents are Joseph P. and Catherine (Dressel) Winter, both of German birth. They came to the United States, however, when they were children, and were married at LeSueur, Minnesota. Joseph P. Winter spent some time in a store and later engaged in the saloon business, but eventually became a farmer, and that proved in the main his life's work. He finally sold his farm at LeSueur and moved to Montana, being still a resident of Medicine Lake. During the period of the Civil war he served as a laborer in the vicinity of St. Paul, and he had an older brother who was a Union soldier.

Joseph P. Winter was born in 1844, and his wife was six years younger, and she passed away in the fall of 1916, at Medicine Lake. Their children were as follows: Frances, the wife of Theodore Tax, a homesteader near Medicine Lake; Adam, of Deering, North Dakota; Mary, the wife of A. F. Metzler, of Red Wing, Minnesota; Charles, whose home is in Froid, Montana; John, a farmer at Trenton, North Dakota; Christian, of this review; Joseph P., engaged in the garage business in Medicine Lake; Louise, the widow of John I. Mead, of Medicine Lake; and Phillip A., who was the soldier son, and suffered the loss of his right arm in the famous Argonne battle of France. He is now in vocational training in St. Paul.

In March, 1909, Christian F. Winter came into Montana, shipping an emigrant car containing horses and machinery to Culbertson, where he unloaded and brought them to his claim. He entered his land in sections 31 and 32, township 32, range 57, 8½ miles south of Medicine Lake, proved it up in 1913, and this claim still forms a part of his real estate possessions. He at once purchased a 10 by 12 shack of a settler who had abandoned the region, and in this he housed his effects and began his bachelor existence in Montana. His brother, who had preceded him to the state, was living within half a mile of the claim of Christian Winter, and the home of the brother became somewhat his home. During the four years he lived on the claim and while proving up he made his living chiefly outside of the soil, working for wages while his brother looked after their combined interests and in reversed order. The pioneer shack in time gave place to a three-room house, a well was dug, one quarter of his land was fenced, and ninety-five acres were put under the plow, where he raised wheat, oats and flax his banner grain yield coming to him in 1912. Mr. Winter also had a few cattle, and his claim began to take on the appearance of the home of a permanent settler, but about this time his wife died and he disposed of his stock to his brother and left the state.

Going then to Noonan, North Dakota, Mr. Winter engaged in the butcher business with another brother, Charles Winter. He conducted a shop for this brother during the three years he was located there, and returning then to Medicine Lake in December, 1916, he opened a shop here and has continued in the business ever since. He has the distinction of occupying the original meat market of the town built by the pioneer butcher and market man of Medicine Lake.

Mr. Winter was married first at LeSueur, Minnesota, to Miss Mary Huber, a daughter of Alois Huber. She was born in that Minnesota town, and died on their Montana homestead without issue. On the 23d of April, 1916, at Brookings, South Dakota, Mr. Winter was married to Miss Alice McKinney, a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Hurd) McKinney. Mrs. Winter was born at Brookings December 1, 1893 and is one of a family of three sons and five daughters. They were farming people, and the parents came into South Dakota from Wisconsin. A daughter, Phylis, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Winter May 7, 1918.

The political faith of the Winter family has been democratic, although in recent years Joseph P. Winter has allowed his faith in those party lines to wane. In national affairs his son Christian has followed in his footsteps, and cast his first presidential vote for Mr. Bryan in 1908. Later he supported Mr. Wilson in both his campaigns for the presidency.

Thomas E. Bowman. The early pioneers of Eastern Montana numbers Thomas E. Bowman, of Medicine Lake, a settler of this locality in the year 1900, but his advent into the state dates much farther back than that for he first came here in the early eighties, when a youth of twenty, accompanying his parents to the Black Hills country.

The Bowman family started west from Roane County, Tennessee. They journeyed by rail to Southeastern Kansas, stopping in Montgomery County, and in the spring of 1870 they located at Independence, Kansas, spending eleven years there as farmers. Then loading their wagons, they resumed their journey and came on to the Northwest, to the Black Hills country, stopping at Spearfish South Dakota, where the head of the family engaged in freighting and also in farming.

From that point Thomas E. Bowman started out for himself. He had received a district school education in Kansas, and his first several years after reaching the age of maturity were spent as a stockman on the range and as a buffalo hunter in Southeastern Montana and South Dakota. He covered the Little Missouri River country as a cowboy, and among his employers were the 3-9 outfit on Lance Creek, the Y. T. people in Crook County, Wyoming, the LAK outfit on Beaver Creek and the 101 outfit in Wyoming. During five years he rode the range as a wage earner, and then engaged in the stock business for himself in Crook County, Wyoming. He ran his stock under the brand "76," and for a time was engaged in ranching on the Alkali Hills in Meade County, South Dakota. He was one of the early shippers of beef cattle out of that country, loading at Olrich, South Dakota, for the Chicago market.

Early in the eighties Mr. Bowman began hunting buffalo for the hides and the carcasses which during three or four winters covered the country along Beaver Creek and in the Little Missouri and Box Elder regions of what is now Carter County, Montana. In partnership with a "Lame" Jones he carried on the business when David Russell and Oscar Brackett and other old hunters yet alive were making records as hunters of this big game, and the scene of the big slaughters of the Bowman-Jones party was around Chalk Buttes and on Beaver and Fallon Creeks. The region was then stocked with buffalo as numerous as ever cattle grazed it later, and it was not difficult to find a stand where the animals could be reached in quantities with the old Sharps rifle he carried. While many wonderful records were made by the old hunters at a single stand, the best work done by Mr. Bowman was seventeen buffalo without moving from his stand. There was a good market for the beef in the Black Hills at six cents a pound, and the business of buffalo hunting was profitable in season until 1883, when the remnant of the discouraged band gave up this country to the white man, as did the Indian later and moved into the open country of Canada.

In 1895 Mr. Bowman removed north to Ekalaka and ranched in the Hill country between there and Camp Crook, and remained there with his "76" brand until 1898, when he went farther north to the Yellowstone country, near Sidney, Montana. There were but few people scattered over that valley region at that time, and it was a stock country only. In 1899 he continued on north, crossed the Missouri River, and located where Bainville now stands, holding his stock there during one winter, and the next year reached the spot which he has ever since called home, Medicine Lake.

When Mr. Bowman came into this part of old Valley County he brought about one hundred head of his old "76" brand of cattle and squatted where but few settlers had then located. No survey of this region had been made, and those intending to settle and acquire land had the choice of the locality. Mr. Bowman built his shack on the bank of Lake Creek, an arm of the Big Muddy, and this pioneer dwelling with its additions has sheltered the family ever since. During more than a dozen years he had access to the open range, and his cattle and horses had undisputed possession of this grassy region. But settlement began with the surveying of the country, and within a few years all the vacant land had been located and a community of people lived where jackrabbits and coyotes formerly held sway.

Mr. Bowman's stock in the beginning was a good grade of Hereford cattle and Percheron horses, and both of these he improved with registered sires as the years passed. His beef cattle were of a generous build, and he produced the champion beef steer sold on the Chicago market up to 1917. This was a four-year-old Hereford-Shorthorn weighing 1,540 pounds when sold August 28, 1917, and brought Mr. Bowman $231.00, the highest priced grass steer ever sold at the Chicago market up to that time. Mr. Bowman went out of the cattle business in 1919, when he made his final shipment to market. In the height of his career as a stockman he wintered 960 head of cattle in his lots at Medicine Lake, and usually ranged from three to five hundred head, shipping from three to five carloads a year. He has sold cattle as low as seven cents a pound, and his highest price was in 1919, when he sold at sixteen cents a pound.

Mr. Bowman proved up on the land he acquired in 1905, and his additional entry, together with his homestead and his purchases, give him a ranch of 1,600 acres. He has developed a farm of 700 acres, where wheat, oats, barley and flax have been grown profusely and have yielded bountifully.

Thomas E. Bowman was born in Roane County, Tennessee June 22, 1857, a son of William and Mary E. (Evans) Bowman. William Bowman is a resident of Phoenix, Arizona, at the age of eighty-seven years. He was born April 25, 1833, at Kingston in Roane County, Tennessee, a son of William Bowman, who was born in Virginia and pioneered to Tennessee in the early settlement of that state. He was a farmer and a soldier in the War of 1812. William Bowman, Sr., passed away in Montgomery County, Kansas, as did also his wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Bacon. William and Mary Bowman had three sons: Edward, who died in Mississippi; James R., who died in Louisville, Kentucky; and William, of Phoenix, Arizona.

William Bowman, Jr. married Mary E. Evans, who died at Spearfish, South Dakota, in 1912. She was a daughter of Patrick and Rebecca Evans, of Irish parentage, and the Bowmans are of English descent. William and Mary (Evans) Bowman became the parents of the following children: Thomas E., of Medicine Lake; Elijah P., of Meeteetsee, Wyoming; Rosseau P., of Phoenix, Arizona; John C. whose home is also in Phoenix; Derealous C., who died at Bason, Wyoming, in 1908; Demarius S., wife of Arthur P. Hewes, of Phoenix; and Cortelia M., the wife of William C. Foster, also of Phoenix.

Thomas E. Bowman married in Deadwood, South Dakota, October 16, 1894, Mrs. Della Bond who was born in Keokuk County, Iowa, August 1, 1859, a daughter of John W. and Demarius Hanson. When Mrs. Bowman was fifteen years of age the family removed from Keokuk County, Iowa, to California, and she grew to womanhood in Alameda County. Mr. Hanson was a farmer in Iowa but in California worked in the surveyor-general's office for three years. He subsequently returned to his Iowa farm, and died there in 1908, at the age of eighty-two. His wife died in the year 1902, when she was seventy-two years of age. Mr. Hanson was a native son of Indiana, born in Posey County. He gave his political support to the republican party, and many years ago he was his party's candidate in Iowa for Congress. In Masonry he reached the thirty-second degree, and he lived up to the teachings of that fraternity. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hanson: Mary E., the wife of John A. Benson, of San Francisco; Solon A., whose home is in Alamo, Washington; Alpheus P., of Long Beach, California; Della, the wife of Mr. Bowman; and Monta A., widow of Milo A. Adams and a resident of Berkeley, California. Mrs. Bowman has one daughter by her former marriage, Elizabeth Demarius, the wife of Dr. J. G. Barnhizer, of Forrest, Illinois.

When Thomas E. Bowman reached the age of maturity his first presidential ballot was cast for General Grant, and he has ever since supported the principles of the republican party. Mrs. Bowman voted first for Benjamin Harrison at Sundance, Wyoming where Mr. Bowman at one time owned the townsite and was identified with its incorporation as a town.

Clinton J. Poe is the druggist of Medicine Lake and one of the founders of the town. He came into the locality in March, 1910, first identifying himself with the old town of Medicine Lake and with the Lake Drug Company, and has the distinction of being the pioneer druggist of this region. The Lake Drug Company comprised Mr. Poe and A. W. Huxsol, the latter now of Wolf Point, Montana, and when the firm moved to the new town of Medicine Lake it occupied the lot upon which Mr. Poe's business house now stands and was one of the first business firms established in the town. The first building which the firm occupied was a mere shack, 20 by 24 feet in dimensions, and it now forms a part of the present business house of the Poe Drug Store.

Mr. Poe was born at Cannon Falls, Minnesota, June 23, 1884, a son of Jonathan S. Poe and a grandson of the Rev. Richard Poe. The Rev. Richard Poe, an early circuit rider of the Methodist faith, rode over Goodhue County, Minnesota, and preached to the pioneers until age retired him. He died at the age of ninety-two years and lies buried at Cannon Falls. It was in 1856 that he brought his family into Minnesota and his home was on a farm near Cannon Falls. The Rev. Poe was a veteran of both the Mexican and Civil wars, and held the rank of first lieutenant in the war with Mexico. His family comprised twelve children, and of his numerous sons William, Baker, Alonzo and Jonathan S. were Union soldiers.

Jonathan S. Poe, a native of Danville, Kentucky, removed to Minnesota before the Civil war, in which he enlisted for service against the Confederacy as a member of Company I, Thirteenth Minnesota Infantry. He enlisted almost at the beginning of the struggle, and was wounded in the battle of Mill Spring Kentucky, which incapacitated him for further service, and he afterward drew a pension. His life was spent as a farmer.

Jonathan S. Poe was married in Minnesota to Emma Babcock, who was born at Port Huron, Michigan, a daughter of Dow Babcock. They became the parents of the following children: Mrs. Ivie D. Simpson, of Redwood Falls, Minnesota; Mrs. E. E. Orr, of Wadena, Minnesota; Mrs. O. E. Elstad, of Dennison, Minnesota; Mrs. Lewis Bascom who died at Cannon Falls, Minnesota; Richard M., of Cannon Falls; and Clinton J., the youngest of the children. Jonathan S. Poe early became a republican voter, but afterward turned his political influence for temperance and was one of the first to join the prohibition party and took an active part in the work which led finally to nationwide prohibition.

Clinton J. Poe was born at Cannon Falls, Minnesota, June 23, 1884. His boyhood environment was the farm, and he continued as a farmer until the age of twenty-one, in the meantime receiving a district school education. He later attended the Cannon Falls High School and graduated therefrom. He then began learning the jewelry trade and also working in the drug store of Schofield Brothers of Cannon Falls, remaining with that firm until removing to North Dakota and spending a year at Glenbury. From there he came to Culbertson, Montana where he spent three years in the jewelry business. From Culbertson Mr. Poe came to Medicine Lake in 1910, and the Poe drug business occupies this Medicine Lake field alone. Mr. Poe became a registered pharmacist by practical experience.

As a citizen of Medicine Lake he entered wholeheartedly into the life and growth of the town, was instrumental in its incorporation and was elected the town's first mayor, holding that office for two terms. He was one of the leaders in the effort to make Medicine Lake the county seat of Sheridan County, and supported the movement which brought Sheridan County into existence. He became a stockholder in the Farmers Elevator at the time it was organized, and also purchased a small lot of stock in the Farmers Telephone Company when it was organized.

The Poe home in Medicine Lake, erected by its present owner, is a five-room cottage, modern in its appointments, commodious and comfortable. Mr. Poe was married in Bainville Montana, October 22, 1910, to Miss Marie Bielen, who was born in St. Paul, Minnesota, August 15, 1887, a daughter of Peter and Sophie (Friedman) Bielan, the father a native of Germany and the mother of Minnesota. Mr. and Mrs. Bielen came from St. Paul, Minnesota, to Montana in 1907 and opened the St. Paul Hotel in Culbertson. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Poe: Dorothy, Helen and John.

When Mr. Poe became a voter he espoused the cause of the republican party and cast his first presidential ballot for Mr. Taft in 1908 but since has twice supported Mr. Wilson. Fraternally he is connected with the Masonic Order, a member of Trowel Lodge No. 67, of Culbertson, Montana. During the World war he was actively identified with the committees carrying forward the work of raising funds to support the soldiers at the front and at home, actively helping in all the Liberty Loan drives and in the work of the local Red Cross.

George Charlesworth is one of the men of courage, foresight and industry who have accomplished the pioneer work in Northeastern Montana and laid the substantial basis which subsequent generations will use for all the prosperity they enjoy.

Mr. Charlesworth, who has been identified with what is now Sheridan County since 1905, was born in the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania, in Lackawanna County, April 7, 1877. His father, John Charlesworth, a native of England, spent his active life as a stone mason at Scranton. He married Lucy Brunt, who also died in early life. Their children were: Arthur, who preceded his brother George to Montana and is a rancher near Medicine Lake in Sheridan County; Kenneth, who spent his life as a coal miner at Scranton and died by accident in 1919; George; Amanda, wife of Lewis Hunter, of Union, New York; and Elizabeth wife of Walter Vertreese, of Harmony, Maine.

George Charlesworth like most coal miners' sons had little opportunity to attend public schools. At the age of eleven he was helping support himself as a gate tender at the mines, and did a boy's part in that industry to the age of fifteen. He then worked in the Bristol House at Scranton, had other employment, and finally went into a Scranton foundry and served a year at the molder's trade.

Mr. Charlesworth made his first venture in Montana when about nineteen years of age. At Shawmut he found employment on a sheep and cattle ranch, and for several years continued as a wage worker in the Musselshell locality.

He then returned East to Kansas City, Missouri, and for about two years was an employe of the Swift Packing Company at the metropolis of Western

Missouri. His early experiences in Montana had made a strong impression upon him, and he again sought his opportunities in the Treasure state and in 1905 settled in the Medicine Lake locality of what is now Sheridan County.

As a ranch hand he was employed by some of the pioneers of the region including Tom Bowman and Frank Arnett. After a period as a wage worker he entered land and began the improvement and development of a farm of his own. His claim lies near the townsite. He took up both a homestead and desert claim, giving him a half section, one being in section 12 and the other in section 24, township 32, range 56. His first shelter was a box structure and weatherboard windbreak, 14 by 16, and there he kept a bachelor's home for a time. He hired his first breaking done, and a year later acquired a team of his own. As rapidly as his capital would warrant he began stocking his claim with cattle, and combined stock and crops with fair results. While on the claim he married, and remained until his farm was substantially improved. He developed a modest permanent home of three rooms by joining his original shack to another building, and making the rooms comfortable inside. While he could not enter the cattle business extensively because of the rapid settlement by homesteaders, he always kept a small herd, and still uses the brand "DbarW." From the original home the Charlesworths moved to a property owned by Mrs. Charlesworth adjoining the townsite. By long continued industry Mr. Charlesworth has made his efforts count through grain raising and small ranching.

At Culbertson, Montana, April 7, 1908, he married Mrs. Emily M. Royels. She was born in Missouri, October 4, 1877, youngest of the children of Dennis and Maria (Jacquef) Adams. Her father, who was born at Newburyport, Massachusetts, June 1, 1830, spent his early life in his native state, learned the shoemaker's trade, then went West, spending a year in Illinois, and from there going to Missouri and locating in Sullivan County. He had acquired a liberal education and for a number of years was a successful schoolmaster. He abandoned the schoolroom to become a farmer, and spent the rest of his life in that substantial industry. While in Missouri he enlisted in the Union army, was commissioned a lieutenant, promoted to captain, and served throughout the entire war. His only injury resulted from a shell glancing from a tree and hitting him, and ever afterward he was slightly crippled. He drew a pension for many years. Captain Adams took the usual old soldier's interest in politics, was a republican, served frequently as judge of elections, and was reared a Presbyterian. He married his wife in Missouri, having met her in Illinois. She was born October 28, 1839, and died February 20, 1899, in her sixtieth year. Their older children were: Charles W., of Eldridge Missouri; Mary Helen, wife of John M. Taylor, of Wyola, Montana; Nathan Elsworth, of Clear Springs, Missouri; Dennis Ezra, of Ross, Montana; Annie Staple, now Mrs. William Somerville, of Barber, Wyoming; John Quincy of Brush, Colorado; Moses Noice, named for his father's mother, of Harris, Missouri; and Miles Thomas, of Harris, Missouri.

Mrs. Charlesworth was educated in the district schools of Missouri and come out to Montana in June, 1896, visiting a brother and sister at Hutton. While there she met her first husband, Edward Royels, and after their marriage they moved to Eastern Montana and established their home near the present town of Medicine Lake, at that time thirty miles from the nearest postoffice and trading point at Culbertson. They did horse ranching when the range was unobstructed, and when Mrs. Royels was left a widow and the country opened for settlement she entered a half section. Eventually she left the horse business and took up cattle and is one of Montana's successful women in the livestock and agricultural industry. The Charlesworth home was erected in 1915, just a dozen feet from the Medicine Lake townsite and is a commodious structure of ten rooms.

Mrs. Charlesworth had two children by her first marriage: Clarence Thomas Royels, born April 26, 1900, a stenographer and student in the military school at Reme Field near San Diego, California; and Mabel Emily, who graduated from the Medicine Lake High School in 1920. Mr. and Mrs. Charlesworth have a daughter, Lucy Maria, named for both her grandmothers, born November 22, 1909, and now in the fourth grade of the public schools.

Mr. Charlesworth cast his first ballot for president for Major McKinley, and has been a regular republican voter. Mrs. Charlesworth also grew up in a republican home and holds to the same politics. Both contributed their modest share to the success of the Red Cross and other war auxiliary movements. Mrs. Charlesworth, though she had never knit a pair of socks in her life, took up home knitting, and in addition to her heavy housework completed eleven pairs of men socks from Christmas to the first of April.

Edward Charles Elliott. In 1893 Montana, conforming to those standards which have long been recognized as essential for the sound civic development of an American commonwealth, provided for the establishment of four institutions of higher education—the State University at Missoula, the State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Bozeman, the State Normal College at Dillon and the State School of Mines at Butte. Two decades later (1913) the Legislature sought to coordinate the work of these institutions and to secure their more effective and economic operation. This was accomplished by constituting the several institutions as integral parts of the University of Montana. The State Board of Education was authorized to appoint a Chancellor as the chief executive officer of the new University organization; which represents a pioneer experiment in American higher education.

To this post of Chancellor of the University of Montana which he assumed February 1, 1916, Dr. Elliott brought a wealth of educational experience, scholarship and administrative ability that have proved a profound influence not only upon the affairs of the University but the educational outlook and standards of the entire state.

Of English parentage, Edward Charles Elliott was born at Chicago, Illinois, December 21, 1874, son of Frederick and Susan (Petts) Elliott. He acquired his early education in the public schools of North Platte, Nebraska, to which place the family removed in 1881. He then pursued the scientific course at the University of Nebraska in Lincoln, graduating Bachelor of Science in 1895. He received his Master of Arts degree in Chemistry in 1897. The following six years were spent in Leadville, Colorado where he was first a teacher in the high school, and from 1898 to 1903 superintendent of city schools. In 1903 he entered the Teachers College of Columbia University at New York, specializing in educational administration. He received his Doctor of Philosophy degree in 1905, and spent the summer of 1904 as a special student in the University of Jena, Germany. At the Columbia Teachers College he was assistant in 1903-04 and teaching fellow in 1904-05.

Doctor Elliott is a member of the Phi Kappa Psi college fraternity.

Prior to coming to Montana Doctor Elliott was for ten years connected with the University of Wisconsin as associate professor of education from 1905 to 1907, and as professor of education from 1907 to 1916. From 1909 to 1916 he was also director of the course for the training of teachers.

In addition to his other work Doctor Elliott was employed in special investigations under the United States Bureau of Education from 1906 to 1910, and did similar work with the New York School Inquiry, in 1911-12 the Vermont Educational Inquiry in 1913, and has been an adviser to various state and municipal educational commissions. He was a lecturer in the summer session of Columbia University in 1907 and at the University of Chicago in 1911. In 1917 he was president of the Department of Higher Education in the National Education Association. He is the author of "Fiscal Aspects of Public Education in American Cities," published in 1905, of three bulletins on State School Systems, published in 1906, 1908 and 1910 by the United States Bureau of Education, of City School Supervision, published in 1913, and collaborated with Professor E. P. Cubberley of Stanford University on State and County School Administration, a two volume work published in 1915-16.

J. C. Wood. There could be no more comprehensive history written of a community, or even of a state and its people, than that which deals with the life work of those who by their own endeavor and indomitable energy have placed themselves where they well deserve the title of "progressive," and in this sketch will be found the record of one who has outstripped the less active plodders on the highway of life, one who has not been subdued by the many obstacles and failures that come to everyone, but who has made them stepping stones to higher things, so that at the same time that Mr. Wood was winning his way to the front in agricultural and horticultural affairs he was gaining a reputation for uprightness and honor.

J. C. Wood, successful farmer and orchardist at Wood's Bay, Flathead Valley, was born at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and is the son of Samuel and Matilda (Marr) Wood. He was reared at home and secured his education in the schools of Allegheny City (now the North Side, Pittsburgh), after which he attended and graduated from the Iron City Commercial College of Pittsburgh. In young manhood he was engaged in teaching school in Iowa, and in 1878 he went to Colorado, attracted there by the stories of fortunes made in the mines. From that time until 1891 Mr. Wood mined and prospected in almost every important mining camp in the country, including Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Wyoming, Idaho, Montana, British Columbia. During this time he filled every position in mining from prospecting to superintendent of gold mines and mills. However, in 1891 Mr. Wood showed sound judgment when he homesteaded 160 acres of land on the eastern shore of Flathead Lake, the land being located on the bay which bears his name, Wood's Bay. An interesting fact in connection with this incident is that Mr. and Mrs. Wood came to the Flathead Valley home on their wedding trip, in typical western style, by "prairie schooner," having made the trip from Del Norte, Colorado, to Butte, Montana, in 1895 thence to the Flathead Valley. In 1891 Mr. Wood gave his first efforts to the building of a home, with pleasant surroundings, and the improvement and cultivation of his farm, in all of which he was highly successful. But the great success which has attended his efforts, and which overshadows everything else that he has attempted, is as an orchardist, for as the years have passed he has not only added to and developed his orchards, but he has so improved the grade of his fruit that today he stands pre-eminently the leading horticulturist of Montana, a position which he has reached only by indefatigable and persistent efforts along definite lines. Mr. Wood is an idealist when it comes to fruit growing, and he always works toward his ideals. This has been the secret of his success. He has exhibited the products of his orchards at the World's Exposition at San Francisco, where he won two gold and two silver prizes, and has won numerous silver cups as prizes at other fairs, such as Salem, Oregon, Seattle, Washington, Helena, Montana, etc. In fitting recognition of his standing in his chosen field of endeavor, Mr. Wood has served as the president of the State Board of Horticulture, president of the Montana State Horticultural Society, president of the Flathead County Farm Bureau and is now (1920) holding the office of state horticulturist. It is said of Mr. Wood that not only has he been notably successful in fruit raising on his own account, but that he has done more probably than any other one man to stimulate and encourage the planting of orchards and the proper care of fruit in this state.

In Del Norte, Colorado, in 1885, Mr. Wood was married to Mary Grant, and to them have been born six children, namely: Samuel Oliver; Marian Ada, who became the wife of H. S. McElroy, of the east shore of Flathead Lake, and they have three children, Edith, Clarissa and Hugh; Elwyn Grant who finished the public school course, attended and graduated from the Pullman College, Washington, and then took post-graduate work at Amherst College, Massachusetts. He is a veteran of the World War, having served in France eleven months as a member of the Twentieth Regiment of Engineers, and at present is district horticulturist at Walla Walla, Washington. Christina Matilda, who is a graduate of Pullman College, became a teacher in Flathead County. She is a very intelligent and efficient young woman and during the recent war she served as county demonstrator. It was in marked evidence of her ability and popularity when, at the close of the war and the abolition of many of the special war measures, she was continued in her position by petition of the taxpayers, in which movement the women of the county were especially prominent. She is a typical Montana girl, independent and energetic, and drives her own car to various points in the county where she holds bureau meetings. John, who graduated from the Kalispell High School, took two years work in the Montana State University at Missoula, and is now employed in the shoe department of the Missoula Mercantile Company. He married Irene Roole, and they have one child, John Thomas. Helen Ruth is a student in the Missoula High School.

Politically Mr. Wood is an earnest supporter of the democratic party, and takes a deep interest in public affairs, especially pertaining to his own locality. He is deeply interested in educational matters and served six years as a member of the Kalispell High School Board and twenty-three years as a member of the school board of his district. He and his wife are active members of the Presbyterian Church, to which they give generous support. Mr. Wood's indomitable courage, persistent and aggressive efforts and his excellent management have brought to him the prosperity which is today his. He has ever stood ready to do what he could in pushing forward the wheels of progress and advancing commercial prosperity in this vicinity, and his career, both public and private, has been one worthy the high esteem which those knowing him best freely accord.

William D. Miller, editor and proprietor of the Saco Independent, and one of the members of the Board of Commissioners of Phillips County, and has been a resident of Saco since April, 1903. He was born at New Carlisle, Indiana, September 24, 1878, a son of Charles W. Miller, also born in Indiana, near New Carlisle, where he was later engaged in farming. In 1910 he migrated to the state of Washington, and has a ranch near Ellinsburg. He was born in 1852. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Lydia Hicks, was also born in New Carlisle, and she is a daughter of Dr. J. L. Hicks, either a native of Indiana or one of its early settlers. Charles W. Miller and his wife became the parents of six sons and one daughter, but William D. and his brother Jesse M. are the only members of the family living in Montana.

William D. Miller entered the employ of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company at Burlington, Iowa, and served as station agent at Durham and Redding, Iowa, and Darlington, Missouri, and from the latter point came to Montana in 1903 as station agent at Saco for the Great Northern Railroad.

At the expiration of a period of five years Mr. Miller purchased the Saco Independent, and succeeded W. W. Coon as editor and proprietor. This paper was founded by Harry Franklin. It is a six-column quarto and devoted to county development and news, with political leanings toward the republican party. Mr. Miller took advantage of the opportunity to acquire a home from the public domain, and entered his claim in the Milk River Valley country, and while proving up, being a bachelor, lived in a one-room, log cabin. He did what farming was required for proving up, and was also engaged in stockraising during that time, and he has continued his agricultural interests. As a business man of Saco in addition to his printing plant he is a director of the Saco Co-operative Store.

William D. Miller was reared in a republican household and early learned republican sentiments. His first presidential vote was cast for William McKinley, and in national elections his party nominee always has his ballot. He was appointed United States commissioner at Saco, this being his first official service, and he held the office for ten years. Most of the filing and making proof of title of this whole region was during his period in office. Mr. Miller was elected one of the first commissioners of Phillips County, and after serving for two years was elected for a term of six years in 1916. His associates on the board are Charley Ross, of Dodson, and Harry S. Whitcomb, of Malta. As a showing for their work the board can lay claim to the honor of organizing Phillips County and getting the various branches of the services to operating systematically, and also rendering the same service to the municipality. A Carnegie Library was secured through their instrumentality; a new jail was erected for the county; water works and an electric light plant installed at Dodson; and sewers and water works were installed at Saco before the incorporation of the latter city. Road building has received its proper share of attention, although it is the policy of the board to build them rather for the convenience of the neighboring farmers than for the pleasure of the chance tourist. Much of the work that is being done by the board is for the future and its full value cannot be adequately appreciated for some time to come, but the commissioners are men of practical experience and are animated by a love for their county and a desire to improve it just as fast as is wise and just.

On June 6, 1906, Mr. Miller was married at Saco, Montana, to Miss Edna Taylor, a daughter of W. H. Taylor, a native of Minnesota. Mrs. Miller was reared in the locality of Saco, and completed her educational training in a commercial college at Missoula, Montana. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have three children, namely: Howard, Marion and Frances. Mr. Miller belongs to the Odd Fellows, and has passed all of the chairs of Saco Lodge, of which he is now a past grand.

Montana Wesleyan University. The Methodist Church was one of the first religious institutions to become permanently planted among the mining population of early Montana territory. Churches in nearly all the larger cities have already celebrated their semi-centennials. Hand in hand with religious worship Montana Methodists have given an unusual share of their attention and means to the cause of education. In the minutes of the first Montana Conference August 2, 1877, is voiced a demand for the establishment of a school of higher grade "to meet the wants of the people who are unable to bear the expense of sending their children to eastern schools." Five years later, in 1882, a committee was appointed to consider the manner of starting an educational institution. In 1888 a field agent was appointed and in 1889 the Conference determined to locate a school at Helena. The first president of the board of trustees was the late Col. Wilbur F. Sanders, and the first treasurer was Fred Gamer.

Montana Wesleyan University opened its doors to students in 1890 after the completion of a building in the valley about six miles north of Helena. After street car service was discontinued to the Prickly Pear Valley the location was isolated, but the school has never closed its doors. The panic of 1893 and the slow development of the state in the matter of population are the principal reasons why the institution did not sooner realize the hopes of its projectors.

In 1900 the school was moved to temporary quarters in the heart of Helena, and against many adverse circumstances it continued its work until January, 1914, when it was moved to its present location at Klein Campus. Through the generosity of Mr. Henry Klein a donation of over $16,000 came to the school. It was from this fund that the trustees were able to secure a tract of ground twenty-two acres in extent 2½ blocks from the capitol grounds, calling it the Klein Campus out of respect to the name of the generous donor. In the meantime the original building in the valley, costing about $7,000, was leased to the Deaconess Association, and is the home of the Montana Deaconess School.

During the past five years, in spite of rising costs and other enormous difficulties that have confronted trustees of educational institutions all over the country, Montana Wesleyan has reached a degree of building and other equipment that enables it to fulfill the high purposes and ideals of the founders thirty years ago. The fine campus now contains two splendid examples of school architecture, the main administration building being known as Helena Hall, and in 1920 a new dormitory for women, Mills Hall, was completed and occupied. Other buildings convenient to the campus are utilized for dormitory and other purposes, and the students also have access to the many advantages of the capital city, including the State Historical Library, the State

Laboratories, the City Library, Y. M. C. A. and all the rich and varied social, religious and civic advantages of Helena.

Montana Wesleyan has a complete faculty organization of men and women specialists in their lines of work, and the educational facilities embrace not only the general academic and college course, but special scientific departments, domestic science department, music and commercial department.

The aim of the college is best stated in words taken directly from the college publication: "The aim of Montana Wesleyan College is to help its students to attain the largest success and usefulness in life. It therefore holds constantly to the highest educational standards in each of its various departments of instruction, and insists upon thorough scholarship in every course offered. The College does not consider merely intellectual training a sufficient preparation for the most successful life. It aims, therefore, to hold constantly before its student-body the highest moral and religious ideals, and earnestly strives to develop its students in the essentials of genuine Christian character.

"The college was founded by and is the property of the Methodist Episcopal Church, from which it also derives its support. Yet it is denominational only to the extent that its discipline is in harmony with the views of the church which founded and supports it. The school is based on broad Christian principles such as are commonly held by Protestant churches. It has a positive Christian spirit and atmosphere, and its teaching is reverent and earnest, but it is neither dogmatic nor sectarian."

Allan Clark Lemon since the fall of 1919 has been Dean of the Montana Wesleyan College at Helena. Mr. Lemon is one of the young men in Montana's educational affairs, and has distinguished himself by his ability in educational administration and as a leader in many of the newer ideas of higher education.

Mr. Lemon was born near Akron in Plymouth County, Iowa, January 23, 1889. His ancestors were English, were colonial settlers in Pennsylvania, and in a later generation planted their homes in the Province of Ontario, Canada.

Mr. Lemon attended the rural schools of Plymouth County, Iowa, graduated from the LeMars High School in 1909 and took his college work in Morningside College at Sioux City, Iowa. He was graduated with his A. B. degree from that institution in 1913. The following year he was principal of the high school at Iowa Falls, and in the fall of 1914 came to Montana and for three years was superintendent of schools at Culbertson. Mr. Lemon's first association with the Montana Wesleyan College at Helena was as athletic director and teacher of history. He performed those duties a year, beginning in the fall of 1917. The following year he served as chief clerk in the department of agriculture and publicity for the State of Montana, with offices in the capitol, and at the same time directed the athletic activities of the Montana Wesleyan College as coach. From this work he was called to his present duties as dean of the college in the fall of 1919.

Mr. Lemon has concentrated his experience and his studies along the special line of school administration. He took post-graduate work in that subject during the summer sessions of the State University of Iowa in 1913, 1916 and 1920 and was also a research and post-graduate student in the University of Montana in the summer of 1917. Mr. Lemon is an independent voter, an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and steward of his church at Helena, and is a member of the Montana State Teachers' Association. He is affiliated with Helena Lodge No. 3, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. He is also a member of the honorary educational fraternity, Phi Delta Kappa, and of the honorary debating fraternity, Pi Kappa Delta, both national organizations.

Mr. Lemon and family reside at 805 Sixth Avenue. He married at LeMars, Iowa, in 1914, Frankie Irene Crouch. Mrs. Lemon is a graduate of the LeMars High School, and also from the Iowa State Teachers' College at Cedar Falls. Mr. and Mrs. Lemon have one son, Emmett Dean, born January 6, 1916.

Rev. Charles M. Donaldson was chosen by the board of trustees as the new president of Montana Wesleyan College in 1920, to succeed Leon H. Sweetland. In the interval following Mr. Sweetland's resignation Dean Allan C. Lemon had been acting president.

Doctor Donaldson came to Montana in 1910, having been appointed to Fort Benton by the late Dr. W. W. Van Orsdel. He served that church for more than three years, with responsibilities covering a wide field beyond the jurisdiction of the immediate church, involving the visiting of many appointments and work in communities where since then churches have been erected. During his pastorate at Fort Benton the North Montana Annual Conference was held in that city, and at that time the Order of Caleb was instituted.

Rev. Mr. Donaldson was appointed to Lewistown in 1913, and made the five years of his pastorate notable in every way. Though reappointed for a sixth year, he was soon afterward selected by Bishop Shepard to take up the work of St. Paul's Church at Helena. He was pastor of St. Paul's during the year 1919, and in 1920 was associate secretary of Helena Area of the Methodist Centenary, leaving the duties of that position to become president of Montana Wesleyan Collge.

Rev. Mr. Donaldson graduated from Hamline University in 1905 with the degree Ph. B. In June, 1920, he was honored by his alma mater with the degree of doctor of divinity. His scholastic standing was high at the university and he also gained a reputation as being an all around athlete. He entered in 1907 the Boston School of Theology, where he majored in philosophy under Doctor Bowne, and in religious history under Doctor Sheldon. He graduated in 1910 with the degree S. T. B., and while at Boston took additional work in the Curry School of Biblical Interpretation and Expression. Throughout his active ministry he has been distinguished by his deep love for young people and his interest in all that pertains to young life. His various pastorates have been especially successful for what he has accomplished among young people. During his pastorate at Fort Benton the first "Win my Chum" meeting in the United States was held.

Karl P. Krueger. Talented and cultured, with a natural aptitude for mechanics, Karl P. Krueger, of Butte, is admirably fitted for the important position he is holding as superintendent of the West Colusa Mine, not only by experience and acquired knowledge, but by his acknowledged ability and broad capacity for the conduct of his business affairs. A native of Montana, he was born, May 20, 1883, in Bozeman, of German ancestry.

His father, the late Louis Krueger, Sr., was born

J. S. Campbell

in Berlin, Germany, in 1843, and was there brought up and educated, as a youth serving an apprenticeship at the stone mason's trade. Immigrating to the United States in 1861, he first followed his trade in Pennsylvania for a short time. Coming to Montana in 1866, he located at Fort Benton, and subsequently moved to Helena. Continuing at his trade, he did all the mason work for the Government at Forts Yellowstone and Ellis, and at the Crow Indian Reservation. He afterward prospected awhile at placer mining, being thus engaged until 1872, when he settled in Bozeman, Montana, where he was successfully employed as a contractor in mason work until 1886, as a pioneer resident helping to build the town and in the meantime acquiring title to several business blocks. From 1886 until his death, June 12, 1919, he lived retired from active business, enjoying a well-earned leisure. He was a stanch democrat in politics until Wilson's second campaign, when he joined forces with the republican party.

Louis Krueger, Sr., married in Helena, Montana, Emily Ketterer, who was born in Baden-Baden, Germany, in 1851, and died in Bozeman, Montana, November 30, 1905. Ten children were born of their union, four girls dying when young. The living are: Louis, Jr., and Albert, residents of Bozeman and both are plumbers; William, also of Bozeman, is a clerk in a store; Karl P., the special subject of this brief sketch; Anna, residing in Bozeman, is the widow of the late Charles Fridley, a pioneer ranchman of that place, who died of the Spanish influenza during the epidemic in the fall of 1918; and Harry, a prosperous ranchman of Reed Point, Montana.

After his graduation from the Bozeman High School with the class of 1901, Karl P. Krueger attended the State Agricultural School of that place for two years, and then entered Columbia University in New York City, where he was graduated in 1906 with the degree of Engineer of Mines. While there he joined the Greek letter fraternity Phi Kappa Sigma, of which he is an interested member. Coming to Butte soon after receiving his degree, Mr. Krueger mined underground for a year, and during the ensuing five years was employed in the engineering office of the company. In 1912 he was made assistant foreman of the West Colusa Mine, and proved himself so efficient in that capacity that he was promoted to his present high position as superintendent of the same mine in 1913. This mine, located in the Meaderville District, employs 700 men, it being one of the largest and most important of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company's properties, yielding its owners a good yearly income.

Mr. Krueger married in October, 1914, at Butte, Miss Imelda Kelley, a daughter of John and Mary (Chatham) Kelley. Her father, a miner by occupation, came to Butte in 1876, in pioneer days, and here resided until his death. His widow survived him, and is still a resident of this city. Karl P. Krueger, Jr., the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Krueger, lived but two short months. Politically Mr. Krueger is a stanch supporter of the principles of the republican party. Socially he is a member of the Silver Bow Club.

John S. Campbell came to Montana over thirty years ago, and before he settled down to the serious tasks and responsibilities that have made him such a prominent factor at Reed Point he followed many occupations, freighting, mining and performing miscellaneous services for a number of people in and around Helena.

Mr. Campbell, who has spent fifteen years as a rancher at Reed Point, was born in Walkertown, Ontario, Canada, March 10, 1866. His grandfather emigrated from Scotland and settled on a farm in Ontario, where he spent his last years. His father, William Campbell, was born in Ontario, in Essex County, in 1840, spent his early life in his native province as a farmer, and finally lived at the home of his oldest son, Joseph S., in Cadillac, Michigan, where he died in 1913. He was a conservative in politics and a member of the Methodist Church. William Campbell married Maggie Summerville, who was born in Ontario in 1842 and died in that Province in 1898. They were the parents of eight children, John S. being the seventh in age. Margaret, the oldest, lives at Chesley, Ontario, widow of Charles Arkell, who was a matcher in a furniture factory; Elizabeth is the wife of William Whitehead, owner of a large wheat farm in Alberta, Canada; Joseph S. as a young man joined the volunteer forces to put down the Riel rebellion in Canada and is now living at Seattle, Washington; Jennie is the wife of Burton McNett, a farmer at Middleton, Michigan; Catherine married H. Ramsey, a hotel proprietor in British Columbia; William is an Ontario farmer; John S. is next in age; while James, the youngest, is a farmer in Ontario.

John S. Campbell was only about eleven years old when he put himself in close touch with the practical problems of life and the business of earning a living. He had received some schooling in Ontario, and at the age of eleven he went to work on farms in that province. At the age of fifteen he went with his brother Joseph to Cadillac, Michigan, and two years later came to the Northwest, Fargo, North Dakota, where during the winter he supplemented his education by attending local schools and also worked on a farm for S. G. Roberts.

Mr. Campbell came to Helena, Montana, in the summer of 1888. He engaged in the teaming business until 1891, and from April to November of the latter year was employed by the government forces making a geological survey of the Crow Indian Reservation. The following winter he spent in Helena, and during the summer of 1892 he was freighting from Helena to York. In 1893 he went to Wicks, Montana, and worked hard for three months in a leased mine, but was never paid a cent for that labor. He then went back to Helena and in the spring of 1895 began farming in that locality. That was the beginning of his independent enterprise as a Montana agriculturist. He remained there eight years and in 1903 bought a farm at Reed Point and occupied it in the spring of the following year. Since then his interests have rapidly grown as a farmer and stockman. He owns 500 acres just east of Reed Point, and the townsite is on part of his land. His modern home is in Reed Point and he has some other real estate there.

Mr. Campbell is vice president of the Reed Point State Bank, which was established in 1916 by J. B. Arnold and J. A. Snidow of Billings, Mr. Campbell and Pleun Roobol of Reed Point and also Thomas W. Marshall of the latter town. Mr. Marshall has been cashier since the opening of the bank and the president is J. B. Arnold. The stockholders are Mr. Campbell, Thomas W. Marshall, Irven Rash, Joseph Deeney, Carl Bue, Pleun Roobol, J. B. Arnold and T. A. Snidow. Situated in the midst of a prosperous country, the bank has grown in strength and service, has a capital of $25,000 and surplus of $5,000, while its average deposits are $175,000. The bank is housed in a new brick structure on Division Street.

Mr. Campbell is president of the Community Club of Reed Point, is a democrat, a member of the Methodist Church, and is past master of Reed Point Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and a member of the Helena Camp, Woodman of the World.

In December, 1891, at Helena, he married Ada Kroll, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Kroll, both deceased. Her father came to Montana in 1885 and was a miner at Marysville. Mrs. Campbell, who died at Reed Point in 1910, was the mother of a family of five children: Hattie, wife of Elmer Humphrey, a rancher near Reed Point; Ruth, who is at home with her father, and for two terms attended the Methodist University at Helena; Joseph, assisting his father in business; Jennie, wife of Ray Tenant, a rancher at Wibaux, Montana; and Leslie, who is a high school student.

George H. Weaver is proprietor of Hotel Richards at Libby, and he and his capable wife have given that hotel a splendid reputation among the traveling public as a high class modern institution with the spirit of service dominating every feature, and thus the hotel is doing its share in promoting the general welfare and prosperity of this thriving town of Northwestern Montana.

Mr. Weaver was born at Roseburg, Oregon, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Beverly Weaver, of an old Tennessee family. He acquired his early schooling in Myrtle Creek.

Mr. Weaver married Jennie Gorman, a native of Iowa and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Gorman. They were married at Helena. They have one son, Myron B., born at Chinook July 26, 1906. The son has been carefully reared and educated, and is now in the first year of high school. He is a typical western boy.

In politics Mr. Weaver is a democrat. He is a Mason and Mrs. Weaver was a member of the Eastern Star at Cut Bank, Montana, where she and her husband lived, and is a past matron of the Northern Star Chapter. Both attend the Presbyterian Church, in which their son is a member and an active junior worker in the Sunday school. Mr and Mrs. Weaver took the management of Hotel Richards in 1919. This hotel is thoroughly modern, fireproof, with hot and cold water, steam heated and electric lighted, and has twenty well appointed guest rooms.

Clayton H. Tyler, a lawyer and president of the Crescent Oil Company of Roundup, Montana and Thermopolis, Wyoming, is one of the substantial business men of Roundup, and held in high esteem by the people of this region. He was born at Hartford, Connecticut, July 28, 1879, a son of Col. Heman A. and Harriet Ann (Noble) Tyler.

Col. Heman A. Tyler was born at Ellensville, New York, October 17, 1842. During the war between the states he served in the First Connecticut Heavy Artillery, and retained his interest in military matters to such an extent that after the close of the war he entered the First Regiment, Connecticut National Guards, and on November 8, 1871, was commissioned adjutant, and made major on February 14, 1872. On March 12 1874, he received his commission as lieutenant colonel, and Governor Hubbard appointed him colonel of this regiment on December 29, 1876, which he held until he resigned on June 16, 1878. Subsequently he entered the Putnam Phalanx, and lived to see his four sons enlisted in different military organizations.

Colonel Tyler joined the Knights of Pythias on April 19, 1869, as a charter member of what was then Saint Bernard Lodge, but later became Crescent Lodge No. 7. He was also a Knight Templar, belonging to Washington Commandery and to Sphinx Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. While living at East Hartford, Connecticut, Colonel Tyler served as a member of the committee of the Second North School District, and in 1877 was elected on the republican ticket as a member of the General Assembly of the state. After he moved to Hartford, Connecticut, he was elected a member of the City Council in 1889 and 1890, from the Fourth Ward. At one time he was secretary and treasurer of the Putnam Monument Commission, for whose use the Legislature appropriated $10,000, and when the fine equestrian statue was completed and dedicated on June 14, 1888, Colonel Tyler was chief marshal of the ceremony. Moving from Hartford to Wethersfield, he became equally well known to the people of that community, and maintained offices in the Hartford Trust Company Block, where he carried on the insurance business, to which he devoted the greater part of his life. Seeing the possibilities of Crescent Beach, he was one of the developers of it, and built the Ninigret House and later the Crescent Park House, as well as the landing used by thousands of Hartford people every summer. Here during the last years of his life Colonel Tyler spent his summers, and was known to practically everybody, and was held in affectionate respect by them all. He was twice married, his first wife, to whom he was united in 1866, being Miss Harriet Ann Noble, and she died on January 15, 1905, having borne him the following children: Mrs. Willis B. Case, Mrs. William P. Barber, Mrs. Hubert W. Chapman, Miss Allys E. Tyler, Dr. Heman A. Tyler, Clayton H. Tyler, Clarence M. Tyler and Royden E. Tyler. There were eight grandchildren when Colonel Tyler died on May 11, 1911. As his second wife Colonel Tyler married Mrs. Harriet (Smith) Munger, widow of Doctor Munger, formerly professor at Yale University, who survived him. Colonel Tyler donated to the State of Connecticut the original grounds of Niantic for use by the Connecticut National Guards for encampment purposes. These grounds have since been enlarged and are known as the finest in the United States.

Clayton H. Tyler attended the public schools of Hartford, Connecticut, and then entered the law department of Yale University and was graduated therefrom. In 1900 he went to Seattle, Washington, and remained there until 1905, when he moved to Omemee, Bottineau County, North Dakota, staying there until the spring of 1909, when he came to Roundup and has the distinction of being the first of his profession to locate permanently in this city. In December, 1909, he was appointed a United States commissioner by Federal Judge William H. Hunt for a term of four years, and assisted prospective homesteaders in appropriating vacant Government land in this vicinity. He belongs to the American Bar Association and the Sons of the American Revolution, and is eligible to membership in the Patriots and Founders. During the Spanish-American war Mr. Tyler was band master for the Third Connecticut Regiment. In addition to practicing his profession, in which he specializes in commercial law, Mr. Tyler represents R. G. Dun and Company, and is president of the Crescent Oil

Company. In politics he, like his honored father before him, is a republican.

On June 5, 1906, Mr. Tyler was married to Miss Minnie Mills, born at Washington, District of Columbia. Mr. and Mrs. Tyler are numbered among the best people of the county, and are the center of a charming social circle, where they have a number of congenial friends.

WALTER K. ADAMS. One of the men who became identified with the locality of Glendive during its early period of development is Walter K. Adams, who came to Montana in May, 1903, from his native State of Minnesota. He was born in Rice County of that state March 4, 1864, a son of Thomas C. Adams, and a grandson of Timothy K. Adams. The grandfather was a native of Massachusetts, where he followed farming. He migrated from that state to Vermont, and finally arrived in Minnesota, where he died in Rice County after a residence of five years. He married Mary Nichols, also of a Massachusetts family, and their children comprised two sons and four daughters. The Adams family were originally from England, and they trace their descent in this country to Henry Adams, a brother of a Revolutionary patriot and statesman, Samuel Adams.

Thomas C. Adams was born at Enowburg, Vermont, in 1837, and was eighteen years of age when he left his native state for Wisconsin, and a young man of twenty-four when he arrived in Minnesota. He was early inured to argricultural pursuits, and farming continued his occupation through life. His official connection with Rice County, Minnesota, was as a county commissioner, and he was a staunch supporter of republican principles and well known for his political convictions. He was a member of the Congregational Church, but never identified himself with fraternal orders. Thomas C. Adams married Georgia Vose, a daughter of Rev. Gilbert Vose, also a Vermont man and a Congregational minister. Mr. Adams died in 1916, but he is still survived by his widow, who is now spending the closing years of her life at Hammond, Louisiana. Their children numbered five, namely: Rena M., wife of William D. Abbott, of Winona, Minnesota; Walter K., of Sidney; Hubert G., whose home is in Corvallis, Oregon; Burton S., postmaster of Sidney; and John Quincy, of Hammond, Louisiana.

Walter K. Adams received his training in youth on the farm, and the first twenty-one years of his life were spent in the country. From the district schools he entered the high school at Faribault, Minnesota, and later matriculated in Carleton College at Northfield, that state, where he prepared himself for a business career. He was first employed as a bookkeeper for a milling company at Faribault, and after spending two years in their office he returned to the farm and for twelve years conducted the old homestead in Rice County. The expiration of that period ended his final connection with agricultural life, for in 1899 he was elected the county auditor and has since followed a business career. He was chosen on the republican ticket to the office of auditor, and served in that position for four years, on the expiration of which period he came out to Montana.

Mr. Adams was induced to change his place of residence to this northwest region through the influence of a brother who was then identified with the Sidney locality. Shortly after his arrival Mr. Adams engaged in banking, assisting in the organization of the Bank of the Valley, and he was made its assistant cashier. The institution in 1908 was chartered as the First National Bank, and since that time Mr. Adams has served it as vice president. In partnership with his brother Burton S. Adams he has also dealt extensively in real estate, handling both dry and irrigated lands, and in this way they have contributed materially to the improvement and development of Richland County. Before Richland County had been organized Walter K. Adams served for six years on the Board of Commissioners for Dawson County, his colleagues on the Board having been Henry Dion of Glendive and L. C. Faultemeyer of Wibaux. The routine work of the county occupied these three commissioners, and the division or segregation of Richland County also occurred during their incumbency.

Mr. Adams was reared under republican influences at home, and he cast his first presidential vote for Benjamin Harrison and has voted at each presidential election since 1888. He represented his county in the Republican State Convention in Montana. He was made a Mason in Faribault, Minnesota Lodge No. 9, where he still maintains his Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery membership, and is a member of Algeria Temple of the Shrine at Helena, Montana. He has sat in the Grand Lodge of the Eastern Star, of which he is a past patron. During the World war he served Richland County as fuel administrator.

In Rice County, Minnesota, September 4, 1889, Mr. Adams married Miss Elizabeth Herrington, who was born in that county November 19, 1861, a daughter of Elias and Mary (McDermott) Herrington. The father, who was a farmer, came to Minnesota from Delaware, but the mother was born in Scotland and came to the United States through Canada. Mrs. Adams was the oldest of their five children, and she was splendidly educated in Pillsburys Academy. Mr. and Mrs. Adams are the parents of four children, namely: Georgia K., who graduated from Carleton College of Minnesota and then became an instructor, is now a high school teacher; Mabel J., also a graduate of Carleton College, is a high school teacher in Billings, Montana; Mary E., who also completed her training in Carleton College, is now principal of the high school of Mankato; and Winifred is a junior in the University of Minnesota, a member of the class of 1921.

MRS. D. T. DARLING. While there is a resident population at Hot Springs, that famous Montana resort is best known to the thousands of annual visitors. It is safe to say that as a permanent resident none is better or more affectionately known and none performs a more useful service than Mrs. D. T. Darling.

She was born in Indiana, and her maiden name was Grundhoffer. She was married to Charles B. Darling of Harrisville, Rhode Island. They were married at Helena, Montana, and on April 17, 1891, they homesteaded in the Flathead Valley. Mrs. Darling went through all the hardships of pioneering, and Mr. Darling died on the homestead, leaving her a widow with an only son. This son, Budd Olney Darling, was born at Rimini, Montana, and was educated in the high school at Kalispell. Mrs. Darling and her son were inseparable companions, camping, fishing and hunting together, dancing, and making all their work and pleasure a common lot. The boy had an unquenchable military ardor, and it was the call of patriotic duty that separated him from his mother and cherished companions. He has enlisted three times in the United States Army.

November 7, 1909, he was mustered in and served until his honorable discharge in January, 1911. The outstanding feature of his duty in that first enlistment was when he was called upon to fight forest fires. September 4, 1914, he again enlisted at Butte, and served until his discharge in April, 1917. This time he was on duty on the Mexican border around Douglas, Arizona. June 28, 1918, he was again enrolled as an American soldier and served until February 24, 1919.

Mrs. Darling is a typical Western woman, wholesouled and warm-hearted, and her life seems to have been occupied principally in serving others. The heaviest burden she ever endured was when she had to part with her son when he enlisted to fight against the Germans. Her son, while not in the army, has been engaged in hauling passengers to and from Hot Springs. After he went into the army and in order to have occupation and to cover the sense of desolation, Mrs. Darling determined to take up the same work. For three years her Buick touring car has been carrying passengers from the railroad at Kalispell to Hot Springs and other surrounding points. She is a master at the wheel, and one of the most skillful drivers in Montana. Hundreds of people have been her passengers, and they have always been certain of a safe landing and of making the train on time. In three years of driving, frequently day and night, she had to be pulled in only once. One time she had three men as passengers when something went wrong. The men felt that with a woman chauffeur the situation was hopeless. They made a crude attempt at locating the trouble, and finally Mrs. Darling asked them to go back and sit in the shade, and when relieved of their troublesome presence she quickly discovered what was wrong with the machinery and in a few minutes the car was run on its way. A hundred-mile drive at night has never had any terrors for this fearless and confident motorist. One time as she was driving alone at night a flashlight was thrown on her and two guns pointed with an order to halt. She coolly obeyed orders, and then heard one of the men say to his companions, "Why, it's Mrs. Darling," and she was quickly told to go on. Later she learned that the men had been lying in wait for a load of liquor, and were posing as state officials to secure their share.

In former years the red men were always assured of warmth and food at the Darling home, and now while driving along the road whenever possible she asks these aboriginal inhabitants to ride, a favor much appreciated. She has many warm friends among the Indians.

Mrs. Darling has proved a good business manager, and since coming to Hot Springs by her own efforts has accumulated several nice properties, and has erected several cottages which she rents every summer. She favors working girls who cannot afford high priced accommodations, and in her cottages one can secure all the comforts and at the same time have the protecting care and oversight of "Ma Darling," as she is affectionately known.

Mrs. Darling volunteered her service overseas as an ambulance driver, but was rejected by the inflexible rule of the army that no mother or wife might accompany a soldier son or husband to the front.

William R. Allen, a former lieutenant governor of Montana, is a native son of the Treasure State, but his solid reputation rests not so much upon anything he has done in public life and politics as upon his energy and forcefulness as a business executive and organizer.

Mr. Allen, whose home is at Anaconda, was born in French Gulch, Deer Lodge County, July 25 1871, son of William N. and Cordelia (Waddell) Allen. His father was of Scotch ancestry and a native of Missouri, being one of the early pioneers in Montana. The mother was of an old Kentucky family.

William R. Allen started life with a good equipment, though chiefly natural ability and practical experience. His schooling was acquired in the grammar grades and in the Helena Business College, which he attended from 1888 until his graduation in 1891.

During the past quarter of a century Mr. Allen's name has been increasingly identified with some of the larger constructive enterprises of Montana. He is credited with having been the chief personal influence which made possible the building of the Butte, Wisdom & Pacific Railway, which was the first line of railroad to open up and permit the development of the wonderful Big Hole Basin. Besides being president and chief executive of this railroad he is also president of the Boston and Montana Development Company, the Boston Fire Insurance Company, a director of the State Savings Bank of Butte, and has been connected with a number of other corporations.

He is a type of business man whose services are needed in the public affairs of any community or state. However, his political record is brief, including service in the eighth and tenth assemblies and as lieutenant governor of the state and presiding officer of the Senate from January 1, 1909, to January 1, 1913. Mr. Allen is affiliated with the Masonic Order, Odd Fellows and Elks, the Montana Club, the Lambs Club of Helena, the Silver Bow Club and the Anaconda Club. He married Miss Eliza Berkin. Their three children are Mildred, Esther and Ruth.

Walter T. Gutz, cashier of the Camas State Bank of Hot Springs, is one of the able financiers of this part of Montana and a man widely and favorably known. He was born at Pomeroy, Iowa, a son of Fred and Anna Gutz, pioneers of Iowa, who had nine children. Walter T. Gutz attended the Iowa State University at Iowa City, from which he was graduated in 1911 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and he later secured the degree of Doctor of Law. In June, 1912, he came to Montana and located at Camas, and he and his brother, H. P. Gutz also a native of Iowa organized the present bank, with the latter as president and the former as cashier. It is capitalized at $20,000, and Walter T. Gutz is in charge of it his brother being a resident of Selby, North Dakota. The acting vice president is B. A. Moore. This bank is the only one in the western part of the Reserve and does a large amount of business. The capability and reliability of the efficient young cashier inspires confidence and the business men know that through its medium they are sure of having their finances handled in a manner entirely satisfactory to them and their business associates. When the bank was established the outlook was not encouraging, but when confidence was inspired and the people made to feel that they could trust the officers of this institution business came to it, and now its affairs are in a very flourishing condition.

Walter T. Gutz was married to Corinne A. de Mers, a daughter of Jacques de Mers and his wife Leonie G. de Mers, the former of whom was a pioneer of Western Montana, coming here from

Canada and establishing a trading post for the Indian trade. Demersville, Montana, was named in honor of him. Mrs. Gutz attended the Butte High School and a business college of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Gutz have a daughter, Dolce Leah. Mrs. Gutz is a Catholic. A strong republican, Mr. Gutz has given his party a loyal support and will continue to do so, as he believes that the best interests of this country are conserved under republican administrations. An intelligent, upright and sound man of business, Mr. Gutz has had a strong influence in developing this region, and his community is under heavy obligations to him for his work in this respect. Both he and his wife enjoy the social life offered here, and their pleasant home is often the scene of delightful gatherings of many frinds, to whom they give a warm-hearted hospitality.

Melvin D. Clarke. One of the men who is connected with the industry that is of such vital importance to the country and has borne such a distinctive part in the development of Montana is Melvin D. Clarke, general manager of the Winne Creek Ranch Company and whose home is at Harlowton. The cattle industry has attracted to it some of the most energetic men of the country, and in its ramifications it has influenced almost every branch of activity.

Mr. Clarke was born in Waldo County, Maine, on the farm of his father, February 23, 1863, a son of Dudley Perley and Lucy Ellen (Warren) Clarke, both of whom were natives of Waldo County, Maine. Dudley P. Clarke died in 1898, when he was seventy-one years old, and his wife died in 1909, aged seventy-two years. They had twelve children, of whom six daughters and five sons lived to maturity, and nine now survive. Of them all Melvin D. Clarke was the sixth in order of birth. Dudley P. Clarke was reared in his native county and attended its schools. With the discovery of gold in California he joined the westward rush and in 1849 went to that state in a sailing vessel around Cape Horn. After three or four years in California, during which time he was engaged in prospecting on Feather River, he returned to his old home and bought his father's farm and there engaged in farming and raising standard breeds of cattle and sheep. He was a prominent man, serving as selectman and a member of the school board for several years, being elected to these offices on the democratic ticket. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In addition to attending the public schools of Waldo County Melvin D. Clarke had the additional advantage of a course at Freedom Academy. Leaving home at the age of twenty years, he went to Lowell, Massachusetts, and worked in a cotton mill for a year, and then came West to Billings, Montana, where he arrived in April, 1884 making the trip from there overland to Judith Gap, where he engaged with Archie McGreagar, a sheep grower, and remained on his ranch for a year, leaving him to go with C. E. Severance, who was also in the sheep business. In 1891 Mr. Clarke located on Milk River and was engaged in the sheep business for himself until 1895, in that year returning East, and for ten years was employed by the Boston, Massachusetts, Elevated Railroad Company. He then returned to Montana and for a time was in Meagher County, later locating on Smith River, where he was manager for the Clear Creek Range Live Stock Company. In 1916 he sold his interest in it and located on Winne Creek as general manager for the Winne Creek Ranch Company. While living on Smith River Mr. Clarke was a school director of his district for six years. He belongs to Diamond Lodge No. 7, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Twodot, Montana; Harlowton Chapter No. 22, Royal Arch Masons; Helena Commandery No. 2, and he is also a thirty-second degree and Shriner Mason, belonging to Algeria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of Middleseck Lodge No. 17, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Malden, Montana, and is a charter member of the Knights of Pythias of Malden, Montana. Politically he is a republican.

On June 10, 1909, Mr. Clarke was married to Miss J. Blanch Roberts, born in Brownville, Maine, a daughter of Granville Roberts. Mr. Clarke is a man who knows how to handle others, is reliable, resourceful and dependable, and can be counted upon to find a way out of every difficulty, and for this reason his services are highly valued by his associates and his community.

Thomas Leslie Lyle, who has spent nearly all his life in Montana, is a photograph artist by training and talent and in five or six years has built up the leading commercial photography establishment in the state.

Mr. Lyle was born in Winnipeg, Canada, September 8, 1887, and was about a year old when his parents Thomas and Bessie (Gamble) Lyle came to Montana. Thomas Lyle was born in Ireland in 1832, was reared in that country, and married there. His wife was born in Scotland in 1864. Thomas Lyle learned the trade of blacksmith and in 1885 came to America, living at Winnipeg, Canada, for two years, where he followed his trade, and in 1888 established his home in Helena. He was a blacksmith for many years and is now in the shops of the Northern Pacific Railway at Missoula. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. His wife, while her home was at Helena, died at Rochester, Minnesota, in 1913. Leslie Lyle is the oldest of eight children. Margaret, the second, is the wife of Charles Dimmick, an electrician living at Los Angeles, California. William is an express messenger at Helena with the Northern Express Company. Henry assists his brother Leslie in the studio. Andy is a freighter at the oil wells at Eastland, Texas. Robert is now with the United States Marines in the Philippine Islands. Bessie and Edgar are both at home attending public school. Four of the boys have military records. William spent a year overseas in the artillery division; Henry was one of the first American soldiers to go to France, and saw some of the hardest fighting in which the Expeditionary Forces participated, including the Argonne Forest and the St. Mihiel Drive. He was awarded the French Croix de Guerre for bravery. Andy Lyle entered the officers training school at Waco, Texas, but the armistice was signed before he was prepared for duty. Robert enlisted in the Marines three months before the armistice was signed, and, as noted above, is still in the army.

Leslie Lyle acquired his education in the public schools at Helena, but left school at the age of seventeen to go to work. His first three years were spent with the Northern Pacific Railway, then three years in the employ of the Helena Electric Railway, and four years with the Missoula Light and Water Company in the railway department. During this period of four years he was diligently studying the technique of photography, having taken up the art as an amateur. In 1914 he returned to Helena and established a small studio, and from the first has emphasized commercial photography. He now has the leading establishment of its kind in the state, but also does high class portrait work. However, his business as a commercial photographer brings him orders from all over the state and outside states, and constitutes a service that is resorted to by newspapers, business concerns and many others who require the best class of work.

Mr. Lyle's studios are in the Pittsburgh Block and his home is at 710 Hillsdale Street. He is unmarried. In politics he casts his vote independently and is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Mrs. Annie Patterson Walker. The record of leading personalities in the Flathead country would be incomplete without mention of Mrs. Annie Patterson Walker, a resident of this section of Montana for nearly thirty years and widely known and esteemed as proprietor of the Hotel National at Kalispell.

She was born in the land of purple heather in Argyleshire, Scotland, a daughter of Archibald and Jeannette (Simpson) Patterson, being one of the younger of nine children. She spent her early life in the City of Glasgow, where she attended school, and on April 27, 1887, was married to Charles M. Walker, of Aberdeen. In the month of May following their marriage they left Scotland, crossed the ocean to Montreal, in which Canadian city they remained four and a half years, and then made their final stage of westward progress to the Flathead country. At Kalispell they entered the hotel business, and continued it jointly until the death of Mr. Walker on April 18, 1913. His death left Mrs. Walker with only two relatives in Montana, Archie and Mathew Patterson, both of whom were born in Scotland. Archie is connected with the K. M. Company of Kalispell, while Mathew, who was a United States soldier during the World War, is employed in Spokane, Washington.

The Hotel National is regarded as one of the most complete and adequate hotels in point of service in Western Montana. It has the material equipment and facilities, but the dominating characteristic is the wholesome, homelike atmosphere due to the pervading genius of Mrs. Walker as proprietor and manager. Mrs. Walker while she has revisited Scotland twice has never thought of leaving her home and friends in Montana. She is a member of the Eastern Star, the Maccabees and the Presbyterian Church. She has seen many changes in this section of Montana during her residence, and her own life and service have contributed in some measure to the progress which Kalispell has enjoyed.

James Clinton Smith, of Pony, Montana, is one of the men to whose knowledge and practical ideas with reference to agricultural matters this region is deeply indebted. Not only has he operated successfully as an individual, but also for the Government, and a number of the more progressive ranchmen have adopted his methods to their benefit and the advancement of their neighborhood. Mr. Smith was born in Muscatine County, Iowa, February 24, 1877, a son of James E. Smith, born in Iowa in 1851, and now a resident of Pendleton, Oregon.

Growing up amid rural surroundings and taught habits of industry and thrift, James E. Smith became a farmer of Muscatine County, Iowa, continuing in that calling when he moved to Hand County, South Dakota, in 1883. When he located in the vicinity of Billings, Montana, in 1892, he added stockraising upon an extensive scale to his farming activities, and although he went to Oregon in 1910, he is still engaged in these lines in the neighborhood of Pendleton. The first name of his wife is Nellie, and she was also born in Iowa, the year of her nativity being 1849. They became the parents of the following children: Claude D., who is in a stock business at Grant, Montana; James Clinton, whose name heads this review; Pearl S., who lives on his ranch near Billings, Montana; Susie, who is the widow of Harry Hoppell and lives on her ranch near Billings, her husband having died during the winter of 1918 with the influenza; Orpha, who married Jack Howley and lives west of Billings on their ranch; and George, who lives at Great Falls, Montana, and is manager of the Capital Commission Company, a wholesale fruit house.

James Clinton Smith attended the public schools of Yellowstone County, Montana, and was graduated from the Billings High School in 1896. For the subsequent five years he was engaged in a stock business of his own, and then was employed by the Government as assistant farmer at the Montana Industrial School at Lower Big Horn, Montana, for four years. Mr. Smith then was a teacher of industry at Fort Shaw, Montana, for a year, when he was transferred to the Crow Reservation as sub agent for six months. Leaving the Government service, Mr. Smith in 1907 bought a farm of 160 acres nine miles west of Billings and conducted it until he sold it in February, 1919. This farm was a very desirable one, all irrigated and improved. He then moved to Pony, where he is temporarily retired. Since reaching his majority he has given a loyal support to the principles of the republican party. Fraternally he maintains connections with Billings Lodge No. 394, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

In 1908 Mr. Smith was married at Billings to Miss Nellie Cecile Snyder, a daughter of W. F. Snyder. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have one son, William Daniel, who was born April 11, 1911. Mr. Smith has proven himself a valuable man and deserves the credit which is accorded him. Both he and Mrs. Smith are favorites among their many friends, of whom they have a legion in the different communities in which they have lived.

Oscar G. Smart. In the early '70s the lure of the northwestern country of Montana, with all its fascination of gold and adventure, brought from his far eastern home in Maine, where up to that time he had been a farmer, Oscar G. Smart, who for nearly a quarter of a century was one of the successful stockmen of Montana.

He was born at China in Kennebec County, Maine, October 16, 1842, son of Ira and Eliza Smart. His father went to Maine as a young man and spent his life in Kennebec County as a farmer and citizen of integrity and much influence. Oscar G. Smart had a liberal education, attending the public schools of his native county and finishing in Kents Hill Seminary at Vassalborough. When he started West in the spring of 1872 he traveled by railway as far as the Missouri River, at Omaha embarked on a steamer that carried him to Fort Benton, and thence overland to Helena. He had some experiences prospecting and mining at Alder Gulch, and for about three years was a freighter. For a brief time he made his headquarters at Haymaker Creek and then preempted and homesteaded on the Musselshell River about four miles below the present town of Twodot. Here his interests were concentrated, and beginning with the modest equipment of a pioneer he kept his herds of cattle and flocks of sheep grazing over the domain, and at one time owned several thousand acres of land and sent many carloads of

N. P. Evans

cattle, sheep and horses to market. He continued to be a resident of that locality until his death on May 27, 1899. While his business achievements brought him prosperity, it was his character that is gratefully remembered. He always showed an undoubting reliance on Divine Providence, and practiced benevolence in his relations with his fellow men, and his highest aspiration was to discharge with fidelity and cheerfulness every duty and contribute what he could to the happiness of others. To many old timers as well as members of the younger generation his death came as a great loss. He was a Mason and in politics a republican.

In 1884 he went back to Maine and on February 2 married Miss Alice Lillian Vining, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Choate) Vining, of Kennebec County, where the Vinings have been a substantial family for many generations. Her mother was of the famous American lineage of Choate, one of whom was the brilliant lawyer and diplomat at one time an ambassador to England. Her brother, Marcellus Vining, served as a first lieutenant in the Seventh Maine Infantry and was killed at the battle of Gettysburg, and another brother, Reuben, gave up his life for the Union cause at Fredericksburg. After the death of Mr. Smart Mrs. Smart became the wife of Andrew D. Nichols of Malden, Massachusetts. She has busied herself with philanthropic and patriotic causes and in the spring of 1917 became chairman of the Red Cross for Wheatland County, serving in that capacity eight months and remained diligent in the affairs of the Red Cross the remainder of the war period.

Forrest V. Smart. The gentleman whose life history is herewith outlined is a man who has lived to good purpose and achieved a large degree of success, solely by his individual efforts. By a straightforward and commendable course Mr. Smart has made his way to a commanding position in the business world, winning the hearty admiration of the people of his community and earning a reputation as an enterprising, progressive man of affairs which the public has not been slow to recognize and appreciate. Those who know him best will readily acquiesce in the statement that he is eminently deserving of the material success which has crowned his efforts and of the high esteem in which he is held, representing, as he does, one of the honored old families of Montana, members of which have done much for the general upbuilding of the same from the pioneer epoch to the present time.

Forrest V. Smart was born at White Sulphur Springs, Montana, on March 9, 1885, and is a son of Oscar G. and Alice Lilliam (Vining) Smart. Oscar G. Smart was born in China, Kennebec County, Maine, on October 16, 1842, and died on May 27, 1899. His widow now makes her home in Harlowton. They were the parents of one child, the subject of this sketch.

Forrest V. Smart secured his elementary education in the common schools of his home community, in the normal school at St. Cloud, the high school at Billings, Montana, and the Shaddock Military Academy at Faribault, Minnesota, where he was graduated with the class of 1904. In that class Mr. Smart stood second highest in military science, and on July 26, 1904, was offered a second lieutenancy in the United States army. In that year, however, he came to Meagher County, Montana, and took active personal charge of his ranch of 8,000 acres, to which he later added 7,000 more acres. Here he has devoted himself to the breeding and raising of sheep, cattle and horses, in which he has been remarkably successful. He has had on his ranch at one time nearly 10,000 sheep, 1,000 head of cattle and 100 horses. In 1917, having enlisted for military service, Mr. Smart sold off a good share of his live stock holdings, including 9,000 head of sheep and 1,568 head of cattle. He then went to Camp McArthur, where he entered the officers' training camp, but the great struggle having ended before he was called into field service he was discharged on November 26, 1918. He returned at once to his ranch and bought four hundred good grade cattle and 90 head of registered Hereford cattle for breeding purposes, having leased his ranch for three years when he went into the army. The ranch is finely equipped with substantial and comfortable buildings, and everything is so arranged as to permit of maximum results with a minimum of effort and labor.

On October 20, 1908, Mr. Smart was united in marriage with Zelma B. Robertson, who was born in the State of Washington, the daughter of Frank E. and Lucia Robertson, who are now living at Twodot, Montana, where Mr. Robertson operates a stage line. Of their three children, Mrs. Smart is the eldest. Mr. and Mrs. Smart are the parents of six children, namely: Oscar G., Alice L., Dorothy R., Forrest E., Donald and Harriet.

Fraternally Mr. Smart has for many years had a deep interest in the Masonic order. He was first made a Mason in Lewistown Lodge No. 37, at Lewistown, Montana, but dimitted and became a charter member of Musselshell Lodge No. 69 at Harlowton. He was made a Royal Arch Mason in Hiram Chapter No. 15, at Lewiston, but dimitted and became a charter member of Harlowton Chapter No. 22. He was made a Knight Templar in Lewiston Commandery No. 14, but dimitted and became a charter member of Palestine Commandery No. 18 at Harlowton. He is also a member of Algeria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Helena.

As a man of ability, sturdy integrity and usefulness, and as a citizen representative of the utmost loyalty, he has merited consideration by his fellow men, and his life record is deserving of a place in this publication, which touches those who have given to and sustained the civic and material prosperity of our community and state.

Nathaniel Powell Evans, the present postmaster of Bozeman, has been a rancher and dairyman in this section of Montana for many years. While he has not lived in Montana continuously, he first viewed this section of the Northwest when it was a raw and untraveled wilderness, more than fifty years ago. In fact his father was one of the first to settle in the territory and occupy himself with the basic pursuits of agriculture. Most of those who came during the '60s were prospectors, miners and otherwise identified with the transitory stage of industry.

His father was Philip E. Evans, who was born in Cooper County, Missouri, in 1833. The grandfather, Thomas Evans, was a native of Maryland, where the Evans family had first settled when coming from Wales in colonial times. Thomas Evans was a Missouri pioneer, was a physician and surgeon by profession, and spent his last days at Sedalia, Missouri. Philip E. Evans was reared and married in Missouri, and after his marriage settled on a farm in Pettis County. In 1863 he moved to Hendersonville, Kentucky, was there one year, and in 1864, leaving his family in Missouri, came to Montana. At the locality then known as Stinking Water, now called Ruby Valley, in Madison

County, he homesteaded 160 acres. He put up a log cabin, and with its rude accommodations furnished a place of entertainment for the passing public, a service that was as much appreciated as a high-class hotel by modern travelers. In 1870 he moved to Deer Lodge, was a farmer and dairyman, and subsequently became extensively interested in the sheep industry. He died at Deer Lodge, one of the honored and respected old timers, in 1888. He was a democrat, served as assessor of Deer Lodge County, now Powell County, and was a member of the Masonic fraternity. Philip E. Evans married Mary B. Powell who was born in Virginia in September, 1837, and is still living at Missoula, having been a resident of Montana for more than half a century. Nathaniel Powell Evans is the oldest of their children. Anna, who died at Missoula, was the wife of the late Henry McMurphy. Edwin died in young manhood. John M. Evans is distinguished as a present congressman from Montana, his home being at Missoula. Lutie is the wife of J. W. Lister, a Missoula postmaster. Henry W. is a farmer at Deer Lodge. Thomas is in business at Missoula. Maggie died in the State of Washington in 1914, wife of William Allen, who is a farmer in that state. Dollie died at Missoula after her marriage. Sophia is the wife of a merchant at Oshawa, Canada.

Nathaniel Powell Evans was born in Pettis County, Missouri, June 27, 1857. He came to Montana with his mother and the other children in 1865, and his early memories are associated with the country around Deer Lodge. He attended a primitive rural school there but went back to Missouri to complete his education in the University of Missouri. He left school at the age of twenty and for about two years worked as a cowboy in Deer Lodge and Beaverhead counties. He also taught school in Henry County, Missouri, one year, and was a farmer there for one season. Mr. Evans located permanently in Montana in 1885, and was a farmer at Deer Lodge until 1899, when he removed to Bozeman. From his activities as a farmer he was called to the duties of postmaster of Bozeman in 1915, being appointed by President Wilson. He owns a highly developed farm of 640 acres, with equipment and facilities for dairying, located six miles west of Wilsall in Gallatin County. He and his family reside at 912 South Central Avenue, and his wife owns a dwelling house in Bozeman, 160 acres of land four miles north of Bozeman and a homestead of 160 acres near Melville.

Mr. Evans has always followed the political fortunes of the democratic party. For two years he was county commissioner of Deer Lodge County. He is a member of the Baptist Church, of Bozeman Lodge No. 6, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Bridger Camp No. 62, Woodmen of the World, at Bozeman, and is active in the Chamber of Commerce.

In 1885, in Henry County, Missouri, he married Miss Sarah Ann Powell, a daughter of Lucas and Betty (Powell) Powell, the latter now deceased. Her father is a retired farmer in Henry County, Missouri. Mrs. Evans died in June, 1914, the mother of seven children, two of whom died in infancy. Philip E. the oldest of those living, is on his father's farm six miles west of Wilsall. Mary is the wife of L. L. Short, employed in a lumberyard at Bozeman. William L. is in the draying business at Bozeman. Edwin W. is a member of the United States Coast Guards in the State of Washington. Ruth is the wife of Thomas Crouse, connected with the Bozeman Milling Company. In 1916, at Bozeman, Mr. Evans married Mrs. Josephine Stiff, a native of Minnesota, widow of June Stiff, a well known farmer of Bozeman. By her first husband Mrs. Evans has three children: Jesse Stiff, who was in the United States navy and up to the summer of 1919 was on duty in Russia. He received his discharge in the latter part of 1919 and is now in Bozeman. Teressa Stiff is a stenographer for a shipbuilding company at Tacoma, Washington. Donald Stiff is a farmer near Melville.

William R. Vezina. The press ranks as one of the first institutions of importance in any new country. Northeastern Montana has built up and prospered largely in the last ten years, and one of the early newspapers established in that section is the Dooley Sun, of which William R. Vezina is the founder and proprietor.

Mr. Vezina is a young newspaper man and had his training in the newspaper business in Wisconsin. He was born at St. Paul, Minnesota, June 18, 1890, son of John C. and Elizabeth (Brinkman) Vezina. His father was born at Montreal, Canada, in 1856, of French ancestry. His mother was born at Keokuk, Iowa, of German parentage. John C. Vezina when a child was brought to the United States, grew up and received his education at Keokuk, Iowa, was a merchant's clerk there and for a few years engaged in business for himself in that city. During his residence at St. Paul he was for fourteen years a traveling salesman for Lindeka, Warner & Schumeyer, a well known wholesale house of Minnesota. After that he was a merchant in Dodd City, Minnesota, three years at LeSeuer, that state, and is now in business at Elsworth, Wisconsin. He is a republican in politics and affiliated with the Royal Arch Chapter of Masons and Odd Fellows. He and his wife have four children: Charles Edward, of Elsworth, Wisconsin; Arthur John, of St. Paul; William Reuben; and John Charles, Jr., of Dixon, Illinois.

William Reuben Vezina spent his early life at St. Paul, Dodd Center and Missoula, Montana, and at Elsworth, Wisconsin. After completing his education at Elsworth he went to St. Croix Falls, Wisconsin, and for three years was editor of the Standard Press. He was married there in the spring of 1913 and at once came to Montana, and after some months at Plentywood and Antelope, being manager of the Antelope Advocate,. he followed the new branch of the Soo Line and identified himself with the town of Dooley. The first edition of the Dooley Sun came off the press November 7, 1913. In his editorial in the first issue Mr. Vezina told the people that he was there to promote the welfare of the locality and all interests contributing to the development of the region, and that the politics of the paper would be democratic. Since then he has made the Sun an instrument of real value to every legitimate interest in the community. During the World war he devoted its pages freely to the building up and consolidating of patriotic sentiment and to carrying on the various branches of the war work.

Mr. Vezina has served under two appointments as United States commissioner at Dooley. His first appointment was made June 22, 1916, and he was again appointed in September, 1918. He is also president of the Dooley Commercial Club, which during a brief existence advertised the village, started sidewalk building, and did much to direct the attention of outside localities to this new town of Montana.

April 30, 1913, Mr. Vezina married Phi Bernice Clayton, daughter of Benjamin and Minnie (Wilcox) Clayton, both natives of Minnesota, the former born at Taylor's Falls and the latter at Sunrise.

Her father is a hardware merchant at St. Croix Falls, Wisconsin. Mrs. Vezina has a sister, Dora, and a brother, Howard G., who was a sergeant in the Three Hundred Forty-First Infantry with the American Expeditionary Forces. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Vezina are Benjamin John, William Reuben, Jr., Howard Clayton and Elizabeth Irma.

Fred G. Mills. The Town of Outlook in Sheridan County was in the infancy of its development when Fred G. Mills identified himself with the locality as a merchant in October, 1913. He has kept his own business developing and growing, and his enterprise has been one of the important factors in the life of the locality.

Mr. Mills was born in Benton County, Iowa, December 28, 1868, a son of John Mills, a native of England. John Mills came to this country and settled in Ohio at the age of seventeen, lived at Springfield for several years, and married at Elmyra, Ohio, Melissa Potter. She was born in that state in 1848, her father having been killed while a soldier in the Mexican war. From Ohio John Mills moved to Illinois and thence to Iowa, and followed his trade as a blacksmith until his death at Beaman in 1898, at the age of fifty-five. His wife died at Beaman at the age of fifty-two. Their children were: Clara C., who married Byron Oberton, of Dows, Iowa; Charles E., of Griswold, Iowa; Fred G.; Lambert, of Rock Island; and Eugene P., of Kansas City, Missouri.

Fred G. Mills acquired only a common school education, and at the age of seventeen was making his own way. He learned the trade of carpenter at Dows, and that trade was his chief means of livelihood for nineteen years. He worked in different localities of Iowa, but for seventeen years his home was at Dows in Wright County. On leaving Iowa he moved to Sheridan County, North Dakota, which was his home for seven years. He began there as a farmer, and subsequently took the management of a lumber yard at Martin. While in Sheridan County, North Dakota, he exercised his homestead right and proved up a claim two miles south of Martin. At that time he had a growing family, and they lived on the homestead and did most of the work, while through his outside business efforts he provided what the farm failed to produce.

It was from his homestead in North Dakota that Mr. Mills came to Montana and located at Outlook in October, 1913. He took charge of a line lumberyard in the village, and when the yard was taken over by another company he entered the hardware business on his own account. He established a new business under the name F. G. Mills & Company, with himself as manager. The original stock comprised a general but small line of hardware, stoves and paints. He also had an undertaking department, the manager of which was his son Claude W. Mills. Since then the stock has been increased threefold. At the beginning his store room was 24 by 40 feet. It is a large and flourishing business now, and some of his trade comes from Southern Saskatchewan, a distance of twenty-five miles from Outlook.

Mr. Mills has served a term on the City Council, and while in North Dakota was school treasurer of Martin two terms. He cast his first presidential ballot for Cleveland and has always supported the democratic nominee for president. He grew up, however, in a republican household. He joined the Masonic fraternity at Harvey, North Dakota, and still holds his Blue Lodge membership there.

At Dows, Iowa, February 16, 1890, Mr. Mills married Miss Florence S. Henthorne. Her father, Ephraim Henthorne, spent his life as a farmer and died in Iowa in 1905. Mrs. Mills, who was born March 30, 1871, is the youngest of the four living children of her parents, the others being Mrs. Jennie Rudy, of California, William, of Kansas, and Mrs. Evelyn Chamberlain, of Los Angeles. Mr. and Mrs. Mills have two sons. Frank C., the older, manager of the Outlook Lumber Company, married Lizzie Werner and has two children, Cecil and Wayne Werner. The other son, Claude W., previously mentioned and still in business with his father, was for sixteen months absent in service with the colors. He was trained in Camp Lewis, Washington, and was in Company A, under Captain Spalding, in the Three Hundred and Sixty-Second Infantry. Later he was transferred to the Presidio, San Francisco, then to Fort Douglas at Salt Lake, and at the signing of the armistice was at Great Falls with a guard company in motorcycle work. He was discharged at Camp Lewis January 3, 1919. Claude Mills married Miss Mildred Crabtree, a daughter of John W. Crabtree.

Charles G. Christianson. So much of the permanent development of Northeastern Montana has been made within the past decade or within the present century that it is possible to speak with particular reference to the pioneer labors of some of the men who founded commercial institutions and have had a valued part in the upbuilding of towns and other resources. One of these is Charles G. Christianson, the pioneer merchant of Redstone and one of the first settlers in that section of the Big Muddy Valley.

Mr. Christianson was born at Erskine, Minnesota, April 25, 1885, son of Gustav and Sophie (Kaldager) Christianson. His parents were born about seven miles from Christiania, Norway, were married in 1880, and in 1883 sailed from Christiania for New York. After paying their passage money they had little left. The first summer was spent in Ottertail County, Minnesota, as wage workers, following which they took up a homestead in Polk County, made a farm of their claim and developed it substantially. When they sold this a few years ago they retired and are now living at Erskine. Their children are: Carrie, wife of C. A. Ness, of Erskine; Charles G.; Ida, of Erskine; Olive, wife of Halvar, Aakhus; Effie, in Minnesota; Julia, of Erskine; Oscar, of Flaxville, Montana; Emma, employed in the offices of the Northern Pacific Railway Company at Fargo, North Dakota; Selmer, of Erskine; and Miss Hiklma, who is the only one of his children still at home. The son Oscar, of Flaxville, Montana, had an interesting experience as a World War soldier. For one year he was in France with the Headquarters Company of the Ninety-first Division, was in the Argonne campaign, on the firing line four consecutive days, and was wounded September 29, 1918, when a piece of shrapnel struck him behind the ear. However he had recovered and was back in the ranks ready for the advance when the armistice was signed. He reached New York, April 15, 1919, and arrived at Redstone, Montana, the 6th of May.

The father of these children early took steps to become a citizen, and gained his last papers after five years. He did his first voting as a republican, but in later years has exercised an independent choice among candidates. He and his wife are Lutherans in religion.

Charles G. Christianson lived on the home farm in Minnesota to the age of twenty years. In the meantime he had attended country schools, and when he left home he chose a business career and gained his preparation for business as clerk in Erskine for L. F. Benson, a local merchant with whom he remained for seven years. Out of his wages he saved most of the capital which enabled him to engage in business for himself when he came to Montana.

His arrival in Northeastern Montana was on August 20, 1913, at which date he opened his store at Redstone. He was attracted to this region because it was new and open to settlement and promised opportunities for business. While preparing for his merchandise opening he was engaged in freighting his stock from Plentywood, and housed it in the store building erected first at "the old town" of Redstone by Olaf Berghand & Son, of whom it was purchased and by whom it was moved to the new Redstone when the railroads came and that village was laid out.

Before coming to Montana Mr. Christianson also had a brief experience in business at Crosby, North Dakota. He arranged a partnership for his Montana venture with Andrew Ingwaldson and C. C. Peterson. The firm name chosen was the Redstone Mercantile Company. This was one of the two pioneer stores to initiate commercial enterprise at Redstone but is now the only one that has stood the test of time under various adverse circumstances. The same firm also furnished most of the capital and enterprise for the Flaxville Mercantile Company, which established a business at Flaxville March 1, 1916. The manager of that is Mr. Oscar Aslakson who came into the firm as a partner at that date. Mr. Christianson has always had the active management of the business at Redstone. The original stock of goods was valued at $3,500, but at the end of four months goods double that value were on the shelves of the store. The business has been growing and prospering and is now one of the substantial bulwarks of this part of the Big Muddy Valley. Mr. Christianson has also used some of his resources to invest in farming property and intends to push farm development as fast as the country improves and conditions justify. He began voting as a republican, casting his first vote for Mr. Taft. He not only stands for protection but for temperance and prohibition and is a strong enemy of the drink traffic. While in Minnesota he served as a clerk to a committee chairman in the State Senate. He and Mrs. Christianson are members of the Methodist Church, and he took his degrees in Masonry in Eagle Lodge No. 103 at Redstone and has served the order as treasurer.

At Fosston, Minnesota, July 11, 1914, Mr. Christianson married Miss Thora Hegland. She was born at Arneberg, Norway, not far from Christiania, February 3, 1884, and in 1897 her father, Ole Hegland, brought his family to the United States and established a home on a farm near Fosston, Minnesota, where Mrs. Christianson was reared. She acquired a liberal education, being a graduate of the State Normal School at Moorehead, Minnesota, and was granted a life teacher's certificate. For eight years she taught country schools, also did work in the grades at Erskine and her last school work was done in Montana as principal of the Froid schools in 1914. Mrs. Christianson was the second of four children. Her oldest brother, Thomas, is a farmer on the homestead in Minnesota. Her sister, Tina, is a trained nurse who was in the Red Cross service at Camp Lewis, Washington. The other sister, Miss Joren, is a teacher and for four years was in the schools at Redstone. Mr. and Mrs. Christianson have two children, Gwendolyn and Roger.

Reginald G. Tyler. It would hardly be fair to regard the experiences and achievements of Reginald G Tyler as a farmer in the Homestead locality of Sheridan County as typical of that district though they illustrate the possibilities of the region for unusually energetic and ambitious young men. On the basis of what he has done Mr. Tyler is a firm believer in the great agricultural prosperity of Northeastern Montana. He is actively identified with banking and other organizations at Homestead, and is also one of the present Board of County Commissioners of Sheridan County.

Mr. Tyler was born near Mazomanie, Wisconsin, October 7, 1882. His grandfather Tyler took his family West from New York State to Wisconsin at an early day, and cleared away the timber and made a farm in the wooded section of Southern Wisconsin. He was the father of several children, including John G. Tyler and Aby Tyler. The latter became the wife of John Preston and died in Wisconsin. John Gaylord Tyler, father of the Homestead business man, was reared in Dane County, Wisconsin, acquired a country school education, and spent all his active career as a farmer. He acquired a homestead in Dane County, developed a farm, and left his home and business affairs to enter the Union army at an early date in the Civil war. He served as a private until the struggle ended with the downfall of the Confederacy. His fellow citizens always showed complete confidence in his ability and judgment, and honored him with the office of township supervisor for a number of years and as chairman of the board. He was a republican, and rather late in life united with the Congregational Church. John G. Tyler, who died in 1893, married Amelia Watson, who also came of a family of Wisconsin farmers, and she died in January, 1897, at the age of sixty-two. They were the parents of three sons: Robert W., of Homestead, Montana; Algernon S., of Spirit Lake, Iowa; and Reginald G.

Reginald G. Tyler completed the work of the Mazomanie High School, also attended the University of Wisconsin at Madison, and his experiences before coming to Montana were of a nature to sharpen his business faculties. After leaving school he taught for two years, then sold school supplies for eighteen months, for several years lived in St. Louis, Missouri, where for a year and a half he was a street railway conductor and for a similar time receiver in the car sheds for the St. Louis Transit Company.

He had also gained a practical knowledge of farming during his youth in Dane County. He was twenty-four years of age when he arrived in Montana in May, 1906, and from the first has been identified with the Homestead locality. He came West for the purpose of acquiring a free home. At that time the Government had not completed the survey of the lands, though some filings had been made on the part first surveyed. Mr. Tyler, therefore, was a squatter, his settlement being three miles northeast of the present site of Homestead. In conformity with Government regulations he put up a small one-room frame shack, though his home was mainly with his brother until he married. He and his brother Robert W. were associated in the stock business and planned to make that their permanent enterprise. These plans had to be changed since as soon as the lands were surveyed and opened there occurred a great rush of settlers and the domain was quickly parceled out among individual claimants. The Tyler brothers had in a measure foreseen this contingency, and had made preparation to cultivate and make a living from their claims. Reginald Tyler has since developed his homestead into a permanent and productive proposition, and has increased his quarter section to 480 acres. This is now one of the leading wheat farms of the region.

Mr. Tyler has sown wheat seven times, has harvested a crop every season, his lightest yield being six bushels to the acre, the greatest drought year in the history of the region, 1919. The products taken from the land has also comprised some flax, and he is now experimenting with sweet clover. To take the place of his pioneer abode he has constructed an eight-room bungalow with basement under all, making a modern home, with a Delco lighting system. A frame barn 34 by 60 feet, with cattle sheds, granaries and garage, constitute a valuable group of building improvements. His farm is on the main road leading from Culbertson to Plentywood and is about equidistant from these points.

While his principal business and the chief source of his prosperity has been farming, Mr. Tyler has lent his influence and personal resources to the commercial development of Homestead. He is president of the Homestead State Bank, an institution founded in 1909, and operating with capital stock of $20,000, surplus and undivided profits of $5,000 and deposits of $148,000. The vice president is I. C. Marindahl, the cashier, H. N. Stuverud, and other directors are H. E. Borreson and Guy Casper. Mr. Tyler helped organize the Farmers Elevator at Homestead, and has continuously been president of the stock company. He is also a director and secretary of the Northeastern Montana Auditing Association at Plentywood.

Mr. Tyler has taken the degrees of Blue Lodge Masonry at Plentywood. He cast his first presidential vote for Colonel Roosevelt, but in 1916 supported Mr. Wilson for president. Mr. Tyler was appointed a member of Board of County Commissioners March 1, 1919, as the successor of John Anderson. His colleagues on the Board are J. D. Matkin, of Plentywood, and J. C. Timmons, of Scobey. Beside routine matters the Board has called two special bond elections, one for drought relief, which failed to carry, and Mr. Tyler was enlisted in the opposition to the proposition when considered by the Board. The other election is for bonds for permanent road building, and was held April 23, 1920. Another important matter before the Board is the movement for a county division, looking toward the creation of a new county out of the west part of Sheridan County.

Mr. Tyler had been in this region about three years and had made considerable progress toward the development of his claim when he found his wife. December 19, 1909, near Homestead, Miss Hattie Bennett became his bride. She was born at Iola, Wisconsin, August 30, 1883, a daughter of Palmer J. Bennett and Louisa (Larsen) Bennett. She was reared and educated in Wisconsin and at the age of sixteen became a teacher. The last work she did in the schoolroom was in the Homestead community of Montana just before her marriage. She also took a homestead near that of Mr. Tyler, and they were neighbors and fellow pioneers before they united their fortunes in one home. Mrs. Tyler is the oldest of three children, the others being Mrs. James Honaker, of Viroqua, Wisconsin, and Alvin L. Bennett, of Lemmon, South Dakota. Mr. and Mrs. Tyler have a son, Stanley Clyde, born June 30, 1914. During the World war the Tylers were interested in seeing their community do its part in the different drives for funds, and Mrs. Tyler was also busily engaged in knitting at home and doing the work of the local Red Cross Chapter.

George C. Epler. This is one of the names most intimately identified with the growth and commercial development of the Town of Dooley from its infancy. Mr. Epler is cashier of the Citizens State Bank of Dooley and is also officially connected with other local concerns and has been associated with other public spirited citizens in working out the destiny of this young and thriving town of Northeastern Montana.

Mr. Epler was born on a farm in Ottertail County, Minnesota, August 8, 1882. His father, Jacob H. Epler, went West from New Jersey and became one of the first settlers of the Territory of Minnesota, taking up a claim at Austin in 1854. He farmed in that community for several years and then moved to Ottertail County and died at Austin in 1910. When the Civil war came on he left his farm to enlist in Company K of the Fourth Minnesota Infantry, and was a Union soldier three years and seven months. He was in Sheridan's army, marched from Atlanta to the sea, and was wounded by a musket ball in the leg in a skirmish at Jackson, Mississippi. He never had the advantages of a thorough education but was a patriotic American, was a student of events and times, and always a great reader. In politics he was a republican, was a Mason and a Methodist. Jacob H. Epler married Anice M. Chandler, who is now living at Pasadena, California. She was born in the Province of Quebec, Canada, and as a child came to the United States with her parents, William and Mary (Phelps) Chandler. Her father was a farmer and spent his last years at Austin, Minnesota. Of the ten children in the Chandler family three sons became Union soldiers and one of them died during the war. The children of Jacob H. Epler and wife were: Cora, wife of F. D. Cruikshank, of Dooley, Montana; Helen A., wife of O. A. Robertson, of Washington, D. C.; William D., who has a farm in Saskatchewan, but lives at Outlook, Montana; Starling, of Billings, Montana; Joseph W., of Scobey, Montana; George C.; John C., a merchant at Dooley; and Edna F., living with her mother at Pasadena.

George C. Epler grew up in a country district in Minnesota, graduated from the high school at Perham, and took the normal course in the Minnesota State Normal School at Moorhead. For several years he lived at Hanaford, North Dakota, going there as a teacher, and later was in the implement business. For one year he was cashier of the State Bank of Revere, North Dakota, and then moved to Dooley, Montana, where with his previous knowledge of banking he organized the Citizens State Bank. His associates were William D. Dooley, J. L. Ueland and Andrew L. Ueland, and the bank was chartered under its present name with a capital of $20,000. The officers are: Mr. Dooley, president; J. L. Ueland, vice president; Mr. Epler, cashier; while subsequently H. C. Hanson became assistant cashier. The other director is N. K. Markuson of Medicine Lake, member of the Markuson-Epler Company, Ford distributors.

Mr. Epler is also one of the partners in the Hunter Lumber Company at Dooley, is secretary and treasurer of the Farmers Elevator, and is one of the proprietors of the Montana Motor Company of Plentywood and the Markuson-Epler Company of Medicine Lake.

While his father was a strong republican Mr. Epler and four of his brothers became democrats. George C. Epler cast his first presidential vote for Judge Parker in 1904. During the World war he was chairman of the Liberty Loan drives in Dooley and had the pleasure of seeing the community go over the top at every campaign. He is a Master Mason, his membership being at Cooperstown, North Dakota.

At Hanaford, North Dakota, June 1, 1910, Mr. Epler married Miss Ella O. Jackson, daughter of Claus and Ida (Hegge) Jackson, the former a native of Norway and the latter of Cresco, Iowa. The Jackson family were early settlers in North Dakota, where they homesteaded near Hanaford. Claus Jackson served two terms as sheriff of Griggs County, and for a number of years has been a merchant at Hanaford. In the Jackson family were five children: Mrs. Clara Kencke, Mrs. Epler, Chester, Mrs. Edna Markuson and Miss Inez. Mr. and Mrs. Epler have four children, named Lois, Deane, Eleanor and Bernice.

Oliver P. Waller, who is prominently identified with the town of Antelope as a merchant, has been a citizen of this community since 1910. In July of that year he arrived in Sheridan County from North Dakota, and his first business identification here was as a banker, having assisted in founding the first banking enterprise of Antelope, the Citizens Bank, a private institution belonging to the Wilson line of banks and which has since been incorporated as the Citizens State Bank. Mr. Waller was made the cashier of the bank and opened it for business in September, 1910. The bank was incorporated while he was connected with it, and he then became its vice president and a member of its board of directors. Mr. Waller continued in the active management of the institution until 1916, when he left the banking business to engage in merchandising in the town of Antelope.

The Antelope Mercantile Company, comprising Mr. Waller, his brother Olaf P. Waller and E. O. Teigan, purchased the hardware stock of C. M. Island and in time changed the line to include general merchandise. Mr. Waller is one of the managers of the Antelope Mercantile Company, and he is also one of the well known farmers of Sheridan County.

Oliver P. Waller was born in Norman County, Minnesota, near Twin Valley, July 20, 1879, a son of Peter O. Waller. The father immigrated to the United States from his native land of Norway about the year 1868, when a young married man. He was born at Grue in Soler, near Kingsvinger, in December, 1835, and was married to Christina Christianson, who was born in the same locality about a year later than her husband. She died in 1901, and Mr. Waller passed away in 1914. Their children were: Christian P., of Seattle, Washington; Olaf P., a member of the Antelope Mercantile Company, and who has been prominently identified with the interests of this locality since 1911; Henry P., whose home is in Amidon, North Dakota; Peter P., of Antelope; Clara P., a resident of Coopersville, Michigan; Tina, wife of Joseph Sherrick, of Colvin, North Dakota; and Oliver P., of Antelope.

Peter O. Waller made his first settlement in the United States in Goodhue County, Minnesota. He arrived in this country without capital, without a dollar to his name, and was a laborer during his residence in Goodhue County. From there he went to Norman County in 1871 and took up a homestead, which he proved on and there demonstrated his success as a farmer. As soon as possible he became a naturalized citizen of the United States and espoused the cause of the republican party. He acquired but a limited knowledge of the English language. Both he and his wife were earnest in their support of the Lutheran Church.

Oliver P. Waller obtained his educational training in the public schools of Red Wing, Minnesota, in the Lutheran Seminary and in Concordia College at Moorhead, Minnesota. He then began a commercial experience as a clerk for his brothers, Olaf P. and C. P., and on leaving their employ he went to Rogers, North Dakota, and obtained the position as store manager. After four years in that position he was elected cashier of the First State Bank of Rogers, and after another four years had passed he came to Antelope and resumed his banking enterprise with the Wilson line of banks, as already noted.

Mr. Waller has shaped his political course after his father's affiliations. His first presidential vote supported Major McKinley in 1900, and he has ever since cast his ballot for republican presidential candidates. He was made a Mason at Leal, North Dakota, and retains his membership there.

While living at Rogers, North Dakota, on the 3d of March, 1909, Mr. Waller was married to Miss Susie Mason, who was born at Sheridan Illinois, August 24, 1891, a daughter of Fred Benton and Clara (Copies) Mason, both of whom were born in Illinois. In their family were three daughters and two sons, namely: Josie, wife of C. N. Yule, of Woodworth, North Dakota; Mrs. Waller, the second born of the children; Fred B., Jr., who served as a North Dakota soldier in the World war, went with the Army of Occupation to Germany, was injured there, and is now in the Fort Sheridan, Illinois, Hospital; John, of Minneapolis, Minnesota; and Margaret, whose home is in Woodworth, North Dakota. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Waller: Marion, eight years of age; Laverne, six years old; Eugene, five years of age; and Clair, one year old.

Michael Geary. A long life and a busy one has been that of Michael Geary of Helmville. Mr. Geary is a Montanan whose experience dates back fifty-five years. From a limited enterprise of a small homestead he has accumulated a splendidly located and valuable ranch, has been a cattleman for half a century, and has done much to promote the welfare and upbuilding of his home community.

Mr. Geary was born in County Waterford, Ireland, June 29, 1844, and is a member of one of the oldest Irish families. The farm he was born on was the life-long place of residence of his father and grandfather, and has been in the Geary family for over four hundred years. His paternal grandmother was Julia Cunningham, also a life-long resident of County Waterford. The family record of the Gearys has been traced back to the ninth century, when one of Mr. Geary's ancestors was in the service of the King of Munster and was archbishop of Cashel.

Patrick Geary, father of Michael Geary, was born in 1807 and died in 1883, spending all his life as a farmer in County Waterford. He was a conservative in politics and a Catholic in religion. He married Alice Cleary, also a life-long resident of County Waterford. Their oldest child, John, came to America, was a lumberman, and died at Dundee, Illinois. James was a farmer and died at Helmville, Montana, in 1900. Margaret died at Helmville, the wife of William Hyde, a farmer who also died there. Julia died at Helmville, wife of I. H. Helm, a pioneer rancher who died in 1898 and for whom the town of Helmville was named. Patrick is a resident of County Waterford, Ireland, Michael is the sixth in age, Daniel was a farmer and died at Helmville in 1907, William died in infancy.

Michael Geary acquired a thorough education in his native county of Ireland, and the training he received in schools has been widely supplemented by reading and experience among men and affairs. He came to the United States in 1864, and in the same year arrived in the Boise Basin of Idaho, following on the heels of the first immigration to

Idaho territory. His first efforts both in Idaho and Montana were in placer mining. In 1867 he homesteaded eighty acres at the present site of Helmville. He also preempted 160 acres, and he still owns that original 240 acre tract. His possessions have grown until he now has 3,200 acres in his home ranch. Hard work, perseverance and good judgment have enabled him to rise above the circumstances of his early life, and he is regarded as one of the most successful pioneers of that section of the state. He owns a fine residence on his ranch, with a splendid barn and other buildings. For some years he has specialized in pure bred Shorthorn cattle, and has about 600 of that fine stock on his ranch year in and year out. His land is largely devoted to the raising of hay and grain. Mr. Geary was formerly a democrat but is now affiliated as a republican in politics. He has always taken an interest in the educational advantages of his home locality, serving as school trustee. In 1901 he was elected a member of the Legislature, serving during the seventh session, representing Powell County, and was a member of the federal relations and other important committees. Mr. Geary is a Catholic, and is affiliated with Deer Lodge Council No. 1810, Knights of Columbus.

In 1883, at Helmville, he married Miss Anna McLaughlin, a daughter of Patrick and Mary (Dwyer) McLaughlin, now deceased. Her father was a copper miner in Michigan and died in that state. Mrs. Geary, who died in 1900, at Helmville, was the mother of eight children. Agnes, the oldest, is the wife of Ed Ellsworth, a business man at Helmville. She is a graduate of St. Vincent's Academy at Helena and is the mother of five children, named Annie, Ira, Edward, Frances and Margaret. Michael, the oldest son of Mr. Geary, enlisted in 1918, was sent to Camp Lewis, Washington, then to the Presidio in California, was trained as an infantryman and mustered out in March, 1919, and is now assisting his father on the ranch. Patrick John, the third of the family, also assists on the home ranch, as does Clemence Celestine. Mary Casilda is the wife of Asa Ellsworth, living on a ranch near Helmville. Anna Ita and Gertrude Viola are both graduates of Sacred Heart Academy at Missoula and at present are at home with their father. James Carroll, the youngest, assists his father on the ranch.

Edward G. Kane. Thoroughly conversant with the most approved methods used in mining operations, and possessing marked executive and business ability and tact, Edward G. Kane, superintendent of the Bell-Diamond Mine, is an active assistant in maintaining the reputation of Butte as one of the busy centers of the mining industry. He has the distinction of being a native born citizen, his birth having occurred in this city on October 7, 1888.

John P. Kane, his father, was born in 1857, in County Waterford, Ireland, and while yet in his 'teens immigrated to the United States, settling in the copper regions of Upper Michigan. Going from there to Baltimore, Indiana, he remained there for awhile, in the meantime helping build the water works of that place. Following the pathway of the pioneer, he came to Montana in the '60s, and soon became foreman of a mine belonging to the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, later filling a similar position for the Montana Ore Purchasing Company, which belonged to F. A. Heinze. Subsequently returning to the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, he was a mine foreman, or superintendent, until his death in 1911. He was a steadfast democrat in politics; a faithful member of the Roman Catholic Church; and belonged to the Woodmen of the World.

The wife of John P. Kane was Elizabeth A. Dolan. She was born in Sheffield, England, in 1865, and still makes her home in Butte. Their children, seven in number, are as follows: Edward G., the subject of this brief personal sketch; William A., of Butte, a machinist; Katherine, unmarried, resides with her mother; Patrick E., who was graduated from the Creighton Medical College at Omaha, Nebraska, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, is successfully engaged in the practice of his profession in Butte; Joseph J., of Butte, is attending the Creighton Medical College; John, a senior in the Butte Central High School; and Richard, a junior in the same school.

Acquiring his education in Butte, Edward G. Kane attended the parochial schools and Saint Patrick's High School, and in 1909 was graduated from the Montana School of Mines with the degree of Engineer of Mines. Entering the employ of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company the same year, he was made rodman in the engineering department, and in 1910 was promoted to the position of mine surveyor. Four years later Mr. Kane was advanced to the position of assistant superintendent of the Bell-Diamond Mine, and in that capacity showed such good judgment and broad capacity for management that he was made superintendent in 1917, an important position that he has since filled most acceptably, having under his supervision 750 employes. This mine, with offices at the plant, is situated on the north central part of the company's property, on the Anaconda Hill, and is one of the most productive of the Butte mines.

Politically Mr. Kane is identified with the democratic party, but has never been an aspirant for official honors. Religiously he is an active member of the Roman Catholic Church. Fraternally he belongs to Butte Council No. 668, Knights of Columbus, in which he has taken the third degree. He is unmarried and lives with his mother at 510 West Galena street.

John H. Davis. Through almost twenty years the enterprise of the Davis family has been directly reflected in the use of the range, the cultivation of the land, the improvement of the country, the building of homes, the opening of banks and other commercial enterprises in the Plentywood community of Sheridan County.

The senior member of the family is John A. Davis, father of John H. Davis of Plentywood. John A. Davis was born in Pennsylvania, was left an orphan before he was four years of age, and spent part of his boyhood in the home of his sister Martha. He acquired very little schooling. He was in Michigan when the Civil war came on, and as a youth enlisted in the Seventh Michigan Infantry. For two years and four months he was in General Grant's command and participated in some of the great battles of the war, including Gettysburg. He was twice wounded, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war, returning to Michigan but immediately started west. In Martin County, Minnesota, he homesteaded, but the dry climate offered a severe handicap to farming, and selling his claim he moved further north in that state and began buying and selling horses and cattle. During one of his excursions he met the girl who became his wife. He married in 1877 and afterward moved into the Dakotas. He cut and hauled cordwood for the steamboats on Red River, used his cattle for breaking prairies, and later became a freighter with bull team outfits from Grand Forks to Devil's Lake and as far as Bottineau, North Dakota. He also did some work on the construction of the grade of the Northern Pacific Railroad in North Dakota, and for a time had his home and headquarters at Devil's Lake. From there he moved to Bottineau, where he operated a steam saw mill and grist mill, and subsequently established a cattle and horse ranch on the Mouse River, making his home at Willow City. He was elected and served two terms as a member of the North Dakota Legislature, and his partner in the implement business was elected at the same time to the Senate. John A. Davis carried on his various business enterprises at Willow City until after he came to Montana.

He was one of the early settlers of Western Montana, settling in the Flathead Valley in 1893. He built the first creamery in that valley and was also a farmer and in the livestock and sawmill business.

His son, John H. Davis, was born at Cormorant, Minnesota, September 24, 1879, and spent his childhood in North Dakota and Montana. Most of his education was acquired in the Kalispell High School, followed by a business course at Minneapolis. He then became actively associated with his father in business, and in the spring of 1901, after wintering a bunch of cattle just inside the Canadian border, having gathered the stock together in the Province of Manitoba, they moved over into the grassy and untamed region of eastern Montana to use the domain of what was then Valley County. Their headquarters were at Culbertson, the nearest town, and their stock ranged over the region east and north of the Big Muddy. The ranch house was built near the international boundary on the Big Muddy, some ten miles northwest of Outlook. That spot subsequently became the homestead of George A. Davis, one of the sons of John A.

During the past twenty years John H. Davis has been largely associated with his father in the cattle and horse business. He homesteaded a half section joining that of his brother George, proved his title, and was busy with his industry there until the fall of 1912. Then, after his marriage, he built a home in Plentywood, and for two seasons bought grain for the local elevator, and was also the first buyer for the same company at Outlook. His range being cut off and curtailed because of the influx of homesteaders on the Big Muddy, he bought a ranch on the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, moving his horses thither. The exact location of the ranch is Sioux Pass, between Smoke and Wolf Creeks. This property he improved from the foundation, erecting a modest and comfortable home and other buildings, fenced its two sections and opened up a farm. In the spring of 1914 he re-engaged in the cattle business, and has since worked both cattle and horses. His specialty is Hereford cattle, breeding with pedigreed males, and being a factor in contributing to the raising of the character of beef cattle.

John H. Davis also joined in the movement for the founding of the First National Bank of Plentywood, both he and his father taking stock in the institution and his father becoming its first vice president and the son a member of the first board of directors. The son is now vice president. John A. Davis was one of the leaders in the movement for a farmers' store at Plentywood and served as president of the organization a few years, Forrest Goodman being vice president, Jud Matkin, George McCoy and John Falxa, all old residents of the locality, being members of the board of directors. John H. Davis was also a stockholder for a number of years.

At Great Falls, Montana, December 18, 1912, John H. Davis married Miss Victoria Freeman, daughter of Thomas and Charlotte Freeman. She was born at Fort William, Ontario, March 16, 1882, and finished her education in a business college at Minneapolis. Mr. and Mrs. Davis were children together when the families lived on the Mouse River, and saw more or less of each other until their marriage. They have spent their lives industriously, have made their presence beneficial to whatever community they have called their home. Mr. Davis grew up in a republican home, casting his first presidential vote for William McKinley. He is a Blue Lodge Mason, an Odd Fellow, a member of the Maccabees at Kenmare, North Dakota, and is affiliated with the Sons of Veterans at Kalispell.

Curtis M. and J. V. Miller. In nearly every community are individuals who by innate ability and sheer force of character rise above their fellows and win for themselves conspicuous places in public esteem. Such ones are the well-known gentlemen whose names appear above, men who have been identified with the history of the Flathead country for more than two decades, during which time their lives have been closely interwoven with the material growth and development of this section, while their careers as progressive men of affairs have been synonymous with all that is upright and honorable in citizenship.

In 1898 there came to Montana F. G. Miller and his wife, whose maiden name was Emma Wetzel, together with their two sons, Curtis M. and J. V. F. G. Miller was a man of most excellent parts and had rendered good service to his country as a soldier during the war of the rebellion. The former home of the family was in Martin County, Minnesota, and on their arrival in Flathead County they bought 160 acres of land located one and a half miles west of Kalispell, and the two sons are now devoting themselves to the management and operation of this farm.

Curtis M. Miller is a good practical farmer and has ably co-operated with his brother in their agricultural operations. They raise hay, grain and fruit, making a specialty of alfalfa hay for the Kalispell market, and in the raising of which they have been very successful. Mr. Miller has erected a very comfortable and attractive residence and is in a position to enjoy life as only those can who live close to nature.

On April 10, 1913, Mr. Miller was married to Orva Freytag, who was born in Gladstone, Oregon, the daughter of Oscar and Emma (Rinearson) Freytag. They have one daughter, Thelma Louise. Mrs. Miller is an earnest member of the Congregational Church. Politically Mr. Miller gives his earnest support to the republican party and takes an active part in promoting its success. Fraternally he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. During the recent war Mrs. Miller devoted herself indefatigably to the work of the Red Cross, and is well liked in the social circles in which she moves.

J. V. Miller, who is the able colaborer with his brother in the operation of the old home farm, has also applied himself earnestly to the work in hand and is numbered among the progressive and enterprising farmers of the Flathead Valley. Twenty-two years' residence in this locality has but confirmed his fellow citizens in their estimate of him as a man of clean character, sterling integrity and indomitable perseverance in the prosecution of any work in hand. Thus he has earned the high place he holds today in popular esteem.

Mr. Miller was married to Alta Thornton, a native of Colorado and the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Thornton. To this union has been born a son, Norman Frederick. Politically Mr. Miller is in accord with the traditions of the family and gives his earnest support to the republican party.

George Forsythe. Butte is not only noted as being the greatest mining city in the world, but it has other claims to distinction, and one of the most important of these is that of possessing one of the most beautiful playgrounds in the country. They are located about four miles outside of Butte and are operated under the name of the Columbia Gardens. Here the natural advantages have been developed and every known device for healthful amusement been installed so that people come to the gardens from every state in the Union. The concessions of these gardens are leased by George Forsythe of Gregson, one of the foremost men of his calling in the state, and under his experienced direction entertainment of the highest class is provided.

George Forsythe was born at Fremont, Ohio, on July 29, 1872, a son of Andrew C. Forsythe, who was born in the city of Oswego, New York, February 12, 1839. He went to Kingston, Canada, in young manhood, was later married there, and became a foreman in the starch factory of Kingston, although a carpenter by trade. Coming to the United States later on in life, he went into the contracting and building business at Fremont, Ohio, and after some years of successful operation in that city moved to Marshall, Michigan, in 1881, and there continued in the same business. Contracts taken at Grand Rapids, Michigan, in 1887, took him to that city, and he lived there for a number of years. His wife died there in 1910, after which he broke up his home and for some time lived with his son at Butte, but is now a resident of Palm Beach, Florida. In every community in which he has resided Andrew C. Forsythe has been a representative man, giving his support to republican principles, the faith of the Episcopal Church and the teachings of Masonry. In addition to being a Mason he is also an Odd Fellow and Knight of Pythias. Andrew C. Forsythe married Jeanette Ingalls, born in the British Isles in 1842. Their children were as follows: Annie, who married Ed Tierney, a newspaper man of Toledo, Ohio; Gertrude, who married Philo Moses, a carbon manufacturer of Oakland, California; George, whose name heads this review; Judson, who is a clerk in the recorder's office at Grand Rapids, Michigan; Robert, who was a broker of Grand Rapids, Michigan, died in 1919; and Charles, who is a haberdasher of Detroit, Michigan. The paternal grandfather of George Forsythe was a native of Scotland, who was a stone mason by trade and emigrated to the Province of Ontario, Canada, and there died in 1879, when quite an aged man.

George Forsythe left school when he was only fourteen years old and entered the employ of Marshall Field & Company, and after a year was sent by this concern to Lewistown, Montana. Later he entered the employ of T. C. Power & Company, general merchants, and for four years had charge of the men's furnishings department. Having gained a very valuable experience he felt qualified to embark in a clothing business of his own at Lewistown, and conducted it for a year and then disposed of it. Returning to Marshall, Michigan, he became sales agent for the Dobbins Furnace Company, covering Michigan and Ohio, but a year later responded to the call of the west and returned to Montana, this time selecting Butte as his field of operation. This was in 1894, and upon his arrival in the city he took a position as salesman for O. K. Lewis.

In the meanwhile Senator Clark had become interested in developing a pleasure place for the people of this part of the state, and the Columbia Gardens were opened somewhat in the line of an experiment. Mr. Forsythe took over the ice cream concession. Finding that the gardens were not sufficiently improved, Senator Clark closed them for a year in order to better carry out his original ideas. With the reopening of the gardens Mr. Forsythe secured the lease on all of the concessions and has conducted them ever since. No one who has never paid Columbia Gardens a visit can judge of the importance of these concessions or the responsibilities resting upon their proper operation. Thousands visit this playground of Butte, and their comfort and pleasure must receive suitable attention. While the scenery and floral displays are unsurpassed by any in this part of the country, it is doubtful if visitors would be drawn to the gardens in such large numbers by them alone. Those who come out by the electric road or in their automobiles except to find entertainment and refreshment for the body as well as the mind, and Mr. Forsythe recognizes this and governs his operations accordingly. His plans have naturally been considerably expanded with the growth of the gardens in other directions, but the same high standard has been preserved.

Mr. Forsythe is also interested in the Hot Springs at Gregson, being president of the Hot Springs Company. The springs are located seventeen miles southwest of Butte, and Gregson is both a summer and winter resort. The temperature of the water is 196° and is found to be excellent for various disorders. The company has built and operates a fine modern hotel, heated entirely by this natural hot water. In connection with the hotel is a swimming pool 160 by 60 feet, and natural vapor baths. Mr. Forsythe lives at Gregson in a modern residence which he owns, and also owns a 260 acre farm, from which abundant supplies are obtained for the hotel.

Mr. Forsythe has two children by his first marriage to Jeanette Morris in the year 1896, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Morris, early pioneers to Montana. Morris Irvin Forsythe, his son, served overseas in France and Germany with the American Expeditionary Forces. His daughter, Jeanette, born in 1902, lives with her mother in Los Angeles, California. On September 16, 1912, he married Victoria Davis, a daughter of Mankin and May (Bryant) Davis, residents of Big Timber, Montana. Mr. and Mrs. Forsythe have two children, Virginia May, who was born April 18, 1914; and George Irvin, who was born July 21, 1918.

Formerly a republican, Mr. Forsythe is now a democrat. He belongs to Silver Bow Lodge No. 48, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, Butte Consistory, in which he has been made a thirty-second degree Mason; Bagdad Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of Butte; Butte Lodge No. 240, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks; and the Silver Bow Club of Butte.

Mr. Forsythe is a man who has studied human nature and understands pretty thoroughly what people want in their moments of relaxations. He knows that they appreciate wholesome food and entertainment and prefer to have things good rather than showy. It has always been his aim to cater to the best class, judging from the standpoint of character rather than wealth, and co-operates with Senator Clark in providing special entertainment for the children at Columbia Gardens. The success which has attended Mr. Forsythe is all the more remarkable in that it has come through his own unaided efforts and his ability to first learn what people want and then meet their demands, and if possible educate them into an appreciation of something a little bit better with the progress of time. At Gregson Mr. Forsythe is recognized as the moving spirit of the place, and through his enterprise he has organized and developed a health resort known all over the country, and in this development he has advanced the prestige of the state to no small extent.

Duke Gist is an old timer in Southwestern Montana, has been ranching for thirty years or more, and is a former sheriff of Beaverhead County, being one of the best known citizens of Dillon.

Mr. Gist was born in DeKalb County, Missouri, March 7, 1865. His father, F. M. Gist, was born near Plattsburg in Clinton County, Missouri, in 1831. The Gist family was one of the first established in Northwest Missouri in the country long known as the Platte Purchase. F. M. Gist was reared and married in Clay County in the same section and spent the greater part of his life as a farmer in that and in DeKalb and Gentry counties, Missouri. As a young man he and two other youthful companions started west, reaching Colorado, but one of the party was taken ill and F. M. Gist returned with him to Missouri. He died at McFall in Gentry County, Missouri, in 1913. He was a democrat and for many years a loyal member of the Masonic order. His first wife was a Miss Finch. Her only son, Watt, was a farmer in Missouri and died at McFall in 1917. For his second wife F. M. Gist married Xantippe Gartin, who was born in Gentry County, Missouri, and died in DeKalb County that state in 1872. John, the oldest of her children, is a farmer in Bushong, Lyon County, Kansas, and a breeder of Holstein cattle; Frank is a Gentry County, Missouri, farmer; Joe is in the mining business in Colorado; Duke is the fourth in age; Mary lives on her farm near Emporia, Kansas, widow of Ira Horney, who died in 1918; Charles is employed in a mill at Greeley, Colorado; Maggie is the wife of Mack Christie, a farmer at McFall, Missouri; and George was a farmer and died at McFall, Missouri, in the winter of 1918.

Duke Gist spent his early life on his father's Missouri farm and acquired his education in the public schools at McFall. After reaching his majority, seeking the bigger opportunities and bigger life of the Northwest, he came to Montana and for two years worked in the mines at Hecla. He was then an employe at Glendale of Levi Cartier, a pioneer butcher. At the end of a year he bought the business, and conducted it for three years. Since then his business interests have been chiefly ranching. He developed a fine ranch of 1,520 acres in the Big Hole Basin of Beaverhead County, but sold that valuable property in the spring of 1916. He is still interested in ranching, but since 1909 has made his home in Dillon. He was elected for three consecutive terms as sheriff of Beaverhead County and served for the six years of 1903 to 1909. Mr. Gist is a democrat. He owns a modern home at 116 South Idaho Street and another dwelling on South Pacific Street. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Dillon Lodge No. 23, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Dillon Chapter No. 8, Royal Arch Masons, St. Elmo Commandery No. 7, Knights Templar, and Bagdad Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Butte. He is prominent in Odd Fellowship, serving three times as noble grand of Bannack Lodge No. 3, and has been high priest of the Odd Fellows Encampment. In July, 1904, at Dillon, he married Miss Clara Sharkey, daughter of Neil and Mary (McGraw) Sharkey. Her mother died at Dillon in 1910, and her father is a well known rancher of the Dillon community. Mr. and Mrs. Gist have one daughter, Mary, born August 7, 1905.

Warren J. Jennison bears a name that is prominently associated with many of the leading industries of this section of Montana. He was born in Pope County, Minnesota, October 25, 1885, and grew to mature years in the home of a miller and grain man, Charles W. Jennison, well known now in the industrial life of Montana.

Charles W. Jennison was born at Shelburne, Vermont, June 21, 1858, a son of John Wesley Jennison and Jane Ann Lufkin, and a grandson on the paternal side of Jason H. Jennison, a descendant of the Jennison who came from England to the United States in 1637 in company with Captain William Jennison, a brother. When Charles W. Jennison was about seventeen months old his parents moved to Wisconsin and settled in Green Lake County, where the father purchased a timber farm. He put the same vigorous energy into the clearing of this land that he had used in clearing the rock from his father's Vermont farm, but the strenuous labor soon sapped his vitality and shortened his life. He subsequently gave up the farm and entered merchandising at Kingston, Wisconsin, of which he was also made the postmaster. But on his first trip to Milwaukee to replenish his stock of goods he contracted a severe cold, which resulted in typhoid pneumonia, and he died April 25, 1864. He was born in Chittenden County, Vermont.

Following the death of her husband Mrs. Jennison, his widow, was summoned to Vermont to attend the illness of her sister, taking her three children with her. They reached their destination June 15, 1864, and six days later she suddenly died. Her children were Arlie Izora, now Mrs. James T. Williams, of Minden, Nevada; Charles Wesley, of Williston, North Dakota; and Emma Jane, the wife of Charles H. Henningsen, of San Jose, California.

Charles W. Jennison and his sisters being thus suddenly deprived in their childhood of their parents were left to the care and compassion of relatives of both parents. An uncle seemed ambitious to become the guardian and have the handling of their estate, although his competency was seriously questioned by other relatives. But finally a brother of their father, then living in Minnesota, was appointed to the office of guardian. About this time a maternal aunt came on from California to visit her sick sister, and seeing the situation and fearing for the welfare of the children spirited them away from their uncle and took them down the Hudson to New York and had embarked on a steamer for the Isthmus of Panama before the designing uncle could overtake them.

After a voyage of three weeks the little party were landed in San Francisco and were taken by boat to Sacramento, then by rail and stage to Placerville and by private four-horse stage, the Horace Greeley stage, to a ranch near Genoa in the Carson Valley of Nevada, the home of the aunt. There the children lived together for four years, and it was there that Charles W. Jennison

Duke Gist

received his first schooling and learned to fish for trout. When eleven years of age he was sent back to his Minnesota uncle guardian, this being in 1869, and he made the journey by stage to Reno and thence by rail over the old Union Pacific Railroad and saw where the last and golden spike had been driven. He was in the company of two lady companions to Clinton, Iowa, from where he made his way alone to Waseca, Minnesota, where his uncle lived. A few months after this the uncle removed to Janesville, Minnesota, and there the young lad completed his education, learned telegraphy, and was given a position at the age of fourteen. When but fifteen he was both agent and operator on the Chicago & Northwestern system, and he worked at different points for some eight years. In 1880 his uncle passed away at Janesville, and young Jennison then left railroading to take over his uncle's lumber business, thus beginning his career as a lumberman.

He remained in Janesville for eighteen months, when he sold his interests there and then spent six months in the James River Valley of South Dakota. Near the town of Ashton he took up a claim, but disposed of it as soon as he received his government receipt, and going to Glenwood, Minnesota, established himself in the retail lumber business. Five years were spent there in the lumber and grain business, and then going to Appleton, Minnesota, became identified with the grain and milling business as a member of the Appleton Mill company, of which he was the president and secretary. After ten years there Mr. Jennison removed to Minneapolis for better educational facilities and family environment, and was connected with a grain and lumber company there until 1905, when he moved to North Dakota and became interested in the Rugby Flour Mill. This plant was incorporated in 1907 as the Rugby Milling Company, and two years after this, in 1909, Mr. Jennison transferred his residence to Williston, North Dakota, and built the Williston Flour Mill, with a capacity of 250 barrels daily. He was associated in this enterprise with H. O. Frank and W. J. Miller, and these gentlemen also form the owners of the mill at Rugby, a plant with a capacity of 200 barrels daily.

In 1907, under the name of the Rugby Elevator Company, they established a line of elevators along the Great Northern Railroad, and in the spring of 1913 extended their interests into the Fairview locality and built a flour mill with a capacity of 175 barrels, acquired coal properties and opened a mine within the corporate limits of the city and constructed a power plant and established a public utilities concern. The milling business is incorporated under the name of the Fairview Mill Company, while the coal mining interests are incorporated under the name of the Jennison Coal Mining Company and the public utilities concern under the name of the Jennison Light & Power Company, the latter comprising a transmission light and power line to Sidney, Montana, at which point they supply electric current. The company has also recently acquired the Fairview Brick Company, and is constructing a new plant where clay will be taken from the coal mine a thousand feet back under the hills. This is a wonderful brick clay under test, and its possibilities are not yet fully determined.

On coming to Fairview Warren Jennison became associated with the company as an equal partner. In 1916, at Bainville, Montana, the company constructed a 500 barrel flour mill, that point being the outlet on the Plentywood-Scobey line of railroad for the very excellent hard, dark northern spring wheat, rivaling in quality the best wheat produced in North Dakota or Canada. All these various companies mentioned are corporations with the exception of the Jennison Mills Company at Bainville, which is conducted as a co-partnership. H. O. Frank is the president of all these various companies, W. J. Miller is the vice president, C. W. Jennison is treasurer and general manager, and Warren Jennison is manager and secretary of the Fairview Mill Company, the Fairview Brick Company, the Jennison Coal Mining Company and the Jennison Light & Power Company.

Charles W. Jennison on the 2d of October, 1882, married Miss Josephine Almira Lathrop, of Appleton, Minnesota, a daughter of the Hon. A. W. Lathrop. Mrs. Jennison was born in Minnesota, and died June 30, 1896, the mother of four sons, Warren Judson, Wesley Lathrop, Alfred Willis and John Charles. Wesley L. Jennison, who was born in 1887, died at the age of eighteen, just as he was entering as a student the University of Minnesota. Alfred W. Jennison was born in 1892, and the birth of John Charles Jennison occurred in 1894. For his present wife Charles W. Jennison married at Tacoma, Washington, in 1908, Miss Claribell Watson, a daughter of John Watson. Mrs. Jennison was born in Michigan, is a graduate of the Moorehead Normal School in Minnesota, and before her marriage was a teacher of English and music.

Politically Mr. Jennison has always given his support to the republican party, but is interested in political matters only to the extent of being a public-spirited and loyal citizen. He and his sons are communicants of the Episcopal Church.

Warren J. Jennison completed his school days in the Central High School of Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he graduated in 1904. His first work was in a grain commission office in the Chamber of Commerce as a clerk, but in 1907, after he had attained the position of cashier of a grain and lumber company, he left that firm and became associated with the Rugby Milling Company as its secretary and manager. In the summer of 1913 he came to Fairview, where he has since been actively identified with the community's interests and is numbered among its most prominent developers.

Warren J. Jennison in 1909, in Rugby, North Dakota, married Miss Bernice Josephine Harmon. She is a native daughter of Indiana, and her father is Theopholis K. Harmon, a leading lodge man and a veteran of the Civil war. They have one son, Wesley Grant, born in 1911. Mr. Jennison is a Master Mason and a republican.

William John Clemens. Adherence to upright methods of business and modern ways of production have brought the Purity Dairy Products Company into a foremost place among concerns of its kind in this part of the state, and one of the men largely responsible for this desirable condition of affairs is its efficient manager, William John Clemens, one of the responsible business men of Anaconda. Mr. Clemens was born at Missoula, Montana, August 10, 1886, and has never been out of his native state. His father, Henry Clemens, who resides with his son, was born in Germany in 1845, but ran away to the United States in 1862 in order to escape the compulsory military service, and coming as far west as Shakopee, Wisconsin, worked as a farm hand until his marriage. In 1879 he came to Montana and for a time was engaged at Sun River in chopping rails for railroad ties, and then walked to Missoula, as the railroad was not then built to that point. Later he found employment with the Northern Pacific Railroad and remained with it until 1894, the year of the great strike, when he left the railroad, and coming to Anaconda was car inspector for the Butte, Anaconda & Pacific Railroad for a number of years, and then for two years was at the Washoe Reduction Works of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company. For the subsequent thirteen years he was night watchman for the Copper City Commercial Company, and then retired. He is a democrat, a Roman Catholic and a member of Anaconda Camp No. 154, Woodmen of the World. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Margaret Haskamp, was born in Germany in 1866, and she died at Anaconda May 4, 1915. Their children were as follows: John Henry, who is a locomotive engineer, lives at Rocker, Montana; William John, whose name heads this review; and Thomas Henry, who is a traveler.

William John Clemens attended school at Missoula and completed the common grades at the age of thirteen years, when he entered the employ of the Copper City Commercial Company as delivery boy, and worked up to be a clerk in the hardware department, in all being with this company for ten years and two months. In 1907 he embarked in a dairy business in Deerlodge Valley, and conducted it for three and one-half years. Then he sold and, in 1910, formed a partnership with H. G. Coy and for four years was in an implement business at Anaconda. In 1916 Mr. Clemens became delivery man for the Purity Dairy Products Company and rose until in 1917 he was made its manager. The company handles milk and manufactures butter, ice cream and cheese, and is the leading concern of this kind in Deerlodge County. The offices and dairy are located at 113 East Commercial avenue. This company is incorporated and its officers are as follows: W. H. Dunningan, president; Geroge P. Wellcome, vice president; H. H. Durston, secretary and treasurer; and W. J. Clemens, manager. Mr. Clemens is independent in his political views. He is a Catholic by inheritance and conviction. He owns his modern residence at 114 Pine street.

On April 14, 1910, Mr. Clemens was united in marriage to Miss Edith Perry, a daughter of George and Lucy Perry, both of whom are now deceased and buried in the cemetery at Anaconda. Mr. Perry was in the brick department of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company at Anaconda. Mr. and Mrs. Clemens have two children, namely: Eleanor Elizabeth, who was born December 8, 1913; and Evelyn Margaret, who was born February 23, 1918. Having advanced through his own individual efforts Mr. Clemens deserves great credit for his present prosperity. Beginning his business career at an age when children of this generation are considered mere babes, he kept steadily at work, saved his money and invested it wisely, and today occupies an enviable position in his community. While his business cares have occupied him to the exclusion of outside connections, he takes an intelligent interest in the growth of his city and state and believes that both are the best to be found in the world.

John W. Bridge had the responsibility of opening and establishing and has since been cashier of the Blair & Company State Bank, at Helmville, Montana. This is affiliated with one of the prominent banking houses in the Northwest. J. W. Blair, president of the company, is a well known Montana banker and capitalist, while the two vice presidents, W. T. Day and C. T. Hansen, are well known figures in the financial life of the State of Washington. The Helmville Bank has resources of over $200,000, capital stock and undivided profits aggregating over $36,000, while the responsibility of the firm to depositors is over $2,000,000.

John W. Bridge was born at Warren, Illinois, March 25, 1884. He is of Scotch ancestry. His grandfather, Robert Bridge, was born at Glasgow, Scotland, in 1808, and in early life came to America, following his business as a contractor and builder at New York City, and later becoming a farmer in Southern Wisconsin at Lake Koshkonong. He was there in the territorial period of Wisconsin. When he retired from the farm he moved to Whitewater, Wisconsin, and spent the last few years of his life at Evanston, Chicago, Illinois, where he died in 1907. He was ninety-nine years of age at the time of his death and had retained his faculties almost unimpaired to the end. His wife was a Miss Kelly, a native of Scotland, who died at Whitewater, Wisconsin, at the age of eighty-four.

William H. Bridge, father of the Montana banker, was born near Elkhorn, Wisconsin, in 1844, grew up and married there and followed farming. In 1869 he moved to Fremont, Nebraska, where he established and conducted a nursery. In 1872 he returned to Illinois and settled at Warren where he was in the flour milling business for fifteen years. After 1887 he conducted a flour mill at Norfolk, Nebraska, and about 1907 retired from business, living at Spokane, Washington, several years and is now a retired resident of Pasadena, California. He is a republican and a very active member and supporter of the Congregational Church. William H. Bridge married Nellie Ranney, who was born near Elkhorn, Wisconsin, in 1851, and is from one of the oldest Connecticut families. Jessie, the oldest of their four children, is the wife of Dr. P. D. McCornack, a suregon and specialist in children's diseases at Spokane, Washintgon. William, Jr., died at the age of nineteen. Ernest L. owns a chicken ranch at San Gabriel, California.

John W. Bridge, youngest of the family, was educated in the public schools at Onawa, Iowa, Lincoln, Nebraska, and Norfolk, Nebraska, graduating from the high school of the latter place in 1901. He spent two terms in the University of Nebraska at Lincoln and two years in Oberlin College in Ohio. He is a member of the Lincoln Chapter of the Delta Tau Delta college fraternity. For a short time in 1905 Mr. Bridge was cashier of the Union Depot at Norfolk, Nebraska, and then entered the National Bank of Commerce at Minneapolis, serving it as bookkeeper for ten months. The following year he spent assisting his father in the flour mill at Norfolk, and after that until 1910 engaged in the real estate business at Spokane, Washington. Mr. Bridge opened the Helmville office of Blair & Company's State Bank in 1910, and has since been the active manager and cashier and is largely responsible for the patronage and prosperity of the bank.

Mr. Bridge also owns a ranch of 640 acres at Helmville. He is an independent republican in politics and is affiliated with Ruby Lodge of Masons at Drummond, Montana. In 1917, at Butte, he married Miss Marie Hickey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hickey. Her father is a retired mining man at Butte and her mother is deceased. Mrs. Bridge is a skilled vocalist, having finished her musical education in the Root Conservatory of Music in Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Bridge have one son, William Thomas, born March 6, 1918.

Leo J. McGrath. In writing of the eminently capable and progressive men that are intimately associated with the advancement of the mining interests of Butte, special mention should be made of Leo J. McGrath, superintendent of the Alice Mine. He has been a resident of the city for nearly a score of years, during which time he has ever heartily endorsed all enterprises conducive to its welfare. A son of Joseph McGrath, he was born October 18, 1881, in Grass Valley, Nevada County, California, of Irish parentage.

Born in Ireland in 1850, Joseph McGrath was brought up and educated in his native land, living there until nineteen years of age. Married at that age, he came with his bride to the United States, going directly across the country to Grass Valley, California. There he was engaged in mining pursuits until 1911, coming then to Butte, where he has since been similarly occupied with the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, at the West Gray Rock Mine. He is a democrat in politics, and a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

Joseph McGrath married in Ireland in November, 1869, Mary Flood, whose birth occurred in Ireland in 1851, and in November, 1919, the happy couple celebrated the golden anniversary of their marriage at their pleasant home, 934 Utah Avenue, where a large gathering of friends and relatives showered them with congratulations and gifts. Nine children were born of their union, as follows: Maggie, who died at the age of eighteen years in Grass Valley; Thomas, of Butte, is superintendent of the West Gray Rock Mine; James, who died in Grass Valley at the age of nine months; Mary, wife of Dr. J. A. Carew, a well known dentist of San Francisco, California; Leo. J., the special subject of this sketch; Frank, who died in Grass Valley, aged eighteen years; Genevieve, wife of A. J. Smith, an automobile dealer in Los Angeles, California; Helen, living with her parents, is employed in Symons' department store; and Paul, now engaged in mining at the West Gray Rock Mine, enlisted in May, 1917, and was sent to the navy yard in Brooklyn, New York, where he was mustered out of service in January, 1919.

Attending school in Nevada County, California, until fifteen years old, Leo J. McGrath then entered a dry goods store in Grass Valley as a clerk, and gradually worked his way up through the different departments until made window dresser, a position of considerable importance. Coming to Butte in 1902, he worked for six months as an underground miner in the Bell-Diamond Mine, and was similarly employed in the East Gray Rock Mine for two years. Mr. McGrath was subsequently employed as a miner in the West Gray Rock Mine until 1913, when he was made shift boss, a position that he filled most ably until 1915, when he was promoted to the position of assistant superintendent. In March, 1917, Mr. McGrath accepted his present high position as superintendent of the Alice Mine, and has since discharged the duties devolving upon him with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the company with which he is connected. Under his supervision are 250 employes of the Alice Mine, which was one of the first silver mines of North Walkerville, but which since the beginning of the World war has been a zinc producing mine.

Mr. McGrath married in May, 1913, in Grass Valley, California, Miss Edna Kinley, a daughter of Richard and Jane (Morgan) Kinley, of Grass Valley, where her father is employed as battery man in a gold quartz mill. Mr. and Mrs. McGrath have one child, Francis, born June 21, 1917. Politically Mr. McGrath is a firm adherent of the democratic party. Religiously he is a faithful member of the Roman Catholic Church. Fraternally he is a member of Butte Council No. 668, Knights of Columbus, in which he has taken the third degree, and of Grass Valley Lodge No. 1301, Order of Eagles. Mr. McGrath has an attractive home at 938 Utah Avenue, very near that of his parents.

Arthur L. Hawkesworth. Possessing great mechanical skill and inventive talent of a high order, Arthur L. Hawkesworth, master mechanic of the Butte Mines Machine Shop, is thoroughly acquainted with every branch of the machinist's trade, and in the various places in which he has been employed has won an enviable reputation for efficiency and dexterity in the use of the machinist's tools. A son of the late James Hawkesworth, he was born August 25, 1869, in Bay City, Michigan, being a descendant on the paternal side, in the fifth generation, from Josiah Wedgwood, the famous English potter, who invented the ware bearing his name, the lineage being traced through his daughter, Elizabeth Wedgwood.

James Hawkesworth was born in 1839 in the Province of Ontario, Canada, where his father settled on emigrating from England to America. A man of scholarly attainments, he was educated at a college in Buffalo, New York, and after his graduation returned to Ontario, Canada, where he lived for a while. Settling in Bay City, Michigan, in pioneer days, he became superintendent of a sawmill, and was there engaged in business until his death in 1872. A man of spotless integrity, he was held in high respect throughout the community. He was broad-minded, liberal in his religious views, and a prominent member of the Universalist Church. Politically he was a republican, and fraternally he belonged to the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

The maiden name of the wife of James Hawkesworth was Julia Clark. She was born in 1841 in Buffalo, New York, where she was married, coming from a family of prominence, Doctor Ryerson, the noted educator of the Province of Ontario, having been her great-great-uncle. Three children blessed their marriage, as follows: Lula, wife of John J. Miller, junior member of the Bradley-Miller Lumber Company, of West Bay City, Michigan; Frank, an erecting engineer in California; and Arthur L., of whom we write.

Obtaining his first knowledge of books in the public schools of his native city, Arthur L. Hawkesworth subsequently attended a private school, receiving therein the equivalent of a high school education. At the age of sixteen years he entered the Standard Machine Shop in Bay City, and there served an apprenticeship of three years at the machinist's trade. Entering the employ of the Bay City Iron Works in 1888, he served as a journeyman machinist for six months, after which he worked as tool maker in Chicago, Illinois, for a year. Coming to Montana in 1890, Mr. Hawkesworth was for two years an employe in the John Steadman Foundry and Machine Shop. Going then to Elkhorn, Jefferson County, Montana, he was for three years machinist at the Elkhorn Mine, and the ensuing year worked in the Caird & Hawkesworth Machine Shop in Helena, the junior member of the firm having been his brother, Frank Hawkesworth, and the senior member, Charles Caird.

Going next to Marysville, this state, Mr. Hawkesworth was employed for six months there as a machinist, and then worked two months for his brother's firm in Helena. Accepting then a position as master mechanic at the Elkhorn Mine, he retained it until 1904. Subsequently passing through Butte, he went to Great Falls as master mechanic for the American Smelting and Refining Company, with which he was associated for a year. Returning to

Cross for two years, receiving four service stripes in honor of her length of service and returning to this country in March, 1919; and Edward L., who is the youngest born.

Growing up in his native place Edward L. Ralston attended the local schools of Deerlodge County and the Germantown Academy at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1906. He then entered the Montana State School of Mines at Butte, Montana, and took a three years' course, completing his training by a year at the University of Utah, Salt Lake City, from which he was graduated in 1910, with the degrees of Bachelor of Science and Mining Engineer. That same year he began working for Harper, McDonald and Company, engineers of Butte, and in July, 1911, went with the East Butte Copper Mining Company as assistant engineer. On January 1, 1913, he was made superintendent of the Florence Mine at Neihart, Montana, returning after a year to Harper, McDonald and Company as assistant engineer. In 1915 he became draughtsman for the City of Butte and was in the office of the commissioner of public works until March, 1917, in that month receiving his appointment as superintendent of the Anselmo Mine, which is located at the corner of Woolman and Alabama streets. Under his supervision are fifty employes. The mine produces silver and zinc and is operated by a New York syndicate. Mr. Ralston owns his modern residence at 1028 West Platinum Street, and also a third interest in the Ralston ranch. Like his father he is a republican. He belongs to Mount Moriah Lodge No. 24, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and the Lodge of Perfection of Butte.

On January 1, 1910, Mr. Ralston was married at Butte to Miss Helen West Pyle, a daughter of Joseph Clinton and Helen (Prosser) Pyle. Mrs. Pyle died at Butte in December, 1919, but Mr. Pyle survives and is a geologist for the interests of Senator W. A. Clark, and a leading mine operator of Montana. Mr. and Mrs. Ralston have the following children: Edward L., Jr., who was born November 13, 1910; Helen West, who was born August 13. 1912; Donald Clinton, who was born February 28, 1915; and Joseph Pyle, who was born September 23, 1919.

Malcolm Bowden, superintendent of the Travona Mine, is one of the best instances Butte affords of the self-reliant, dependable mining expert, whose experience and knowledge are receiving proper recognition. He was born at London, England, on August 1, 1885, a son of Josiah Bowden, who was born in Cornwall, England, in 1836 and is now a resident of Helena, Montana. John Longmaid, who married his sister, was a pioneer of Butte during the early days of its mining activities, and it is probably because of the latter's success in this country that Josiah Bowden was led to sell his mercantile establishment in England and bring his wife and children, all of whom were born in England, to the United States in 1886. Josiah Bowden came direct to Montana after landing in this country and located at Helena, where he has since resided. For some years he was a bookkeeper for the Montana Central Railroad, later was a bank accountant, and in 1919 retired from active life. Since receiving his papers of citizenship he has been a supporter of the republican party. Born and reared in the faith of the Society of Friends, he still holds to it. His wife was Ellen Hart prior to her marriage, and she was born at Belfast, Ireland, in 1836, and died at Helena, Montana, in 1909. Their children were as follows: Josiah, who is with the State Nursery Company of Helena, Montana; Marguerite who married A. J. Horsky an attorney of Helena; Charles A. who is a draughtsman for the Anaconda Copper Mining Company of Butte; Malcolm whose name heads this review and two who died in childhood.

But an infant at the time of the family's settlement in Helena, Mr. Bowden was reared in that city, and attended the grammar and high schools until the close of his sophomore year. In 1900 he began working in the mines of Jefferson County, Montana, and remained there for two years, and then, returning to Helena, spent a short period in the employ of several mercantile and financial houses. In 1903 he entered the preparatory School of Mines at Butte, and in 1904 matriculated at the School of Mines, and was graduated therefrom in 1908 with the degree of Mining Engineer. For a short time thereafter he was in the employ of what is now the Montana Power Company, and then went back to the Jefferson County mines as a mining engineer, and remained there until 1910. In that year he was able to carry out plans that had been long maturing and visited different points in Europe, especially in France, not only making the trip for pleasure, but also to gain a knowledge of methods of working in the various mining centers of the Old World. Upon his return to Montana in 1911 he engaged in mining in Beaverhead County, and was made superintendent of the Hecla Mine, in which capacity he continued until 1912. The position of foreman of the gold mine at Helena was then offered him, and he accepted it and discharged its duties until 1914. During 1915, 1916 and 1917 he lived at Helena, recuperating from his arduous tasks, and in the latter year came to Butte and became associated with Senator W. A. Clark's interests. His experience and skill brought him promotion, and in August, 1919, he was made superintendent of the Travona Mine, which position he still holds. This mine is located on West Aluminum Street, and produces silver and zinc.

Mr. Bowden is unmarried, and lives at the Leonard Hotel. He has never cared to tie himself down to strict party lines, but gives his support to the candidates he believes will best discharge the duties of the office in question. Mr. Bowden belongs to the Episcopal Church. A Mason, he is a member of King Solomon Lodge No. 9, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Helena, Montana. He also belongs to the American Society of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers and the Silver Bow Club. Believing in the future of Montana as one of the greatest mining centers of the world, Mr. Bowden has not hesitated to invest in mining properties in the state, and is a man of ample means. He has risen to his present position through his own efforts, and his success is all the more commendable because it has been brought about in this manner and not through outside influence and capital. As a man Mr. Bowden possesses a personality which impresses people favorably and wins for him lifetime friends both professionally and in social circles.

Robert E. Thomas. The rate of progress in this country is largely dependent upon the readiness of the people to take advantages of the natural resources of the land or their ability to meet the demands of a developing civilization and adapt their operations to economic conditions. While, of course, the dominating interest at Butte is mining, so many others are developed as an outcome of these stupendous operations that practically every line of industrial and commercial activity is represented here, and some of the most masterful figures in the business world have made the city their permanent place of residence. One of these men is Robert E. Thomas, president and manager of the Butte Ice Company.

Robert E. Thomas was born five miles east of Anaconda in Deerlodge County, Montana, on January 18, 1884, a son of Ephraim Thomas who was born in Wales in 1833. Coming to the United States in young manhood, he located in Deerlodge County at a time when rigid pioneer conditions prevailed, and he was one of the very earliest settlers of that region. Acquiring land from the Government, or at a very low price, he became an extensive landowner and had several large ranches, and later he became interested in mining to a considerable extent. From the time he received his papers of citizenship he espoused the principles of the republican party. His wife bore the maiden name of Gwennie Evans, and she was born in Wales in 1839. Both of them were struck by lightning and died immediately in 1891. Robert E. Thomas was sitting between them at the time they were killed, and strange to say he was uninjured. Their children were as follows: William E., who is a miner of Butte; Margaret, who married R. R. Kilroy, managing editor of the Standard Publishing Company of Butte; Gwennie, who married Frank Ham, department manager of the Copper City Commercial Company, lives at Anaconda, Montana; Joseph, who is foreman of the Concentrator at the Washoe Reduction Works at Anaconda, Montana; and Robert E.

Robert E. Thomas attended the public schools of Anaconda, and was graduated from the high school course of that city in 1901, following which he began working for Roach and Smith, wholesalers in candy and cigars, and remained with them for three years. Mr. Thomas then went to Seattle, Washington, and was employed in the ship yard of Moran Brothers for 3½ years. In 1908 Mr. Thomas came to Butte to work on the Butte Evening News as business manager, and held that position until that journal discontinued publication three years later. He then entered the clerical department of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company and remained there until December, 1911, when he went with the Butte Ice Company, a close corporation, practically owned by E. C. Largey. Beginning his career with this concern as bookkeeper, Mr. Thomas rose to be manager in 1913, and in 1914 he, together with H. A. Frank, bought the business. Mr. Thomas is president and manager and Mr. Frank is secretary and treasurer while E. M. Frank is vice president. The offices are located at 600 South Main Street, and the ice houses are at Walkerville, South Butte, on Lake Avoca, and a large one on Iron Street, Butte, in the wholesale district. The plant, which is the largest of the place, is located at Dawson, Montana, with a capacity of 35,000 tons. The company handles about 73,000 tons annually and has the sole contract for supplying the Anaconda Copper Mining Company and the Milwaukee Railroad.

Mr. Thomas is independent in his political actions. He belongs to the Silver Bow Club, the Silver Bow Country Club, the Chamber of Commerce, the Butte Business Men's Association and the Butte Ad Club. In addition to his residence at 309 Granite Street he owns other real estate in Butte, and two mines at Southern Cross, Montana.

Mr. Thomas was married at Butte to Miss Mary Conlon, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Conlon. Mrs. Conlon is deceased, having passed away in the spring of 1908, but Mr. Conlon survives her and lives retired at Butte, where he was at one time a miner, having come here in 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas became the parents of the following children: Madelon, who was born July 20, 1909; Margaret, who was born in 1910; Mary Frances, who was born in 1913; Robert, who was born in 1914; Patrick, who was born in 1917; and Elizabeth, who was born in 1918.

Properly numbered among the sagacious and alert young business men of Butte, Mr. Thomas has won his present standing through his own force of character and willingness to do his duty in every position he has held. Since taking charge of his present business he has developed it very materially, and has plans for its further expansion in the near future.

Will A. Campbell. Helena and this section of Montana numbers among her best known newspaper men and journalists Will A. Campbell, the editor of the Helena Independent, which has the distinction of being the oldest newspaper in the state in years of continuous publication under one name.

Mr. Campbell, who was born in Lincoln, Nebraska, May 8, 1881, is of Scotch descent, and the founder of the Campbell family in the United States was his grandfather, William Samuel Doke Campbell, who now resides at Monmouth, Illinois. He was born in Scotland, and on coming to this country he settled in Tennessee. Campbell County in that state was named in his honor, and he was a farmer there for many years. He married for his second wife a Miss Maxwell, who became the grandmother of Will A., and she, too, was born in Scotland. Her death occurred in Illinois during the period of the Civil war. J. A. Campbell, a son of these worthy Scotch immigrants, now resides at Lincoln, Nebraska. He was born at Campbell Station in Campbell County, Tennessee, in 1851, but was reared in Monmouth, Illinois, and is a graduate of Monmouth College. Soon after his marriage he went to Lincoln, Nebraska, where from 1879 until 1884 he served as the city superintendent of schools, later engaging in farming, and for the past number of years has been engaged in the wholesale grocery business in Lincoln. He is a republican voter, and a member of the Scotch Presbyterian Church and of the Masonic and Knights of Pythias fraternal orders. J. A. Campbell married Josephine Faulkner, who was born near Mount Pleasant, Iowa, in 1849, and whose death occurred at Ainsworth, Nebraska, in May, 1919. Five children were born to the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, namely: Will A., the well known Helena journalist; Maude E., who became the wife of a Mr. Hibbard and resides at Covington, Nebraska, where Mr. Hibbard is a farmer; Glenn M. is the business manager of the Helena Independent; Bert E., whose home is also in Helena, is the advertising manager for the Helena Independent; Margaret is principal of the high school at Ainsworth, Nebraska.

Will A. Campbell was given a splendid educational training to fit him for his life's work, and many of the leading journals of the West have had the benefit of his services. From the graded schools of Lincoln, Nebraska, he passed into the academy at Weeping Water, Nebraska, from which he graduated in 1897, and then matriculating in the University of Nebraska he was the editorial writer for the Nebraska State Journal during the 3½ years he was a student there. This completed his school training, and during the following two years he was the editorial assistant to J. Sterling Mortin, secretary of agriculture and owner of the Conservative at Nebraska City. Mr. Campbell next went with the Denver Post, on which he served as a special writer for a time, during one year was receiver for a paper at Blair, Nebraska, and returning then to Denver handled the strike situation there for the Denver Post and the

Chicago Chronicle for two years. His next position was as financial reporter and editorial writer for the Sioux City Tribune, and in 1906 became the Sunday editor for the Omaha Bee, his services being retained in that capacity until 1909. He then became associated with the Omaha Chamber of Commerce as publicity manager for 1½ years, was next connected with the Great Northern Railroad Company as assistant to Louis W. Hill and handled the publicity end of the land exploitation department of that company until 1913.

It was at the close of this period that Mr. Campbell became associated with Helena, and the city has ever since claimed him among her progressive and influential citizens and business men. At this time he bought into the Helena Independent with Lewis Penwell, and this relationship has ever since continued, and in fact they were business associates even before that time. The Helena Independent was incorporated in 1889, and was reincorporated by Mr. Campbell in June, 1913, as the Independent Publishing Company of Helena, of which he is the president. The vice president is Glenn M. Campbell and the secretary and treasurer is Jane M. MacMillan. It was as early as 1866 that the paper was first launched in the newspaper world as the Independent, and it was then published at Deer Lodge, but was moved to Helena in 1867 and became the Helena Independent, a name it has retained through all the succeeding years. It is an independent democratic paper, and the plant is located at 52 South Main Street, where it is equipped with all the modern devices for the successful conduct of a large and representative journal, and it conducts the second largest business in the state in publishing and in the wholesale paper business.

Outside of his newspaper work Mr. Campbell has also gained prominence as a rancher and farmer. He owns the Four Range Ranch three miles east of Helena, containing 1,087 acres and known as one of the best and most efficiently equipped ranching properties in Montana. Its buildings are modern in every particular, its water is supplied by artesian wells and its lighting system by electricity. Mr. Campbell also owns a modern residence at 530 Hemlock Street in Helena, one of the finest homes in the city.

In 1903, at Blair, Nebraska, he was married to Miss Maude L. Carter, a daughter of Capt. Nathan Carter, one of the pioneers of the West and an early Indian fighter. He was also a Government contractor and the builder of Fort Kearney, Nebraska. From 1863 until the time of his death Mr. Carter had charge of frontier posts, and was commander of Fort Kearney during the Indian war. Virginia was his native state. A son, Bill Carter, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, November 23, 1908. Mr. Campbell is independent in his political affiliations, and is a member of the Presbyterian Church. His fraternal relations connect him with Ottawa Lodge No. 51, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Marysville, Montana, Helena Chapter No. 2, Royal Arch Masons, and Helena Consistory No. 3, and he is a thirty-second degree Mason. He is also a member of Helena Lodge No. 193, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, at Helena, and belongs to the Montana Club at Helena, to the Rocky Mountain Club of New York City, to the Glacier Park Country Club, Glacier Park, Montana, to the Union League Club of New York City, Helena Country Club, the Rotary Club of Helena, to the Commercial Club of Helena and to the Helena Young Men's Christian Association.

T. W. SIMPSON. Since coming to Bozeman in 1909 Mr. Simpson has applied his energies to varied lines. He is a farmer and farm owner, a dealer and shipper of livestock, and is head of the well known real estate firm of Simpson & Truitt.

Mr. Simpson was born near Greensburg in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, March 3, 1859. His father, Thomas Simpson, was born in Scotland in 1835. After his marriage he came to America, lived in Canada a few years, and then located near Greensburg, Pennsylvania, where he was employed as a coal miner. In 1862 he joined the Fifty-third Pennsylvania Infantry and participated in the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac in and around Richmond. At the desperate Battle of Petersburg only sixteen men from his regiment were left fit for duty and six out of his company. The rest were either killed or captured. While trying to save a wounded comrade he was captured, and was soon afterward sent to Andersonville Prison, where he died as a result of exposure and hardship in 1863. His grave number at Andersonville is 8080. He was a republican in politics and a member of the Presbyterian Church. Thomas Simpson married Eliza Crockard, who was born in Scotland in 1827 and is now past ninety-two years of age and is still living near Greensburg, Pennsylvania. She was the mother of four children: Isabelle, wife of John B. Errett, a machinist living at Connellsville, Pennsylvania; T. W.; Mary, who died September 3, 1919, was the widow of James H. Kane; and Lida, who died at the age of sixteen years.

T. W. Simpson was left fatherless at the age of four years, and had to apply himself to productive labor at the earliest possible age. He attended the rural schools of Westmoreland County until fifteen years of age, and the following year he went to Quincy, Illinois, and worked on farms in that locality for five years. From 1881 to 1889 he farmed at Agricola, Coffey County, Kansas, and then built an elevator and engaged in the grain business at Agricola. He conducted his elevator and did a prosperous business for seventeen years. After selling out he came to Bozeman in 1909 and bought a farm 1½ miles west on the Huffine Road. This is a very valuable and productive place, consisting of 240 acres of irrigated land. He has also bought and shipped livestock, and the firm Simpson & Truitt not only do a large business in handling real estate in Gallatin County but are dealers in horses, cattle and sheep.

Mr. Simpson's partner is L. W. Truitt. He is also his brother-in-law. Mr. Truitt for a number of years was junior member of the Gallatin Lumber Company, and served two terms as mayor of Bozeman, leaving that office in January, 1919, and gave the city a splendid administration of its municipal affairs.

The offices of Simpson & Truitt are in the Owenhouse Building. Mr. Simpson is a republican and during 1918 served by appointment as county commissioner. He is a member of the Methodist Church and is affiliated with Bozeman Lodge No. 18, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Zona Chapter No. 12, Royal Arch Masons, St. John's Commandery No. 12, Knights Templar, and Bozeman Lodge No. 463 of the Elks. He is an active member of the Chamber of Commerce. His firm owns the Senator Hoffman corner opposite the postoffice at Bozeman, and Mr. Simpson makes his home there, while his partner resides in the Evergreen Apartments. Simpson & Truitt own a ranch adjoining the Montana State College and the townsite on the south. This consists of 160 acres of irrigated land.

In 1880, at Columbus, Illinois, Mr. Simpson married Miss Lizzie C. Truitt, daughter of Sylvester and Harriet (Woodworth) Truitt, both now de-

L W Truitt

T. W. Simpson

ceased. Sylvester Truitt was born in Kentucky in 1834, was an early settler in Western Illinois and in 1881 moved to Kansas, where he continued as a farmer and died at Ottawa in that state in 1918. Mr. and Mrs. Simpson have four children: Clyde A. was a graduate of the Gem City Business College at Quincy, was a bookkeeper for the Morris Packing Company and died at Agricola, Kansas, at the age of twenty-three; James Sylvester finished his education in a business college at Lawrence, Kansas, and is on his father's ranch west of Bozeman; Ralph died at the age of ten years at Agricola, Kansas; Mary Catherine is a graduate of the high school at Waverly, Kansas, attended the Montana State College and is the wife of Earl McMahon, a shoe salesman living at Bozeman.

Samuel C. Ford. The quality that has distinguished and permeated the entire administration of Samuel C. Ford as attorney general of Montana has been a moral courage that has kept him true to his convictions and principles against all the forces that a cynical, prejudiced and hostile world can muster. The office of attorney general has a great deal of routine work to perform. That has been done thoroughly by Mr. Ford and his subordinates, but beyond the routine he has used his official powers as a positive expression of the law and popular opinion, and in many cases has given vitality to laws that have been treated as dead letters on the statute books.

Mr. Ford is a comparatively young man, has been practicing law fourteen years, and nearly all of that time has been taken up with public duties, either in the United States district attorney's office or as attorney general of the state.

He was born at Albany, Clinton County, Kentucky, November 7, 1882, but spent his life before coming to Montana in Kansas, where his people were pioneers. This branch of the Ford family originated in Scotland, and were early settlers in Kentucky. His grandfather, William Ford, was born in Kentucky and spent the greater part of his life on a farm in Clinton County. During the Civil war he fought on the Union side. William Ford, Jr., father of Attorney General Ford, was born at Albany, Clinton County, Kentucky, in 1847, was reared, educated and married in Kentucky and as a young man taught school. He also operated a saw mill and manufactured lumber in his native state. In 1885, when Samuel C. Ford was about three years of age, the family moved to Wellington, Kansas. William Ford established and operated one of the first flour mills in this section of the state. Subsequently he moved out to the new country of Western Kansas, and developed a farm and ranch thirty miles south of Garden City in Haskell County. He lost practically all his property as a result of several dry years culminating in the panic of 1893-94, and in the winter of 1894 removed to a small farm at Garden City. While there he began cultivating what had been an amateur occupation as a bee man into a commercial business, and eventually became one of the leading producers of honey from Western Kansas. He finally sold this part of his business in 1908. In 1899 William Ford was elected county treasurer of Finney County, Kansas, and re-elected in 1902. Because of a change in election laws his first term was for three years and his second for two years. He retired from office in 1905, after that giving all his attention to his apiaries, and in 1908 engaged in the real estate and insurance business at Garden City. He has been through all the vicissitudes that have beset the Western Kansas pioneers, and it is part of the eternal fitness of things that he has for several years past been enjoying an ample degree of prosperity. He is a devout Christian, a member of the Baptist Church of Garden City, is affiliated with the Masons and Odd Fellows and is a republican in politics. William Ford married Glenora Elizabeth Snow. She was born at Albany, Kentucky, in 1851. Their children were six in number: Sallie, wife of J. H. Billings, a mechanical supervisor at Pueblo, Colorado; James P., associated in the real estate and insurance business with his father at Garden City; Samuel C.; Iva, who died at Helena, Montana, in 1907, wife of Cleveland Belisle; Charles F., a telegraph operator at Dallas, Texas; and Bina, wife of Robert Gerald.

Samuel C. Ford's early environment was Western Kansas, and he personally recollects some of its drought and poverty stricken conditions of early times. He attended rural schools in Haskell and Finney counties, graduating from the Garden City High School in 1903. It was his ambition to become a lawyer, but without the exercise of a great deal of self reliance and hard work he could not have attained his goal so early as he did. For five months after leaving high school he worked as a bridge carpenter with the Santa Fe Railway. The savings from that period of work enabled him to matriculate as a student in Kansas University at Lawrence. The first year he earned his board as waiter in a restaurant, giving six hours of his time to the restaurant, and earning some other money by tending furnaces and doing similar work. The second and third years he spent at the university he drove a laundry wagon and on Saturdays clerked in a clothing store. Therefore when he graduated from the university with the degree LL. B. in the law department in 1906, he had earned something more than his degree, which was merely a token of what hard and persistent effort might accomplish. After university he was member of the honorary law fraternity Phi Delta Phi, and also belongs to the Acacia fraternity, a strong and prominent fraternal organization throughout the United States made up of college men who are members of the Masonic fraternity.

Mr. Ford came to Montana and began practice at Helena in 1906. He soon earned recognition as an able young lawyer, took an active part in republican politics, and in October, 1908, was appointed assistant United States district attorney. He served in that office six years, until September, 1914. In 1916 he was elected attorney general of the state, and qualified for office January 1, 1917. In his campaign for election Mr. Ford came before the people emphasizing as the chief plank in his platform the enforcement of all laws. One of the first acts after he was sworn in was to direct the county attorneys to enforce the law against gambling, wine rooms and houses of prostitution. The energy and determination manifested in the attorney general's office at the state capital soon radiated out to remote quarters of the state, and as a result many communities acquired a due respect for law and authority. When the national prohibition act became effective on December 31, 1918, the attorney general used all his official power to enforce the Federal act. During the past four years the office of attorney general of Montana has been out of politics. Mr. Ford has played no favorites, and in his administration has kept an eye single to his duties and responsibilities as he interprets them to be from the laws and constitution of the state.

Mr. Ford is a prominent member of the Lewis and Clark County and State Bar associations. He is affiliated with Lodge No. 3, Ancient Free and

Accepted Masons, Helena Consistory No. 3 of the Scottish Rite, Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine and Helena Lodge No. 193, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

His residence is at 421 North Ewing Street. November 24, 1910, at Helena, he married Miss Mary L. Shobe, daughter of Waller and Isabelle (Lesley) Shobe. Her parents are residents of Spokane, Washington. Her father is a distinguished humanitarian, who served five years as superintendent of the State Orphans' Home at Twin Bridges, Montana, and resigned that office to take up his present work as superintendent of the Hutton Settlement, a private orphanage built by H. L. Hutton, a multi-millionaire. This is one of the finest institutions of the kind in the United States. Mrs. Ford for a number of years has been prominent in Helena musical circles, being a skilled instrumental performer, and completed her musical education under private tutors in New York City. Mr. and Mrs. Ford have two children: Dorothy Leslie, born October 25, 1911; and Isabelle Elizabeth, born July 24, 1915.

Justus L. Ueland. One of the most vigorous and effective farmers and ranchmen of Sheridan County was the late Justus L. Ueland, whose work of development here was done in the locality of Comertown. He settled in this region at a time when the country was being built up, starting at the grass roots, and during the brief span of years he was spared he made his mark as a builder. He was a ranchman distinctively, and the things he did and the improvements he made were for the benefit of his community as well as for himself, and his posterity may well be proud of his achievements. His capital when he came hither was limited, and he entered upon the development work of this locality as a homesteader, after waiting some years for the opening of the public lands to enter, and when he passed off the stage of action he left as his legacy to his family a splendid ranch and farm in what is often referred to as the Ueland Flats.

Justus L. Ueland was born in Webster County, Iowa, February 6, 1878, and when he was a lad of ten or twelve years his parents moved to North Dakota, and in Lamore County, that state, he passed from his boyhood into his youth. He finished the common school work and then attended the school of agriculture of the University of Minnesota, from which he was graduated in March, 1900. Beginning life seriously, he then spent a few years near Minot, North Dakota, and there earned the first dollars of his capital, being associated in his undertakings with his brother, and this partnership continued for some time after he located in Montana.

To his intensive industry Mr. Ueland added unerring judgment, so that it is not surprising that his enterprises prospered. He took pride in his stock, grading up his horses and cattle to better strains of Percheron and Belgian horses and White Face cattle, developing finally into a shipper of cattle, and he continued as such until disease struck down one of the most progressive men of his district. Mr. Ueland was a man of vigorous and robust physique, and his interest in his work spurred him on to undertake tasks so heavy that eventually his vitality was worn away. He took a deep pride in his community, was greatly interested in the schools, good roads, and in fact in everything which promised to contribute toward securing a well-developed system of civic government. At each election he did his duty as a citizen, and as he was a man of strong convictions he usually cast his vote according to them and his wide information, rather than according to party dictates. A man of the highest personal honor, he was a stickler for fairness and honesty in all things and would not tolerate loose living or unsound principles. He was a man of religious tendencies, and was brought up in the Lutheran faith. A lover of home, he found his pleasure in his family circle, to which he was always glad to welcome his friends, of which he had a host.

Justus L. Ueland was a son of L. A. Ueland, who is mentioned more fully elsewhere in this work. The Ueland family is of Scandinavian origin and belonged to the thrifty rural class in the old country, as they have since been in the new. In 1914 Justus L. Ueland was married in Lamore County, North Dakota, to Julia Dunsdon, a daughter of David F. and Lucinda (Overlees) Dunsdon. Mrs. Ueland was born in Christian County, Illinois, and is the eldest of five children. Mr. Dunsdon was born in Illinois, but his wife was a native of Indiana. The Dunsdons are farming people, and their family home is at Edgeley, North Dakota.

During the great war Mr. Ueland did a good citizen's part in assisting the administration to carry out its policies, and was a very liberal subscriber to all of the drives. His death occurred March 18, 1919. He was a stockholder of the Citizens State Bank of Dooley and of the State Bank of Outlook. Mr. Ueland was a man of stability and power of concentration, and possessing as he did will and resourcefulness he was able to build up a large and profitable business. He had the open mind and heart and quick understanding which made for him many warm, personal friends. Always keeping the good of his community close at heart, his life will continue to be an inspiration to those he left behind him.

Tom Kelley, of Dodson, is known throughout this community as one of the early cowboy settlers of Montana, and as such he has been a factor in many localities of the state. In 1878 he came into what was then the Territory of Montana, driving in a herd of cattle for a cattle pool. He started from the Panhandle country of Texas, traversed the regular trail through Eastern Colorado, crossed through Wyoming and into Montana, headed the Little Missouri River, came down the Little Powder River to the big stream, down that stream almost to the mouth of the Mizpah, and then into Miles City, the destination of the outfit.

This constituted the first trip Mr. Kelley made into this far northern region, and he remained here from the end of September until the first of November following, when he returned over the trail to Cheyenne, and there took the train back to Texas and resuming his work on the range for the "LX" outfit in the Panhandle, whose headquarters were about eighty-five miles northwest of Fort Elliott, and the several subsequent trips he made over the trail northward were started from that region. The exact locality of this ranch was some eighteen miles north of Amarillo, Texas, on the Fort Worth and Denver Railroad.

Mr. Kelley became a man of the range of that northwest region of Texas in 1873, engaging in rescuing stolen horses from the Indians and appropriating them to his own use and ultimately joining a cattle outfit there as a range man. The year 1876 marks the introduction of range cattle into that region by Charley Goodnight, and from that time until 1892 Mr. Kelley was identified with that region. Mr. Goodnight was an old partner of John Chisholm, the maker of the historic Chisholm trail from Texas to Kansas, and who passed away in old age in Kansas City. Mr. Kelley made nine trips over the lonely region between Texas and Montana, the last one having been made in 1892, when the herd was stopped six miles east of Ekalaka. Mr. Kelley remained in that country until 1897, and in that time became acquainted with all the historic old ranchers who inaugurated the cattle industry in Southeastern Montana.

On leaving the Ekalaka locality in 1897 Mr. Kelley also left the state and turned toward the far North. At Seattle he boarded a boat for Juneau, Alaska, and during his residence in that far northern country from November until April of the following year he prospected for minerals, which he failed to find. He then drifted back alone, as he went out, and again in Montana he established his headquarters on Milk River at Chinook. By this time he was rather near the bottom financially, and securing work with a sheep outfit he continued in that locality until the spring of 1899, when he came East to Malta, and thence out to the Little Rockies and secured work on a sheep ranch there. During that summer he entered the service of the "Circle Diamond" people, the Bloom Cattle Company, but after a few months returned to the ranchman George Jones, a sheep man, with whom he remained until the 16th of July, 1903, when he and Bud Jacobs came to the Dodson locality and purchased the quarter section upon which the Town of Dodson now stands.

On beginning his connection with this locality Mr. Kelley secured some goods and embarked upon a mercantile career in connection with Mr. Jacobs, and in March, 1904, he purchased his partner's interest in the business, but in the following June sold a half interest in the enterprise to A. J. Barret, who is still associated with him in business. In 1906 they platted the townsite of Dodson, and in the same fall sold three-fourths of the townsite to B. D. Phillips, Major Logan and Charley Whitcomb, who incorporated the Dodson Townsite Company.

The firm of Kelley and Barret have erected several buildings in Dodson, and are at present engaged here in the garage business. Mr. Kelley also has ranching interests on First Creek, one of the tributaries of Beaver River, where during the past few years he has carried on alfalfa farming chiefly. He entered his homestead there in 1917, and it now forms a part of his ranch.

Mr. Kelley is a native son of the Lone Star State, born in the City of Galveston August 5, 1853, and was reared in Savalla County. The principal town of that entire region was then Uvalde, and he was a youth of eighteen before he left that locality. All the school training he received he obtained there in about thirty days, and when he left that country to go into the Panhandle he was the owner of two or three horses.

William Kelley, his father, was also born in Texas, a son of John Kelley, who was one of the first settlers of that commonwealth, going into that country about 1819, when it was yet a part of Mexico. He fought in the Texas revolution, and thus contributed to the independence of the old Republic of Texas. He ultimately removed to Savalla County, and is buried in the Uvalde Cemetery. This old Texas patriot and Irishman was born in France, and came to New Orleans when a boy of nine years. He married Emma Salisbury, and their children were Edmund, John and William.

William Kelley passed his life as a stockman, and his last years were spent in Savalla County, and he was killed while in the Town of Uvalde. During the Civil war he served with the Confederate army, a member of the Eighth Texas Cavalry, under General Hood, Army of Northern Virginia. Among many other engagements he participated in the Battle of Gettysburg, and he served through the entire struggle without wounds or capture, resuming his stock business when his army life ended. William Kelley married Martha M. Lakey, from Louisiana, who survives her husband and is the mother of three sons, William, Tom and Dr. John Kelley.

In Havre, Montana, June 15, 1908, Tom Kelley was married to Miss Catherine Cotter, whose father was James Cotter, an Irishman of Belfast, where Mrs. Kelley was also born. Her mother was Anna Coleman. Mrs. Kelley is the youngest of her parents' ten children, and she has two brothers in the United States, James, who spent many years of his life in Montana but is now a resident of the State of New York, and Michael, who is a ranchman on Beaver Creek in Phillips County, where his brother James formerly ranched. Mrs. Kelley came to the United States with one of her brothers in 1906, and she and Mr. Kelley became acquainted in Dodson. Their union has been without issue.

Mr. Kelley is active in politics only as a voter, supporting democratic principles. During the World war Mrs. Kelley was an active worker in the interests of the Red Cross, performing an excellent part in the war work done by the branch chapter at Dodson.

Peter E. Johnson was one of the first settlers of Medicine Lake, having located in this locality before the birth of the new town. It was in March of 1910 that he established his home at old Medicine Lake, where he was engaged in general merchandising as a member of the firm of P. E. Johnson and Company, the firm comprising himself and his brother Oscar. The brothers came from North Dakota to Montana as settlers, Peter coming from Sherwood and Oscar from Mohall, that state, the former having been engaged in the lumber business and the latter as a merchant's clerk, and combining their capital and experience at Medicine Lake they established their first independent business for both.

The Johnson brothers were natives of Minnesota, Peter born in Hennepin County April 21, 1872, and Oscar in Douglas County January 2, 1884, but both were reared in Alexandria and were educated in the public schools. They were sons of Eric Johnson, who filed on and proved up a homestead near Hinsdale in Valley County, Montana, and continued as a resident of this state for six years, leaving it in July, 1919, and returning to Alexandria, Minnesota, where he had first settled in 1878. Eric Johnson was a native of Sweden, born in the northern part of that country at Jemtland, where the sun shines at midnight, and he was a farmer there. His people were of the poor class, and he was additionally handicapped in his childhood by the death of his father and the family's maintenance being shifted to his young shoulders. His educational training was therefore limited, and he came to the United States at the age of twenty-one knowing practically nothing but work. He met his future wife aboard ship, and they were married in Alexandria, Minnesota. She was Miss Ingeborg Johnson, and passed away in Minneapolis, Minnesota, the mother of one child, Peter E. Eric Johnson afterward married her sister, Emma Johnson, who bore him the following children: Anna, who died as Mrs. Emil Umbright at Fargo, North Dakota; John A., whose home is in Minnesota; Oscar L., a former business partner of his brother Peter; Emma C., the wife of Ole Johnson, of Hinsdale, Montana; Edward L., of Medicine Lake; Ellen, of Alexandria, Minnesota; William A., mentioned in the following paragraph; and Arthur, also of Medicine Lake.

William A. Johnson volunteered for service in the World war and was assigned to one of the oldest and most historic regiments in the United States, the Fighting Fourteenth, but his services were given in the United States. He trained at Fort Wright, Vancouver, and also saw service at Portland, Camp Lewis near Tacoma, Washington, Camp Dodge, Iowa, Camp Grant and at Camp Russell, where he was discharged after the signing of the armistice. He was a corporal in the infantry and won conspicuous attention as a sharpshooter and received a medal for his work. His business career has been spent as a clerk in Medicine Lake.

During his early life Peter E. Johnson learned the lumber business from his father, who was engaged in the retail lumber trade during more than forty years. After leaving home the son was chiefly employed in lumber yards as a salesman in Alexandria, Minnesota, and in North Dakota, and during his residence at Mohall he filed on a claim there and proved it up, and the proceeds from its sale gave him the needed capital with which he started in business for himself at Medicine Lake.

P. E. Johnson and Company opened their store at old Medicine Lake in a building 24 by 30 feet, and this was the third store opened in the village. It continued in business there prosperously until the new Town of Medicine Lake came into existence, and the Johnsons then moved their building to the new site, and it was one of the first business houses to open its doors to the public in this new town. The firm continued in their pioneer building until their new store was built in the same year, and since 1910 they have carried on their operations in a building 28 by 60 feet, and their stock has continued along the same lines as at first with the exception that they have added the buying of cream, of which they are the pioneer dealers here. The Johnson brothers, Peter E. and Oscar L., remained together in the business until the death of Oscar November 14, 1918, dying from influenza. Peter E. Johnson has since carried on the business, in which he is ably assisted by his two younger brothers, Edwin and Arthur.

Peter E. Johnson became the proprietor of the Lake Hotel and Cafe June 25, 1919, the successor of Charley Sager. The east half of this building was the original and only hotel in old Medicine Lake, and it came to the new town on wheels about the time the general exodus was made. In addition to his mercantile and hotel interests Mr. Johnson has also been actively identified with the municipal affairs of the town, and is now serving his second term as the mayor of Medicine Lake. He was actively interested in the county division movement which resulted in the creation of Sheridan County out of Valley County, and was even more actively associated with the battle over the county seat establishment which was carried on through the two sections, continuing over a period of four years and finally settled in the courts by the dismissal of the suit in the fall of 1919, Plentywood winning the decision.

Mr. Johnson was reared under democratic influences. His first presidential vote was given to Mr. Bryan in 1896, and he supported the Nebraska statesman in all his subsequent campaigns and the ticket of his party in all national elections since that time.

At Minot, North Dakota, December 22, 1904, Mr. Johnson was married to Miss Carrie Stromstad, who was born in Norway in November, 1885, the third of the six children of her father, G. Stromstad, who came to the United States from Norway. A daughter, Bernice, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Johnson in March, 1912.

Mr. Johnson is a past grand of the Medicine Lake Lodge of Odd Fellows, has served as a delegate to the Grand Lodge, and has taken the Encampment and Canton work of that order. He has also served as a district deputy grand master here, and was the first noble grand of Medicine Lake Lodge.

Albert L. Tennis, the manager of the Farmers Elevator and Milling Company of Medicine Lake, has been a factor in the business life of this region of Eastern Montana since 1911. He was born in Renville County, Minnesota, near Bird Island, November 21, 1876, and his environment when he was a boy was the country. His father and mother had gone into that region of Minnesota when it was a new country, took land of the public domain and developed a farm, and there the husband and father passed away in 1883, when but thirty-six years of age.

Lafe Tennis was a native of Wisconsin, born near Oshkosh, and he grew to mature years there as a farmer's son. His father was also Lafe Tennis, who had immigrated from Norway to Wisconsin many years before the Civil war, and spent the remainder of his life in that state. His widow came out to Minnesota during the later years of her life and died in Renville County in 1903, at the age of seventy-two years. They were the parents of the following children: Lafe, Jr., Louis, Ole, Swen and Ann. The daughter married Holver Hogstell.

Lafe Tennis, Jr., the father of Albert L., was a child in the home of parents in rather straightened circumstances, and he was early inured to work. When the Civil war came on he joined the Union army at the age of sixteen, was assigned to an infantry regiment, and was with General Sherman in his Atlanta campaign. He received a wound which sent him to the hospital, and the war was over before he was able to return to his command. Afterward he took up farming, and soon went out to Minnesota. At his early death he left a widow and six children, and she cared for and educated them. She bore the maiden name of Margaret Hogstell and was a daughter of Holver Hogstell, a native son of Norway. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Tennis were: Henry, of Minneapolis; Lillian, the wife of Henry Sommermeyer, of Minneapolis; Hattie, who became the wife of Knute Knudtson, and died in Renville County, Minnesota; Albert Lawrence, of Medicine Lake; Emma, who married Charles Eck, of Minneapolis; and George, a banker at Lake Norden, South Dakota.

Albert L. Tennis received some seven months of graded school work after his country school training. He worked on the farm with his mother until he was twenty-one, and then began his own business career with a hammer and saw, working at the carpenter's trade for three years during the summer months in the vicinity of Bird Island. He then entered the grain business as a helper in the Crown Elevator Company at Bird Island. His first managerial position was at Norton, North Dakota, and he also served the Crown Company in his home town, bought grain for the Hawkeye people at Aberdeen, South Dakota, was with the Farmers Grain Company on the Farmers Line out of Devils Lake, and from that point went to Edmore, North Dakota, where he spent four years buying and shipping grain for the Anchor Grain Company.

Mr. Tennis' next location was at Plentywood, where during less than a year he was engaged in the confectionery business, disposing of the business at the end of that time and settling a few miles south of Froid, where he resumed his old occupation of buying grain. He was connected with the Farmers Elevator Company, but after a year there he returned to North Dakota and spent the next two years at Willow City, buying and shipping grain for the St. Anthony & Dakota Elevator Company.

But having once had a taste of Montana life he was not content to remain elsewhere, and on his return he located at Medicine Lake and entered the service of the Farmers Elevator Company. On November 28, 1919, upon the consolidation of that enterprise with the Farmers Elevator & Milling Company, he was made manager of the latter. He is now one of the stockholders of the enterprise. He was also for two years a member of a company engaged in farming on the reservation adjacent to Medicine Lake.

Mr. Lafe Tennis, the father of Albert L., was a republican politically, and his church was the Lutheran. His three sons also became republicans when they became of age, and Albert L. cast his first presidential vote for Major McKinley in 1896. He supported Colonel Roosevelt in 1904, Taft in 1908, and in 1912 he cast his ballot for Mr. Wilson, but in 1916 resumed his place in the republican ranks and voted for Mr. Hughes. His official service is as a member of the council of Medicine Lake, in which he is now serving his first term. While on the Farmers Line out of Devils Lake he was postmaster of the Town of Ellsbury for two years. He was made a Mason at Willow City, North Dakota, and completed his Blue Lodge work at Plentyville and is still a member of that lodge. During the period of the World war Mr. Tennis gave freely of his time to the sale of war stamps and bonds, and also took an active part in the work of the Red Cross. Mrs. Tennis was an officer in the local Red Cross Chapter, and she is also a member of the Eastern Star, and filled a chair in the Chapter at York, North Dakota.

Mr. Tennis was first married at Bird Island, Minnesota, in February, 1904, to Miss Oline Landswerk, a daughter of Peter Landswerk, who moved to Minnesota from Chickasaw County, Iowa, but was a native of Norway. Mrs. Tennis was born in Iowa, and after completing her country school training she took up millinery work and was thus employed at the time of her marriage. Her death occurred in April, 1910, the mother of two children, Lowell and Mavis, who are growing up in the home of their grandparents Landswerk in Iowa. At Plentywood, Montana, in June, 1913, Mr. Tennis was married to Mrs. Mame Mowers, who was born at Clarion, Iowa, the oldest of the three daughters of E. F. White.

George S. Boggs. Descended from honored ancestry and himself numbered among the leading citizens of Carter County, Montana, the subject of this sketch is entitled to specific recognition in a work of this character. A residence in this county of many years has but strengthened his hold on the hearts of the people with whom he has been associated and today no one here enjoys a larger circle of warm friends and acquaintances, who esteem him because of his sterling qualities of character and his business ability.

George S. Boggs was born in Clark County, Iowa, where his birth occurred on October 5, 1874, the son of George M. and Angeline (Fenton) Boggs. The father was born and reared within fifteen miles from the birthplace of his son George, and his wife was born and reared in Chillicothe, Missouri. To these parents were born the following children: Mrs. Nina Crawford; Mrs. Ruie Stelling, of Omaha, Nebraska; Clark C., of Carter County, Montana; Etha, wife of Charles Knight, of Seattle, Washington; and George S., the immediate subject of this review. George S. Boggs was reared under the parental roof and secured his education in the rural schools of the neighborhood. At the age of eighteen years he came to Montana with the Standard Cattle Company, the "101" outfit, as a cowboy, and on Little Beaver and Sandstone creeks, he worked for that outfit and the "Half Circle L" for four years. He then gave up range work and came to Ekalaka, where he was variously employed about town for about two years before engaging in ranch work on his own account. He began his ranch work near Ekalaka, but finally located on the head of Little Beaver, where he has since been located. He homesteaded there and now owns a section and a half of good land in a body. Here the "Bo—" brand has been maintained for more than twenty years, and the ranch is one of the best known in that neighborhood. Prior to coming to Montana Mr. Boggs had gained valuable experience as a range rider for the Morecroft Ranch Company near Morecroft, Wyoming, where he had gone as a youth of fifteen years.

Mr. Boggs was appointed deputy sheriff of Custer County following the election of Sheriff W. E. Savage, under whom he served six years, followed by two years under Sheriff Hugh Wells, thus receiving exceptional training as a peace officer and intimate acquaintance with the details of the office of sheriff. After this official experience he gave his sole attention to his ranch until Carter County was created by the Legislature, when he was named in the bill as the first sheriff. At the first county election he was elected to succeed himself, having previously won the republican nomination against two competitors. He has given conscientious and faithful attention to the discharge of his official duties and has thereby won the respect and admiration of all who know him.

In November, 1896, Mr. Boggs was married to Mrs. Barbara Hedges, a native of Scotland, and who by a former marriage has two sons, Harry H. and Oliver G.

Politically Mr. Boggs is a firm adherent of the republican party. Fraternally he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He has been a witness of and a participant in the wonderful growth and development of the section of country honored by his citizenship, for when he first came to Ekalaka it had but a single store, an eating house and a saloon. He at once gave his efforts to the upbuilding and improvement of the place. For nine years prior to the incorporation of the village he served as a member of the school board. A man of genial and kindly nature, he is well liked by all and is numbered among the representative men of his county.

Matt F. Carey. Unless a man possess confidence in himself, his community and his calling he cannot hope to make much progress in life, nor will his location in a neighborhood advance its prosperity to any marked degree. On the other hand, if he is ambitious, satisfied that he is engaged in the right business in a locality where the prospects are excellent, his own enthusiasm is bound to inspire others with faith, attract outside capital and bring about important changes in local affairs. Especially is this true of the merchant, who by reason of his business is brought into personal contact with all classes, and in learning their tastes and requirements with reference to his wares also becomes acquainted with their ideas and their fitness for their own lines of endeavor. As they make an impression on him, so he in turn influences them, and if he possesses the right characteristics before long he begins to be recognized as one of the strong factors in the constructive work of the community. Such a man is Matt F. Carey of Ekalaka, member of the Charters Mercantile Company, his partner being M. C. Newstrom.

Matt F. Carey was born in Freeborn County, Minnesota, on June 3, 1882, a son of Martin Carey. The birth of Martin Carey occurred at Rush City, Wisconsin, and he spent his life as a farmer and ranchman, dying at Belfield, North Dakota, when sixty-eight years old. While a stanch republican, he never held any public office. Martin Carey was united in marriage at Albert Lea, Minnesota, to Mary Tracey, a daughter of John Tracey, who survives her husband and is now living at Austin, Minnesota. Martin Carey and his wife had the following children born to them: Mrs. Nell McBride, who is a resident of Melton, North Dakota; Mrs. Margaret Cunningham, who is a resident of Albert Lea, Minnesota; Edward, who is a resident of Baker, Montana; Matt F., whose name heads this review; John, who is a ranchman in the vicinity of Ekalaka; Patrick, who is a ranchman of the same neighborhood as John; Joseph, who is still on the old homestead at Belfield, North Dakota; Mrs. Nick Boltz, who also lives at Belfield, North Dakota; Angeline, who is a school teacher of Baker, Montana; and Madeline, who is a school teacher of the Belfield locality of North Dakota.

The Carey family was founded in this country by Patrick Carev, who came here from Ireland and located in Wisconsin, where he was married. His children were as follows: Martin, who became the father of Matt F.; James; Patrick, who entered the priesthood and spent his life at Red Wing, Minnesota; Mrs. Winnie Dryer; and Edward, who is chief of police at Albert Lea, Minnesota.

Matt F. Carey attended the public schools until he reached the eighth grade, and then became a student in a business college at Austin, Minnesota, following which he took a six months' course in the Minneapolis School of Business at Minneapolis, Minnesota. He began his business career as a clerk in a store at Buffalo, North Dakota, from which point he came to Ekalaka to accept a position as a member of the selling force of the R. C. Charters Company. Industrious and thrifty, from the time he came to Ekalaka in May, 1909, he had before him the idea of establishing himself in business, and when the opportunity arose for his becoming part owner of the concern employing him he had the money to make the purchase, all of which he saved from his salary, the new firm coming into being in July, 1919. The Charters Mercantile Company does a general merchandise business, selling at retail only, and drawing its patronage from a radius of sixty miles. This house has been in existence for about a dozen years, and the new management is not only upholding all of the old standards but creating new and better ones, and is justly numbered among the stable concerns of the county. Mr. Carey has identified himself with other enterprises, being secretary and vice president of the telephone company, treasurer of the Ekalaka Commercial Club, treasurer of the Rifle Club and director of the fire department. During the late war he was one of the Government agents for the sale of War Savings Stamps, and bought liberally of all of the issues of Liberty Bonds.

On June 17, 1916, Mr. Carey was united in marriage at Ekalaka, Montana, to Mrs. Emily (Trout) Meriam, a daughter of John Trout. Mrs. Carey was born in Michigan, but was brought to Montana when a child, and was reared in this state, chiefly at Helena. In addition to his comfortable residence at Ekalaka Mr. Carey has proved up a homestead in the locality, which he still owns. A man of sound principles and progressive ideas, he has advanced rapidly, and his progress is all the more to be commended because, as before stated, it has come about through his own efforts and his willingness to work and save. He is a strong democrat, and is now serving as a member of the City Council of Ekalaka, his methods as a public official being the same he has found so eminently successful in his private enterprises, and the community is benefiting accordingly because of his connection with its management.

June G. Olsen. Montana enjoys a high reputation because of the high order of her citizenship, and none of her citizens enjoy a more enviable position in the esteem of his fellows than the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this sketch, who is successfully engaged in the drug business at Ekalaka, the county seat of Carter County. A residence there of nearly twenty-five years has given his fellows a full opportunity to observe him in the various lines of activity in which he has engaged, and his present high standing is solely due to the honorable and upright course he has pursued. As a leading citizen of his community he is eminently entitled to representation in a work of this character.

June G. Olsen was born in Benton County, Iowa, on June 12, 1881, and is a son of Rasmus Olsen, who was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, in 1845. The latter came to the United States about the close of the Civil war and went at once to Iowa, where he obtained employment as a farm hand. Later he took up land in Benton County, bought other lands, and spent his final years as a successful farmer, his long and industrious life being rewarded by a handsome accumulation. He was a republican in political matters and his religious belief was that of the Lutheran Church. Rasmus Olsen married in Luzerne, Iowa, Lundina Nicholaison, who also was born in Copenhagen. These parents are both now deceased, Mr. Olsen dying in 1882 and his widow survived until 1919, having married a Mr. Pedersen after the death of Mr. Olsen. To Mr. and Mrs. Olsen were born the following children: Mrs. J. H. Coffey, of Bozeman, Montana; Oleander L., of Fairview, Montana; Addiel F., of Fairview; Mrs. E. C. Ohlsen, of Minneapolis, Minnesota; Clarence E., also of Minneapolis; June G., the immediate subject of this review; and Walter G., of Northwood, Iowa.

June G. Olsen attended school up to the age of ten years in Cedar Falls, Iowa, that being practically the limit of his school attendance. However, he early formed habits of careful reading and close observation and is a well informed man. His first employment was as a "bell hop" in the Irving Hotel at Waterloo, Iowa, where he remained for three years, when he accompanied his brother Clarence to Montana, arriving here on August 4, 1895. They stopped first at the old "TD" ranch, then in Custer County, and there he obtained his first employment as a range rider. He followed that work for about twelve years, and also during that period did a good deal of stage driving, covering the Miles City—Ekalaka trail, most of the trip being made at night. He and his brother entered homesteads in what is now Fallon County, on Miles City Creek, as squatters, but more recently June G. took up land near Ekalaka, which he had patented and still owns. He closed his ranching experience with the "Hash Knife" outfit and abandoned the range in the fall of 1906. He then entered the Postoffice store as a clerk, remaining there for three years. He next went to the north side of the Yellowstone River and spent a summer ranching near Fairview, raising horses in partnership with his brother. He then returned to Ekalaka and resumed his former position with Mr. Wilson. The next season he became a clerk in Walter H. Peck's general mercantile store, where he remained a year. He then purchased a half interest in the Postoffice store from Mr. Wilson, a good store building was erected and the partnership was maintained for four years, during which time they added a drug department. In the meantime Mr. Olsen took up the study of pharmacy by correspondence course, and soon afterward became the sole owner of the store. The following winter he went to Minneapolis, where he entered the Minnesota Institute of Pharmacy. He took the state examination as a pharmacist at Helena, was registered and has since conducted a drug business, together with which he carries jewelry and all the accessories now found in all up-to-date drug stores. Besides building the store building occupied by him, Mr. Olsen has also erected four other business houses and his residence, and in every possible way he has helped to advance the material interests of the community.

At miles City, Montana, on June 6, 1909, Mr. Olsen was married to Henrietta M. Terrett, the daughter of A. F. Terrett, who was an early settler of Custer County, having come from Indian Territory and settled on a ranch on the Tongue River. He was the father of the following children: Mrs. Georgia Francis, of Wyoming; Mrs. Philip Myers, of Chicago; Henrietta, Mrs. Olsen, who was born in what is now Oklahoma on May 17, 1889; John F., deceased; Mabel, of New York; and Warren, of Chicago. To Mr. and Mrs. Olsen have been born two children, Beverly, born in 1910, and William, born in 1914.

Politically Mr. Olsen is a stanch supporter of the republican party. His only public office has been that of a member of the school board, where he rendered good service in the interest of education. He was a member and hearty supporter of the Red Cross during the recent war, and also a member of the One Hundred Club, a community organization for the better protection of life and property during the war and also to secure a more complete loyalty among the citizens. For a few months he served as a justice of the peace, but resigned the position. In every phase of community life he has taken a keen interest, his support being given to every movement promising to advance the public welfare in any way. Because of his stand for the right things and because of his fine personal character he justly merits the high position he holds in the esteem of the people.

Louis T. Ramme. Individual enterprise, which is the just boast of the people of Montana, is forcefully exhibited in the career of Louis T. Ramme, a substantial citizen and well known hotel keeper at Ekalaka, Carter County. He has been a resident of Montana for many years, has been a witness of the wonderful development of this country and has himself had a part in the work of upbuilding the country and advancing it in the scale of civilization. Of earnest character and forceful personality, he has made a definite impression on the community where he lives and is justly numbered among its representative citizens.

Mr. Ramme was born at Houghton, Michigan, on May 23, 1866, and is the son of Chris Ramme, who is now a retired stockman and farmer living at Ekalaka. The latter was a pioneer of Montana, having come to this state in 1877, coming up the Yellowstone River and landing at old Milestown, then a tent village located just below where Miles City now stands. Five years after his advent to Montana he was followed by his son, the subject of this sketch. The latter had been reared at the old home in Michigan, receiving his school education in Menominee and completing his studies at Neosha, Wisconsin. From the age of fifteen years he has been practically on his own resources and has thus earned the proud American title of "self-made" man. Louis Ramme was sixteen years old when he came to Montana, stopping first at Miles City, where he waited on table for about a month, after which he became cook in a restaurant there, following that vocation until 1884. He then went to Mussellshell River and went on the range as a sheep owner with his father. Later they moved over to Powder River and then to Ekalaka just before the founding of that town. They suffered very severely from winter losses, and finally, in 1891, they sold out. Thereafter Louis Ramme followed sheep shearing, cooking, machineshop work and other lines. In 1911 he came to Ekalaka and engaged in the hotel business, which he has followed ever since. He devotes his attention principally to the cuisine, and it is a matter of common consent hereabouts that as a chef he is a little superior of anyone else in this section of the country.

Mr. Ramme entered a homestead east of Ekalaka, proved it up, but later disposed of it, but still owning a ranch nearer the town. He has at times resumed ranching with cattle and horses, but his former unfortunate experience with sheep has discouraged him from again handling them. He became associated with others in the organization of the Ekalaka Fair Association, and has ever stood ready to do everything in his power not only to contribute to the welfare of the people here, but he never overlooks an opportunity to induce new settlers to come to this locality, being a persistent and consistent booster for Carter County in particular and Montana in general.

At Miles City, on August 8, 1903, Mr. Ramme was married to Mrs. Hattie Nehrbass, a former playmate of his back in Hartford, Wisconsin. She is a daughter of Samuel Leonard and stepdaughter of Edward Burns and wife, nee Harriet Felt. Mr. Burns was born in Ireland, came to the United States in boyhood and located on a farm at Hartford, Wisconsin, where his death occurred. To Mr. and Mrs. Ramme has been born a daughter, Martha. By her former marriage Mrs. Ramme is the mother of the following children: Mrs. Clifford O'Connor, of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin; Leslie T., of Ekalaka; Laverne, wife of Theron Comstock, of Ekalaka; and Linville, of Ekalaka.

Politically Mr. Ramme has been a stanch supporter of the republican party, though since the Roosevelt campaign of 1912 he has occupied an independent attitude. Fraternally he is a member of Ekalaka Lodge No. 120, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is the present worshipful master, being the first to hold that exalted position in this county. Mr. Ramme has always retained an optimistic attitude towards the affairs of life, never allowing things, however discouraging, to deter him, and he is always inclined to see the best side of everything. This happy trait, with other fine personal qualities, has commended him to the good will and esteem of the people.

William P. Nims. The office of biography is not to give voice to man's modest estimate of himself and his accomplishments, but rather to leave upon the record the verdict establishing his character by the consensus of opinion on the part of his neighbors and fellow citizens. In touching upon the life history of the subject of this sketch the writer aims to avoid fulsome encomium and extravagant praise; yet he desires to hold up for consideration those facts which have shown the distinction of a true, useful and honorable life—a life characterized by perserverance, energy and well defined purpose. To do this will be but to reiterate the dictum pronounced upon the man by the people who have known him long and well.

William P. Nims was born in Jackson County, Iowa, on January 22, 1867, and is a son of James Nott Nims, now a retired farmer of that place. James Nott Nims was born and reared in Jackson County, Iowa, to which locality his father, Amasa Nims, had come in 1838 from Bolton County, New York, taking up Government land and spending his remaining years there as a farmer. His son Wesley was the first white child born in Jackson County. Amasa Nims' father was one of the first forty Minute Men of the Revolution wintering at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, and serving all through the Revolutionary war. James Nott Nims received a country school education and has been a man of clean life and character, never having taken a chew of tobacco, used an oath or played a game of cards. He is a democrat in his political faith. He married Huldah Watterman, a daughter of Asahel Watterman, who migrated to Iowa from Frankfort, Indiana, and here became a successful saw-mill man. Mrs. Nims passed away in Iowa. She was the mother of the following children: William P., the subject of this sketch; Emily, who became the wife of Joseph Grant and died in Iowa; Nora, the wife of Harry Griffin, of Jackson County, Iowa; Pearl, wife of Riley Taylor, of Thermopolis Springs, Wyoming; Julius, of Jackson County, Iowa; Myrtle, the wife of Fay Huff, of Dupree, South Dakota; and Abner P., who lives at the old home in Jackson County, Iowa.

William P. Nims was reared in Jackson County, Iowa, and received a good practical education in the district schools there. He became familiar with live stock on the home farm and has continued to handle stock ever since. He became identified with Montana on September 15, 1910, and his first act in this state was the entering of a homestead five miles northeast of Ekalaka, on which he resided until he had completed the Government requirements and obtained a title to it. His career here has been a most interesting one in several respects. When he came here he was $900.00 in debt. As soon as he had completed a frame residence, 14 by 16 feet in size, and a small barn he came into Ekalaka and established a meat market. He gave his attention to this business until he had his land title, when he leased the market, which was the first one in the town, and bought an old livery barn, which he converted into a garage. After running that a year he sold it and purchased the only feed barn in town, which he also converted into a garage, and this he now occupies as a Ford sales and service station, including, of course, a full line of accessories. Mr. Nims has also been a large dealer in lumber, having erected sheds in 1915, and shipping in the first car of western lumber that had come to Ekalaka. He also brought in the first car of Portland cement, built the first cement sidewalk, established the first meat market and the first farmers' feed yard. As one of the active citizens of the town he urged its incorporation as a village, served two years as a member of the Village Council, and was instrumental in getting a resolution through that Council, ordering the construction of cement sidewalks on both sides of Main Street. With all his interests in town he has also given considerable attention to his ranch, which he has added to from time to time until it now comprises 1,800 acres, all fenced and in one ranch.

William P. Nims was married in Jackson County, Iowa, on November 21, 1888, to Harriet Shrigley, who was born in Jackson County, Iowa, the daughter of a Vermont man, Lee Shrigley, who was a bookkeeper and clerk in Maquoketa, Iowa. To this union was born a son, Eugene L. Mrs. Harriet Nims passed away in 1910, and on December 14, 1914, Mr. Nims was married to Josephine Sammon, a native of Maquoketa, Iowa. She has proved up a homestead near Ekalaka.

Eugene L. Nims was born May 21, 1890, grew up with his father on the Iowa farm and was educated in the public schools of Iowa. Coming to Montana, he became identified with his father in the ranch work and has been his capable assistant ever since. In October, 1917, he volunteered for service in the recent war and was assigned to Company F, Fourth Battalion, Twentieth Engineers, with which he trained at Washington, D. C. He was sent overseas in January, 1918, and served in France. He was in the forestry engineers, which was engaged in manufacturing commodities for the army. He gave faithful service and returned home on June 7, 1919.

Such, in brief, has been the record of William P. Nims, than whom a more whole-souled or popular man it would be hard to find within the borders of Carter County, where he has labored not only for his own individual advancement but also for the improvement of the entire community whose interests he has ever had at heart.

Silas C. Dishno has been in Montana and other sections of the Northwest for forty years, and has filled in his time with a varied experience, though chiefly at ranching. He owns one of the finest ranches and is one of the leading producers of pure bred horses and cattle in the vicinity of Dillon.

Mr. Dishno was born at Whalensburg, Essex County, New York, January 6, 1858. His paternal ancestors were French and were colonial settlers in the Province of Ontario, Canada. His father, Charles Dishno, was born in St. Mary's, Ontario, in 1831, but in 1838 his parents settled in Essex County, New York. He was reared and married there and in early life took up timber and logging contracting. In 1866 he transferred his headquarters to Marquette, Michigan, and was a timber contractor in the northern districts of Michigan for over ten years. In May, 1879, he arrived at Bannack, Montana, and became a contractor for timber for the manufacture of charcoal on Rattle Snake Creek as an employe of Smith Ball, while in the winters he did logging for Mel Trask and Graves for four years. For two years he was proprietor of a hotel at Spring Mountain, Idaho, and then engaged in ranching on the head of the Lemhi in Idaho. He remained in that locality ten years, and later transferred his ranching headquarters to the Big Hole Basin in Montana, and died at Jackson in that community on September 15, 1906. He was a democrat and a member of the Catholic Church. Charles Dishno married September 17, 1856, Rosella Little, who was born in Vermont in 1842 and is now living with her son Silas, the oldest of her children. Eliza, the second in age, died at Spring Mountain, Idaho, being killed by a snow slide on December 23, 1883. She married Rock Vezina and he is now living at Leadore, Idaho. Julia died at Hancock, Michigan, in 1914, wife of Andrew Yell, also deceased. Mr. Yell was a contractor and builder and had the contract for the hardwood finish in the First National Bank Build-

Silas . C. Dishno

ing at Dillon. Minnie, the fourth of the children, is the wife of Michael Proulx, a miner at Leadore, Idaho.

Silas C. Dishno was educated in the public schools of Champion, Michigan, but at the age of fourteen began working in the woods with his father and later in the mines of Northern Michigan. He was twenty-one years of age when he came to Montana in 1879 and for four years was associated with his father in the contracting business on Rattle Snake Creek. He worked in the mines around Bannack one year, spent two years in the mines of Spring Mountain, Idaho, and a year and a half in the smelters at Anaconda. For two years he was also in the mines where the present town of Gilmore, Idaho, now stands. Mr. Dishno began his career as a cattle rancher in Idaho, but in July, 1895, came to the Big Hole Basin of Montana, and has been one of the chief factors among the agriculturists and stockmen of that community for a quarter of a century. He owns 4,000 acres in a ranch which is located eight miles south of Wisdom. He has water on all his agricultural land, and the property is an extremely valuable one. Mr. Dishno has acquired a herd of well bred Shorthorn cattle, pure bred horses and also raises many cattle for beef. He is president of the Dishno Livestock Company and makes his home in the city of Dillon, having a modern residence at 407 South Railroad Avenue. Mr. Dishno is a Catholic, a democrat, and is affiliated with the Jackson Camp Modern Woodmen of America, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. At Champion, Michigan, in December, 1881, he married Miss Melinda Rhino. Her father, John Rhino, was born in Canada in 1826, spent most of his active life in railroad service, and died at Champion, Michigan, in 1907. Her mother was Phoebe Burke, a native of Canada, who died at Champion, Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. Dishno have four children: Alfred C., a partner in the Dishno Livestock Company and associated with his father in business, with home at Big Hole; Edward, also a resident of Big Hole, and individual owner of a fine ranch of 640 acres of irrigated land; Minnie, wife of George Webber, a sheep man at Dillon; and Laura, wife of Charles F. Bland, a rancher at Big Hole.

Simon C. Faaborg, the cashier of the Security State Bank of Medicine Lake, was born at Clinton, Clinton County, Iowa, December 6, 1885. His father, Jens S. Faaborg, born in Denmark, acquired a liberal education in his native land, taught school there, and when he came to the United States, still a young man, he obtained work in a store in Delmar, Clinton County, as a clerk. Gradually he accumulated sufficient capital with which to engage in business, and his commercial life covered a period of about thirty-five years, and he has since retired. For twelve years he was a member of the Board of Education of Clinton, and in politics he is a democrat, while for a quarter of a century he has been a member of the Danish Lutheran Church of America and its treasurer.

Jens S. Faaborg was married at Clinton, Iowa, to Miss Marie Beuckel, who was also born in Denmark, and she came to the United States in young womanhood. Three sons and three daughters were born to Mr. and Mrs. Faaborg: Simon C., whose home is at Medicine Lake; Carl T., a merchant at Kimballton, Iowa; Dorothy, the wife of Carl E. Carlson, also of Kimballton, Iowa; Dagmar, wife of George Jorgensen, of Griswold, Iowa; Viggo and Thyra, both of whom are living at Clinton.

The boyhood days of Simon C. Faaborg were passed in his native town of Clinton, in the meantime securing his education in its public schools, and at the age of sixteen he obtained his first business experience as a clerk in his father's store. He remained in his father's employ until the age of twenty-three, when he went with the Peoples Trust & Savings Bank of Clinton, starting with the institution as a messenger and rising gradually in the scale of advancement until he was in charge of the collection department of that bank.

In September, 1912, Mr. Faaborg left his Iowa home and made his way to Medicine Lake, Montana, and his first connection with the business interests of this community was in the organization of the Farmers State Bank of Medicine Lake, in which he was associated with Adam Hannah of Minneapolis. The bank was organized with a capital of twenty thousand dollars, and Mr. Hannah became its first president and Mr. Faaborg its first cashier. It opened its doors to the general public in December, 1912, and Mr. Faaborg remained with it until July, 1915, when he disposed of his interest and went with the Security State Bank as its cashier, succeeding in that office George L. Ryerson. From that time to the present Mr. Faaborg has continued in the active management of the bank with the exception of the time he spent in the army.

The Security State Bank was organized in 1909 by D. Ray Gregg of Sherwood, North Dakota, George L. Ryerson of Mohall, North Dakota, and J. W. Schnitzler of Froid, Montana. It was organized first as a private banking institution with a capital of $8,000, and was known as the Bank of Medicine Lake. It was chartered as the Security State Bank in June, 1911, the parent bank having been opened at old Medicine Lake. The capital stock at the time the charter was received was increased to $20,000, and the officers at the present time are D. Ray Gregg, president, J. W. Schnitzler, vice president, Simon C. Faaborg, cashier, and John S. Gregg, assistant cashier.

During the World war Mr. Faaborg volunteered for service enlisting on April 27, 1918, in the medical department, and was assigned to the air service at March Aviation Field, Riverside, California. He was made a sergeant in the medical department in the air service division, and was at the March Field at the time of the signing of the armistice. He was discharged at Camp Lewis, Washington, April 29, 1919, and returned to Medicine Lake early in the following May and resumed his position with the Security State Bank. In addition to his banking interests he is interested in and aided in the promotion of the Dagmar-Medicine Lake Telephone Company and in the Medicine Lake Milling Company.

Mr. Faaborg was married at Medora, North Dakota, October 11, 1919, to Miss Antoinette Olsen, a daughter of Andrew and Lucia (Skidmore) Olsen. The father was of Norwegian birth, and for many years was active in the business life of Canby, Minnesota, as a merchant. Mrs. Faaborg was one of the younger children of her parents and was born in Minnesota October 19, 1891. She is a graduate of the Home of Economics Department of the University of Minnesota, holds the degree of Bachelor of Science, and was previously a student in the University of Colorado. She taught home economics in the high school at Bemidji, Minnesota, for one year, and during the World war served for a year as county home demonstration agent in Sheridan County, Montana, also spending a year in the same capacity in Missoula County of this state.

The Faaborg home politically contains a democrat and a republican. Mr. Faaborg cast his first presidential vote for Mr. Bryan in 1908, but Mrs. Faaborg has never exercised her right of franchise.

Grover E. Fulkerson. One of the solid banking institutions of this section of Montana is the Farmers State Bank of Medicine Lake, of which Grover E. Fulkerson is the cashier. He came to the Town of Medicine Lake in July, 1915, beginning at once his present connections with the bank, and he occupies a leading place among the business men of the county.

Mr. Fulkerson was born in Ramsey County, North Dakota, near Church's Ferry, December 11, 1889. His father was a homesteader there, and lost his life in the memorable Thanksgiving blizzard of 1896. He had taken a claim near Leads, and had erected a one-room box house for his family. On that fatal November day he went to Turtle Mountain after wood. His team consisted of a pony and an old horse, and before reaching his home he was overtaken by one of North Dakota's terrible blizzards, and was found dead only a mile and a half from his home. The remainder of the family, the mother and four little boys, were snowed in for three days, the duration of the storm. They were exceedingly poor and without proper clothing for the children or sufficient food. The mother took the children and the two dogs to bed to keep from freezing, and after a time the little cabin became so filled with snow that the bed alone was discernible. The mother had managed to bake a course cake on top of the stove during the first day of the storm, which lasted them until on the third day the neighbors came and rescued them. The old horse driven by the father had managed to get loose from the wagon, and was found at a neighbor's hay stack, a fact which had perhaps something to do with the family's rescue, indicating as it did that something had happened at the Fulkerson home.

So suddenly left a widow and under such sad circumstances, Mrs. Fulkerson faced a serious problem. The son Grover, the eldest child, was then six years old, but the mother succeeded in keeping the family together. When Grover was fifteen years of age they left the farm and went to Canada, locating near Canora, where the mother filed on a homestead and braved the hardships of a winter there in order to acquire title to her land. She passed away there in 1917, after seeing all her children reach years of maturity and take their places among the world's workers.

The husband and father of this unfortunate family was John W. Fulkerson, a native of Illinois and a son of a Civil war veteran, Jacob W. Fulkerson. This veteran soldier was a pioneer into North Dakota, a homesteader at Church's Ferry, and he died there in 1915. Jacob W. Fulkerson married Lucinda Gill, and John W. and Walter A. were the children born of the union.

John W. Fulkerson acquired but a limited educational training. He was born on a farm, and gave his life to that calling. He married Sophia Nelson, who was born in Wisconsin and whose father was a native of Norway. Two of his three children are yet living, Andrew P. Nelson, a resident of Church's Ferry, North Dakota, and Mrs. Jack Verhei, whose home is in Spokane, Washington. Mrs. Fulkerson also received a limited educational training, and she grew up in a home where work was the program of the day. Four sons were born to Mr. and Mrs. Fulkerson: Grover E., the Medicine Lake banker; Palmer, who was drowned near Canora, Canada, when eighteen years of age; Jacob W., of Glenaven, Saskatchewan, Canada; and Alvin M., a barber at Grenora, North Dakota.

During his early boyhood days Grover E. Fulkerson attended school intermittantly, attended for two terms the public schools of York, North Dakota, and completed his training in the commercial college at Grand Forks. He had made his own way through school, earning the necessary funds by doing chores for his board and at other occupations, and when he attacked the problem of real business it was as a merchant's clerk with Charley Studness at Church's Ferry. After acquiring some experience there he was made manager of a general store at Newville, North Dakota, and while at that point he studied embalming and passed the State Board examination of North Dakota and did the funeral work of the business at Newville. After coming to Montana he secured a license as an embalmer, but has done little at his profession since coming to Medicine Lake. On leaving the store at Newville he entered the bank at Calio and entered upon a career which has resulted in his connection with one of the substantial banking houses of Sheridan County. From the Farmers and Merchants Bank at Calio, North Dakota, which he served as assistant cashier, he went to the First National Bank at Hampden, North Dakota, and from there to the Hannah Bank at Halliday, North Dakota, where he spent two years and was the assistant cashier, coming from there to Montana.

The Farmers State Bank of Medicine Lake was organized in 1912, and is one of the Adam Hannah line of banks. It opened as a chartered institution with a capital of $20,000, its first officers being Mr. Hannah, president, H. G. Anderson, vice president, and Simon Faaborg, cashier. The same president still serves the house, but Mrs. P. B. Fulkerson is the vice president, Mr. Fulkerson is the cashier and S. O. Swenson is the assistant cashier. The bank deposits when Mr. Fulkerson assumed his office amounted to $37,000, while in 1919 they rose above $200,000, the average deposits at the close of the year was $185,000, and the surplus of the bank is $2,800.

The Fulkerson home was constructed by its owner. It is a full basement of the modern bungalow style, its six rooms are heated by a furnace, and the house is modern in all its appointments. Mr. Fulkerson was married at Egland, North Dakota, January 15, 1913, to Miss Pearl Borgenson, who was born at Faribault, Minnesota, in March; 1894, one of the six daughters of John M. Borgerson, a farmer and merchant. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Fulkerson, John Eugene, Marjorie and Clinton.

Mr. Fulkerson affiliates with the democratic party in national affairs, casting his first presidential vote for Mr. Wilson, also his second, and he has served for several years as a member of the Medicine Lake Council. He is a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity, holding his membership in Medicine Lake Lodge No. 108.

Harmon H. Floyd, of Carter County, is one of the most extensive ranchmen of Southeastern Montana, and he has been identified with the life and interests of this commonwealth since August 26, 1884. When he arrived within its borders he was a young man in the employ of the Continental Land & Cattle Company, better known as the Hash Knife Company, and he went into camp with the advance guard of the outfit along the Little Missouri River, at the mouth of the Box Elder. There the camp remained until the spring of 1885, when the headquarters were moved to a point twenty miles above on that stream and was located there during the remainder of the time the company was engaged in business in Montana.

Mr. Floyd, however, is a native son of the Southwest, born in Parker County, Texas, in March, 1864.

His father, John Floyd, had established his home in the Lone Star State the year his son Harmon was born, going there from Fayetteville, Tennessee. He had previously served the Confederacy from the outbreak of the rebellion until he started for Texas, and in that state he became a farmer. He had learned the tanner's trade in his native state of Tennesseee, but abandoned that calling after he had lost his capital trying to follow it. His political activity was with the democratic party, and for some years after locating in Texas he served as the sheriff of Parker County. When the Floyd family took up their residence in that state the region in which they settled was overrun with hostile Indians. During the late '60s and early '70s bands of the hostile red skins roamed the prairies and killed unprotected settlers, men and women, and held a reign of terror for years. At the warning sound of Indian approach the settlers bunched themselves together, barricaded doors and windows, and made ready to sell their lives as dearly as possible. As a child the son Harmon distinctly remembers of running with his relatives to places of supposed safety when Indian scares were announced, and while many of the settlers' children were made captives and carried off by the Comanches, none of the Floyd family fortunately met that fate.

John Floyd married Aramantha Cole, who was born in Tennessee, a daughter of Jack Cole, a Tennessee farmer and slaveholder, as Mr. Floyd had also been in that state. They became the parents of the following children: Jack, whose home is in Amarillo, Texas; Addie, who married Jack Oxford and died at Weatherford, Texas; William, who died at Amarillo; Pink, whose death occurred at Santa Ana, Texas, after becoming the wife of Moses Waters; James, whose home is in Clovis, New Mexico; Frank, of Amarillo; Harmon, the Montana ranchman; and Brice, of Tucumcari, New Mexico. The family subsequently removed to Amarillo, Texas, where the father passed away at the age of eighty-four years and the mother when eighty-seven.

Harmon H. Floyd during his early youth received a most limited educational training, but he learned to read and write, and the knowledge which he added to this scant training as the years have come and gone has enabled him to cope with the incidents and problems which have confronted him in his business life. He left the parental home during the fall before his fiftieth birthday and worked on ranches until he was eighteen, and then became identified with a cattle outfit for the first time. It was from his native state of Texas that he started for Montana, accompanying the pioneer herd of the Continental Land and Cattle Company as cook for the Jo Carr outfit of fifteen men. The herd started from Seymour, Texas, crossed the Red River at Doan's store and followed the old trail through the Indian Territory, passed through Kansas and through its historic old cattle town of Dodge City on to Ogalalla, Nebraska, where it crossed the North Platte River, and went up that stream to Sidney Bridge, crossing into South Dakota near Edgemont, and passed east of the Black Hills to Rapid City. This trip of more than 1,000 miles consumed the time from May to August, and was performed without particular incident save an Indian holdup, when the red skins took some cattle from the herd at the point of guns as they were passing through Indian Territory.

Mr. Floyd had been in the employ of the Continental Land and Cattle Company for several years before starting on this journey, under the famed Tom Irby of Western Texas, and he continued with the company as long as they were identified with Montana. It was during a period of almost twenty years that he drew wages from them, and during that time he trailed cattle from Texas for them on two occasions. On leaving their employ he went with the "W" outfit on the head waters of East Fork, and after a year with that company he married and engaged in business for himself. In looking back over his career as an employe on ranches it is curious to note that he saved practically nothing from his earnings. Five hundred dollars would have covered all of value he possessed when he married, and it seemed to his friends and acquaintances useless and hopeless for him to entertain the thought of taking up the stock business for himself. However, he purchased stock of his father-in-law with $1,600 borrowed from the Butte County Bank at Belle Fourche and embarked on his business career. He chose the Government Reserve along the Little Missouri as his ranging place, and when he saw the necessity of owning land he bought two tracts adjoining the reserve, purchasing on credit, and as soon as the lands opened for settlement he filed on his homestead and desert claim, and upon his homestead he established his headquarters and erected his improvements.

In making his pioneer preparations for a home Mr. Floyd erected a two-room log house, which is now serving as the ranch bunkhouse. In 1913 a modern frame nine-room house was built, and his first accommodations for his stock were succeeded by his present extensive barn, one of the most substantial and attractive along the old Camp Cook trail. In time his acreage also began to enlarge by the purchase of patented lands, and notwithstanding the fact that it was openly predicted by his friends he would never succeed in his enterprise he now owns a ranch of 1,600 acres and is recognized as one of the largest stock dealers of his section of the state.

Mr. Floyd chose as his cow brand the "TJ-TJO" on the right side, and has continued this brand since the beginning of his venture in 1902. His initial herd was graded stock of the White Face strain, and he has kept them bred up to the highest quality by the purchase of blooded and registered sires, and it is probably due to this fact that the record for the highest price paid for grass cattle has come to him at the Omaha markets. His ranch has handled from 2 to 500 head of cattle, and he has followed the plan of holding his steers until three years old and then selling them.

As a farmer he has simply encouraged the growing of grass. The food value of Montana grass became known to him early in his experience in the business of preparing range cattle for the market and convinced him that the grass grown on Montana soil exceeds any like feed in food value grown anywhere else, and it puts weight into a steer that nothing else but the close feeding of the corn states can equal.

Mr. Floyd was married on the Little Missouri River, then a part of Custer County, although the ceremony was actually performed in Belle Fourche. The wedding occurred March 25, 1900, when Miss Kittie Belle Johnstone became his wife. She was born in the Black Hills at Central City, South Dakota, February 27, 1880, one in a family of two sons and four daughters to reach years of maturity. Her father was John Johnstone, a brother of Thomas Johnstone, whose history appears elsewhere in this work. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Floyd, but the first born, John Harmon, died in infancy. The four surviving are Flora, Gifford, Margaret and Lois.

In his political affiliations Mr. Floyd is a democrat on national issues. He has served the district of Five Mile as a member of its school board almost since the beginning of his settlement here. His fraternal connections are with the Odd Fellows order, with which he united more than a quarter of a century ago, and with the Modern Woodmen of America.

Ernest W. Thomas, of Miles City, is a well known stock man and rancher identified with Prairie County's interests. He came to Montana in April, 1893, then a youth of twenty years, riding and bringing an extra saddle horse from Moorecroft, Wyoming. He had previously been a cowboy in that region for three years, working for the One Hundred and One ranch on the Belle Fourche and for other smaller concerns. He had still previous to this time spent a period with the Flying V ranch in South Dakota on the Morrow River, and therefore he brought with him to his last and final home a valuable experience as a westerner and ranch hand.

After arriving in the Tongue River country Mr. Thomas' first work was with Peter Wiley, a Scotchman who had a sheep ranch on what is now the Cheyenne Reservation at the mouth of Logging Creek, and he remained on that ranch one season. Going then to Miles City, on the 4th of July, 1893, he hired to Freeman Philbrick on the Rosebud, one of the most successful sheep men of the country. During a period of five years Mr. Thomas remained with him on the ranch, herding sheep, tending camp, and in fact doing everything to be done about a sheep camp. His wages had been from $30 to $40 a month, and his economy during all that time enabled him to save his earnings, and at the expiration of the five years he had created a capital of $2,000.

Being then ready to embark in business for himself Mr. Thomas joined Newell G. Philbrick, a brother of his former employer, and the two partners started their venture with about 1,800 yearling ewes. They established their ranch on the Rosebud, at what is now the Newell Philbrick ranch, and remained together for five years, when they dissolved the partnership and divided their 8,000 sheep, Mr. Thomas taking his bunch to Sheep Mountain, where his cattle ranch is now located. He continued the sheep industry until 1917, when the encroachment of settlers so threatened his range that he sold his band and turned his attention to the raising of cattle.

Mr. Thomas started his ranching enterprise on the public domain near Sheep Mountains, and for years following had access to a wide scope of territory. But seeing that he would eventually have to own title to land for pasture or go out of the business entirely he began buying land and with the passing years has developed a ranch of 10,000 acres, divided into two ranches, each having a set of improvements. His farming has constituted the growing of feed crops for his stock. His first shelter on his ranch was his sheep wagon, but later a log cabin was built, and in both he led a bachelor's life. Since then frame houses have succeeded the cabin, barns have been erected, and his are now among the best ranch improvements in that region of the state.

Mr. Thomas embarked in the cattle business as a breeder of Herefords under the brand *"U-L,"* starting the industry in 1914, and has since developed a herd of 2,000 head. He belonged to the Montana Stock Growers Association for years before he entered the cattle business, and has rendered valuable service to this association as a member of committees. He has also extended his business interests beyond his ranching and is a stockholder in the Miles City National Bank, having also formerly served that institution as a director. He began his political activities as a citizen in Montana, for he reached his majority here, and he cast his first presidential vote for Major McKinley in 1896. His voting has constituted his active part in politics. In his fraternal affiliations he is both a Modern Woodman and an Elk.

Ernest W. Thomas is a native son of Iowa, born in Monona County, December 28, 1872. His parents were farming people and tenant ones, but capable of providing well for their children. The country school training which Ernest W. received was supplemented by one term of graded school work, and at the early age of seventeen he left home and began life for himself, thereafter also occasionally contributing some of his earnings to his sisters. Their father had died when Ernest was but fourteen years old, and his mother passed away some few years later. He was a son of Henry Thomas and a grandson of Benjamin Thomas. The last named was a farmer, and his children comprised his son Henry and two daughters, Mrs. Lenora Erskine and Mrs. Depew. Henry Thomas went from Ohio to Iowa, and was married there to Harriet Reynolds, a daughter of Patrick Reynolds, who came to the United States from the North of Ireland and spent the remainder of his life as a farmer and homesteader in Iowa. Henry Thomas was a Civil war soldier, and because of wounds received in service afterward drew a pension. He volunteered from Ohio at the age of seventeen, and at the expiration of his term re-enlisted and received his wounds at the battle of the Wilderness. He died in 1886, and his wife passed away in Woodbury County, Iowa, in 1894. Their children were: Ernest W., Cora, who is married and living in the Black Hills, Mrs. Edith Twining, of Custer County, and Myrtle, wife of Newell G. Philbrick, of Rosebud County.

Ernest W. Thomas was married at Miles City, Montana, December 15, 1906, to Miss Laura Sorenson, a daughter of one of the first settlers of this region, N. P. Sorenson, a blacksmith and in the early days of Montana a buffalo hunter. He married Eliza L. Herrington, and Mrs. Thomas was the fourth born of their seven children. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, Bruce and Lillie Ernestine.

Peter Thompson. One of the most interesting characters in Carter County is found in the person of Peter Thompson, who for forty years and more has been prominently identified with the interests of Montana. Although he has not been a continuous resident of the commonwealth since his first advent to it he has been a conspicuous citizen of it since 1890. He came into what was then the Territory of Montana in 1876 as a soldier. The year previously, on the 21st of September, he had joined the Regulars at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The command under General Custer started from Fort A. Lincoln, three miles above Bismarck, to return Sitting Bull and his followers to the reservation which they had left. The Indians claimed all of Eastern Montana, but the Sioux tribe encroached upon all this country, confining by force the Crows upon a small strip of country bounded practically by the limits of their present reservation. The Black Foot, the Arapajo and other bands of Indians joined Sitting Bull in his war on the settlers, few as they were, and the Seventh Cavalry under the command of Custer met them first fifteen miles above the mouth of the Little Big Horn River

June 25, 1876, and three hours after the fight began the five companies of General Custer were annihilated.

Mr. Thompson was a member of Company C of that little army, and survived the terrible massacre owing to the fact that he had been unable to keep up with the command, being on foot and in company with James Watson. Their horses had given out, and the two soldiers followed the army as fast as they could, but were outdistanced and suddenly found themselves in the Indian village. They were driven from there and joined General Reno's command nearby. General Reno marched within three miles of the battlefield where Custer was surrounded, but taking in the situation he ordered a retreat after fifteen minutes' stand. For participation in this battle of the Little Big Horn Congress ordered a medal struck for the surviving men of the Custer command, and the one in Mr. Thompson's possession reads: "The Congress to private Peter Thompson, Co. C, Seventh Cav., Little Big Horn, June 25 and 26, 1876." On the back of his discharge papers is this endorsement: "This soldier participated in the battle of the Little Big Horn June 25 and 26 and was given a medal of honor for conspicuous bravery in said battle."

Mr. Thompson was discharged from the army at Fort Meade in 1890, after five years of active service, and he entered civil life as a quartz mill employe in the Home Stake Mills of Lead, South Dakota. He remained there for eighteen years, being the amalgamator of the mill, and then came into old Custer County and engaged in ranching on the Little Missouri. He entered land from the public domain and was enrolled among the first settlers of the region. He brought with him to the state two car loads of stock horses and engaged in horse raising, continuing this as a business until 1917, when he sold his band of horses and turned his attention to the sheep industry, which still claims his time in a small way. He has in the meantime suffered the adversities of the sheep industry as well as having enjoyed some of the prosperity of recent years. Mr. Thompson patented a homestead and tree claim and purchased some of the Northern Pacific Railroad lands, and these tracts, supplemented by entries made by Mrs. Thompson and purchases made of lands already proved, make the boundaries of the Thompson ranch to contain some 1,400 acres. His improvements include his home and his conspicuous barn, and his ranch is all fenced and cross fenced. His success at farming has been marked by failures as well as good crops, but more of the former perhaps than of the latter.

Peter Thompson had lived in three different counties, Custer, Fallon and Carter, without moving his residence. His interest in community matters has been that of a private citizen, he having rendered public service only when a member of the Nine Mile School Board. He was greatly interested in the erection of a good building for school purposes, but refused to permit his name to be applied to it, insisting that it be called after Nine Mile Creek running close by.

Mr. Thompson is a native son of Fifeshire, Scotland, born at the ancestral town of Markinch, December 28, 1853, a son of John F. and Agnes (Craig) Thompson, Peter being their second child. The other surviving members of the family are Arthur and Thomas, of Southern California, and Agnes Thompson, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Peter Thompson spent his boyhood and young manhood on the home farm, and remained in school until sixteen years of age. In 1865 the family left Scotland for the United States, sailing from Greenwich, England, for New York aboard the ship Columbus, and the first settlement was made at Temperance, Pennsylvania, in the vicinity of which the family lived on a farm until the son Peter reached manhood's estate. Soon after attaining his majority he enlisted in the army.

In Belle Fourche, South Dakota, September 21, 1904, Mr. Thompson married Ruth Bouicourt, who was born in Warren County, Missouri, April 14, 1874, a daughter of James and Eliza (Spear) Bouicourt, and is of French extraction on the paternal side. Of her parents' thirteen children ten are still living. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Susie, Celeste and Peter, Jr.

In his political affiliations Peter Thompson has always upheld republican principles where national issues are involved. He has been a Mason during a period of almost forty years.

Newell G. Philbrick is extensively engaged in ranching on the Rosebud, in the vicinity of Forsyth, but his industrial interests in Montana extend beyond his ranch to include banking, manufacturing and other lines. He came into Montana in 1891 and began his career in what was then Custer County, locating on the Rosebud in the community where he has ever since remained. He had at that time just passed his majority and had been engaged in farming in his far eastern home in Maine. He brought with him into the Northwest a cash capital to the amount of about $7,000 with which to engage in the sheep business, but during the few years which followed his first venture into the sheep industry he lost his entire capital owing to the tariff policy of the national administration at that time, for the price of wool went too low for a profit and sheep were almost worthless.

Thus reduced in capital Mr. Philbrick became a wage earner, but soon afterward, with the aid of financial backing, purchased 500 lambs and 2,100 yearling ewes and again entered the sheep industry. At this time the tariff had been restored on wool, owing to a new administration having come into power, and instead of the former 8 and 10 cents a pound the price of wool rose to 18 and 20 cents. With this advance in price Mr. Philbrick built up rapidly and came to own and run 10,000 head of sheep. He took in as a partner Ernest Thomas, and they remained together in the business during a period of five years and followed their ranching on the Rosebud. With the separation of this partnership Mr. Philbrick continued the business alone, and at the present time is running both sheep and cattle. As a cattle man he has added to his ranch industry very materially during the past five years, and now runs some 200 head of cattle under the brand "NP."

Mr. Philbrick entered his homestead on the Rosebud and occupied it until he proved up and made the necessary improvements to shelter himself and his sheep. His pioneer home and bachelor's headquarters was a mere dugout, a one-room affair with a cellar behind it in which to store his vegetables, the connection between the cellar and room having been a small hole through which he had to crawl. Leaving there he came to his present home, which he had purchased when he first came to the state, and here he has spent twenty of the best and most profitable years of his life. In the meantime he has added many thousand acres to the original tract, and now has two miles of the Rosebud within his domain. His ranch is practically all fenced, all his own building, and as a farmer he raises principally alfalfa hay, while some years have also given him good grain crops. His present home was erected in 1902, a two-story residence of ten rooms, equipped with both water and lighting systems.

While ranching has proved perhaps Mr. Philbrick's chief business in Montana other large industrial interests have also claimed a part of his time and attention. He is a director of the Rosebud State Bank and has also served that institution as its vice president, and he is a stockholder in the Billings Packing Plant, the Montana Life Insurance Company and the Security Bridge Company, all Montana industries. His connection with the political life of his county and state extends only to his voting privilege, which he began back in his native state of Maine as a republican, and the principles of that party have always received his support. He joined the Odd Fellows fraternity many years ago in Maine, but he is not now connected with any fraternal organization.

It was in Somerset County, Maine, that Newell G. Philbrick had his nativity, born June 10, 1869, and he remained with his mother until he left the state, gaining in the meantime a country school education in Aroostook County. He is a son of Freeman and Frances (Merrill) Philbrick, and a brother of Freeman Philbrick, who was the pioneer of the family in Montana.

Newell Philbrick has lived in Rosebud County since its organization, and here on the 21st of April, 1902, he was married to Miss Myrtle Thomas, a sister of his former business partner, Ernest Thomas. Mrs. Philbrick was born in Iowa in 1881. Two children have been born to bless their union, Verdie and Daisy.

Arthur Cunningham, of Miles City, has spent many years of his life in Montana and the Yellowstone Valley, but he is a native son of Ireland, of County Downe, and was born on a little farm at Kilkeel in the Parish of Morne March 18, 1854. Although during his lifetime he has gained a splendid education, this training was not received in a school room, but instead in the school of experience, which has been his constant teacher. As he was reared on a farm he became an expert in flail threshing grain, and he labored in the fields from his early boyhood days.

George Cunningham, his father, spent his life as a small farmer, he was born and died on a farm. He was an industrious man, satisfied merely to rear and provide for his family. He was perhaps of the fifth generation to occupy the place where he spent his life's activities. He married Ellen Rogers, a daughter of Thomas Rogers, likewise of an old family of that county, and of their eight children Arthur was the first born and one of the three to seek a home in America. His brother James resides in Bellingham, Washington, and his sister is Mrs. Ellen O'Connell, of Seattle, Washington.

It was in 1872 that Arthur Cunningham came to the United States, making the journey on the Batavia of the Cunard line. Making his way at once to Detroit, Michigan, he secured work at loading a vessel with lumber, and later went into the Lake Superior region of Marquette County and was employed in a saw mill there and in Clarksburg. In the winter months he secured work in the blast furnace for the Michigan Iron Company, and after that firm ceased their operations he worked for two other similar concerns until they too ceased operations. It was then that he started for the far West, reaching the Carson Valley of Nevada in 1875. He located in Douglas County, a valley of ranches, on one of which he secured work during the first summer. Going on then to Virginia City, he found work in a pan mill and spent three years at that occupation, in the meantime having accumulated some capital by saving his wages, and when he left that state he went on to California. At San Francisco Mr. Cunningham engaged in steamboating as a hand and truck man on board a boat plying the San Joaquin River to Stockton. This vessel was the Old City of Stockton, and when he finally gave up boating he went into Placer County and resumed his trade of a pig iron maker in blast furnaces. He worked in the pioneer blast furnace for the making of pig iron in California, and he also began mining for himself, but in this venture he lost money. Mr. Cunningham was next a hay baler in Napa County during the harvesting season, and then leaving the Golden State he went to Puget Sound, Washington, to resume blast furnace work, and was sent by his company up to the mines at Georgian Bay to take charge of their mining proposition there, continuing with this blast furnace as long as it continued in operation and was then a longshoreman at San Francisco.

At the close of this period Mr. Cunningham had been away from his native Ireland eleven years, and returning home for a visit, he was married there and in the spring of 1886 came again to the United States with his wife and located in California. His first employment after his return was in the hay fields and threshing grain, and in the autumn he went into Washington and settled on a ranch in Klickitat County, there buying a few old ewes and engaging in the sheep business. Since the time of his settlement in Custer County in the fall of 1899 he has made the handling of sheep his chief business interest. He identified himself with the locality of Baker, where he purchased land, developed a ranch and improved railroad land, and also made some successful efforts toward grain raising. He has been in and out of the sheep business at various times, and finally disposed of his flocks in April, 1919. During the past ten years he has made his home in Miles City, and has contributed a good modern home to the residential section of North Custer Avenue.

In February, 1884, Mr. Cunningham was married to Mary Ann Rogers, a daughter of Arthur and Mary Rogers. Mrs. Cunningham died during their residence in Washington, and lies buried at Goldendale in Klickatat County. She became the mother of four children, namely: Mary Ellen, a sister in the convent; George P., engaged in the sheep business in Argentina, South America; Catherine R., wife of William Koth and the mother of two children; Miss Margaret, of Seattle, Washington. In Chicago, Illinois, July 27, 1897, Mr. Cunningham married Mary Ann O'Farrell, a daughter of Michael and Mary (Landers) O'Farrell. The father was born near Quebec, Canada, and was of Irish parentage. His mother before marriage was Catherine Murphy. Mrs. Cunningham was born in the Parish of St. Catherine, Port Neuf, Canada, December 5, 1863, the fourth in a family of twelve children and of whom the following survive: Patrick, of Brighton, Illinois; Mrs. Catherine McGoran, residing in a suburb of Chicago; Johanna, wife of Albert Davidson, also of Chicago; Michael, another Chicago resident; and Joseph and Margaret Anna, who also make their home in Chicago.

Four children were born to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham, but only three are living, Arthur, Jr., Thomas Michael and Charles Alphonse.

Francis Marion Lacy is one of the most extensive ranchmen of Rosebud County, and he has been a factor in the affairs of this region since 1893. He traces his descent to an old Virginia family, and his paternal grandfather moved from that commonwealth to Kentucky and established the family name there. They are of old colonial stock of Revolutionary history, and the great-grandfather of Francis M. Lacy was a soldier in General Marion's band of horsemen in the war for independence. The grandfather married a Miss Myers, and their children were Milton and Frank, twins, Jacob, George, John, Ewing, Matthew, Mrs. Minerva Brown, Mrs. Jane Duncan and Mrs. Marcel Whitman. Milton and Frank were both Mexican war soldiers under Colonel Doniphan. They marched across the Southwest with General Taylor's army, and were stationed at Taos, New Mexico. The son Ewing served in Morgan's cavalry in the Confederate service during the war between the North and South, and another son was a member of General Price's army in that conflict.

Milton Lacy, the father of Francis M., is believed to have been born in Missouri, and was there reared. In 1853 he crossed the plains country to Oregon. His emigrant train went up the Platte River and thence up the Sweetwater on its journey over the regular Oregon Trail, and in Portland Milton Lacy followed blacksmithing for a time. Later he became a Yamhill County farmer. During his stay in Portland he married Martha Edwards, whose parents went to Oregon from Kentucky. Mrs. Lacy was born near Boonsboro, Kentucky, in 1833 and she is one of the numerous heirs to the Edwards estate in New York City which has been in litigation for generations. In 1871 Mr. and Mrs. Milton Lacy moved from Oregon to Texas but in 1884 returned north as far as Nebraska where Mr. Lacy homesteaded on Platte River in Scotts Bluff County. There he developed his home and farm and spent the remainder of his active life. He is still survived by his widow who continues to reside at the home in Nebraska.

The Lacy home was blessed by the birth of twelve children and all of this large family grew to years of maturity namely: John, whose home is at Scotts Bluff, Nebraska; George, who died in 1919, at Scotts Bluff; Mary, the wife of Fred Wrige, also a resident of that Nebraska town; Sterling, of Scotts Bluff; Thomas, who is a farmer near Torrington, Wyoming; Francis M., of Birney, Montana; Benjamin, of Scotts Bluff, Nebraska; Charles, a resident of Torrington, Wyoming; Dora, the wife of Billy Reeves, of Scotts Bluff; Dollie, who married James Ricely, of Fort Morgan, Colorado; Dessie, who is now Mrs. Reuben Bates and a resident of Scotts Bluff; Wilamette is the wife of Orville Dugger, of Bridgeport, Nebraska.

Francis M. Lacy was born in Zamhill County, Oregon, June 12, 1867, and was but four years old when taken by his parents to the Lone Star State and was a lad of seventeen when the family home was established in Nebraska. He was reared in both Burnett and Williamson counties, Texas, acquiring in the meantime a country school education, for his father was a farmer and he was reared as a farmer boy. When seventeen he began working on the range, and after going to Nebraska was employed by the Ogalla Cattle Company along the Platte River to the Wyoming line. After leaving the employ of that company he went further up the river to old Fort Laramie and secured employment with the Pratt and Ferris Company and later was with the Converse Cattle Company, both well known outfits of that region.

After coming to Montana in 1893 Mr. Lacy began work with the "UX" Company, belonging to the Pratt and Ferris Company, and was also in the employ of John Kendrick, now a United States senator from Wyoming. A period of fourteen years was spent with Mr. Kendrick, and during that time Mr. Lacy began collecting a bunch of cattle for himself, adding to the herd as rapidly as he could acquire the capital to do so. When he had accumulated twenty-five head he engaged in ranching for himself, securing what is now his homestead in 1894. He entered the tract as soon as it was opened for settlement, spending the winters at the ranch and during the summer months was employed by others in order to sustain himself while reaching a condition of independence. His last work for wages was as a cowboy for Capt. Joseph Brown, of the Three Circle ranch, in 1902.

The pioneer home of Mr. Lacy was a log cabin, where he lived a bachelor's life and which continued as his abiding place until the erection of his present modern five-room ranch house. The pioneer log cabin, however, is still doing duty and is now used as a chicken house.

Mr. Lacy began his cattle industry with the "X-A" brand, but changed later to the "H-2," and he continued to operate under the latter brand until 1919, when he sold it and also all of the cattle thus branded. Since then his brand has been the "campstool" on the left ribs. With the passing years he has added several tracts to his original holding, and is now the owner of more than a section of land lying along the Hangingwoman in Rosebud County. He has developed an alfalfa farm as well as a stock ranch, and his efforts at farming have followed along irrigation lines, he having recently built a system of ditches which irrigate nearly all his valley lands.

Mr. Lacy's interest in political matters has extended only to his voting privilege. He gives his support to the democratic party where national issues are concerned, but locally casts an independent ballot. During almost a quarter of a century he has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, affiliating with the lodge at Sheridan, and he is also a member of the Elks fraternity at that place.

Capt. Joseph Taliaferro Brown. The late Capt. Joseph Taliaferro Brown, a ranchman and widely known settler on the Tongue River in the community of Birney, came to Montana in the fall of 1886. He selected as his location the grassy and uneven country along the Tongue River, and this was the destination for his herd of cattle of 1,000 head which he had driven from the Indian Territory. He had started with them early in the year, having grazed them across Kansas, Nebraska and Wyoming, and he alone of the men making up the party remained as a fixture in Nebraska.

Captain Brown's homestead had been selected the summer before he came by his brother, and a pioneer home was built in which the family spent sixteen years. The homestead which he proved up is a part of the family estate and for twenty-two years Captain Brown was an active beef producer along the Tongue River. He came to believe implicitly in his new home state, and was one of the very ardent and enthusiastic friends of the commonwealth. He developed one of the two most valuable ranches here, extending for twenty miles along the river, and the stock shipped from it annually to the markets of Chicago and Omaha formed a considerable part of that sent out of this region. His recorded brand was, and is still, the "Three Circles," one on the right hip and two on the right side, and his ranch is everywhere known as the Three Circle ranch.

Captain Brown as a farmer in Montana was not known. He believed little in the success of dry farming, it being too unreliable for assured profit, but, with irrigation, farming he felt could be made a success. He raised much alfalfa, which crop he demonstrated a success, and the dry farming feeds he planted were such as he needed for his ranch only.

As a citizen Captain Brown showed his interest in politics and was chosen a member of the Legislature from Custer County and served a term in the Lower House. He was a democrat in politics, but being rather quiet in manner was not amiably disposed toward public speaking. He was captain of a cowboy company of Rough Riders, which company formed a part of Colonel Grigsby's regiment during the Spanish-American war. Chickamauga Park, Georgia, was the rendezvous of the regiment, and there it was located when the war closed and his command returned home.

Captain Brown was formerly a Texas man and resided there for many years, having gone there as a young man of twenty-two. He became claim agent for the Texas and Pacific Railway Company and was stationed at Marshall, and following his plans to engage in the cattle business when he should become able he eventually found a friend of means who joined him in the enterprise and they associated themselves together as partners. The Three Circle cattle which this partner, John Wyeth, owned in the Indian Territory were gathered and driven by Captain Brown into Montana in 1886, as above noted, and that ranch established here.

Captain Brown was a native of Copiah County, Mississippi, born January 26, 1849. A college man, he graduated from the University of Virginia, and also from the Kentucky Military School, and at almost the close of the war between the states he entered the Confederate service as a member of General Forrest's command. He was a son of Hezekiah George David Brown, a sailor of Hazelhurst, Mississippi, whose ancestors first settled in Virginia and finally drifted south to Mississippi. Captain Brown's mother was Mary Peachey Taliaferro, and among her children were two sons, her surviving son being Edwin Rice Brown, of Deer Park, Dallas, Texas. Captain Brown was a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Knights Templar, and held his membership at Miles City. In church matters he was a Methodist.

Captain Brown was married at Marshall, Texas, December 13, 1883, to Mary G. Humphreys, a daughter of Daniel and Catherine (Jefferies) Humphreys. She is a great-granddaughter of Ralph Humphreys, who went to Mississippi from Virginia and was an officer in the Colonial army during the war of the Revolution. His son George was Mrs. Brown's grandfather, and his life was passed at Port Gibson, Mississippi, as a planter. George Humphreys married Mary Cobourn and their son Daniel was Mrs. Brown's father. The Jefferies family were also Revolutionary patriots, Mrs. Brown's maternal grandmother's uncles, Isaac and Evan Shelby, being soldiers of the Revolution and later one was a governor of Tennessee and the other a governor of Kentucky. Mrs. Brown is the eldest of the four children of her parents, the others being: Nathaniel J., of Port Gibson, Mississippi, who spent the active years of his life on Tongue River in Montana; Daniel P., who spent his life at Eagle Ford, Texas; and George Wilson, of Leesdale, Mississippi, whither he retired after giving his active years to ranching on the Tongue River.

Captain Brown died October 26, 1908, and his remains were laid to rest in the cemetery at Miles City. He and Mrs. Brown were the parents of three children. Albert Gallatin, who was trained under his father to ranching, and educated in the Virginia Military School, and is now business manager of the Brown Cattle Company. He married Annie May Powell, and has two children, Josephine and Albert Gallatin, Jr. Joseph Taliaferro, who was educated in the Virginia Military School, is now manager of the stock department of the Brown Cattle Company. He married Wille B. Powell, a sister of Albert's wife, and a daughter of William Byrd Powell, of Utica, Mississippi. Natalie Humphreys is the wife of Gilbert Woodard, a ranchman near Birney, with one daughter, Mary Brown.

Captain Brown erected his final home on Tongue River behind the mountains adjacent to this stream, and it is of modern, roomy construction and proportions and of convenient arrangement. He possessed a liking for books and owned a library of no mean proportions. His fondness for history was proverbial, and, being a lawyer by profession, he appreciated to the full the literary efforts of able writers and speakers and was interested in all manner of questions coming before the body politic.

August Theade. Montana not only honors August Theade as one of her early farmer citizens but also as a loyal and true soldier of the Union when war was being waged between the North and South. He is of German birth and parentage. His father, Andrew Theade, a farmer, proved his loyalty to his adopted country when he gave two of his sons to the Union cause during the Civil war. He became a naturalized citizen, took part in governmental affairs as a voter, and was a staunch upholder of republican principles.

Andrew Theade married Mary Kramer, and they became the parents of a large family of children, namely: August, the Montana soldier citizen; Ernest, also a Civil war veteran and a resident of Redfield, North Dakota; Augusta, who became the wife of John Krause and died in Riley County, Kansas; William, a Wisconsin farmer; Louisa, who married Leonard Schlump, of Grant County, Wisconsin; Carrie, the wife of John Kurtz, of Grant County; and Edward, whose home is at Sand Point, Idaho. The father of this family died in Grant County, Wisconsin, and the mother survived him for about fifteen years.

August Theade was born near Berlin, Germany, November 15, 1840, and was but three years old when the family embarked for the United States and established a new home in Wisconsin. He grew to mature years on a farm, was early inured to the work of the fields, and gained but a limited educational training. From Grant County, Wisconsin, he subsequently went to Lancaster County, Nebraska, where he spent a brief two years, and then as a passenger on the old Northern Pacific made the journey into the new Northwest and to Montana, spending three years here before he brought in his family. He arrived in Custer County in March, 1882, and three years later, in 1885, he homesteaded on the Yellowstone River bottom, at the present site of Clearmont. With the passing years he improved and developed a good farm, and continued actively identified with its interests until 1917, when he disposed of the property and located upon the flat nearby. At this second location he resumed his extensive ranching and cattle interests, and aided materially in the development and upbuilding of the community.

Mr. Theade was a youth of twenty-one years when he enlisted at old Patch Grove in Grant County, Wisconsin, for service in the Civil war, becoming

Edwin Koch

a member of Company C, Second Wisconsin Cavalry, under Captain Woods and Col. C. C. Washburn. The regiment rendezvoused at Milwaukee, was subsequently sent to Benton Barracks, St. Louis, thence up the Missouri River to Jefferson City, back to Springfield, Missouri, and crossed the Ozark Mountains and joined the army of General Curtis July 4, 1862, on its way to Helena. There real service began with skirmishing and some fighting, while later on it took part in the Vicksburg campaign and helped beat the Confederates back to the latter point, and was around the place when General Pemberton surrendered it. Mr. Theade at that time saw 35,000 rebels walk out of the stronghold and become paroled prisoners. Following the Vicksburg campaign the regiment scouted along the Mississippi River and later was sent down the river from Memphis to the mouth of Red River, thence up that stream to Alexandria, Louisiana, and there went into camp for a few weeks. From that point this independent brigade under General Custer was ordered to Austin, Texas, and marched through the Trans-Mississippi department to that point. The command was there stationed when the surrender of General Lee ended the war, and it was there also Mr. Theade received his discharge and returned North by the way of Galveston and New Orleans, up the Mississippi River to Cairo, Illinois, and by rail to Madison, Wisconsin, reaching home on the 15th of November, 1865. Throughout all this long military service he escaped wounds, his chief discomfort having come from the lack of food, which frequently happened during the almost four years he was in the army.

With the closing of the war and the restoration of peace Mr. Theade turned his attention to his farming pursuits. He owned a farm near Avoca, Wisconsin, and he remained there until his migration to Nebraska and his subsequent advent into Montana. In the support of governmental affairs he has always espoused the cause of the republican party, but his political work has been given as a voter at the general elections.

On the 9th of October, 1866, Mr. Theade was married to Annie Krause, a daughter of Martin Krause. Mrs. Theade was born in the Province of Brandenburg, Germany, near the early home of the Theades, and her birth occurred in the year 1850. The six children born of their union are: William, of Livingston, Montana; Louisa, wife of Pose Beck, of Nebraska; John, a ranchman of the Clearmont community of Custer County; Mary, wife of George Stockhill, and they reside at Miles City; Rosa, wife of Harry Sanders, of Seattle, Washington; and Harry, who met his death at Hathaway on April 25, 1920.

Edwin Koch. The best equipped business college in western Montana, outside of Butte, is the Missoula Business and Normal College. This school is fully accredited by the National Association of Accredited Commercial Schools. The active administrative head and proprietor of this institution is Edwin Koch. Mr. Koch has made education his life work, and for a number of years held some important positions in the schools of Indiana before he came to Montana.

He was born at Columbia City, Whitley County, Indiana, August 4, 1873. His father, William Koch, a native of Germany, where he was born in 1827, came to the United States as a young man, lived in Pennsylvania and Ohio, and finally removed to Columbia City, Indiana, where he lived until his death in 1914. He was a millwright by trade. He voted his convictions as a republican and was a member of the Church of God. His wife was Sarah C. Yeater. They were married at the home of her parents in Illinois. She was born March 24, 1839, and is still living, at the age of eighty, at Huntington, Indiana. She was the mother of nine children: Lorenzo, deceased; Belle, wife of A. I. Montz, a carpenter and builder at Huntington, Indiana; Arbir, of Huntington, widow of Milton Huffman, who was a carpenter and builder; William E., in the real estate business at Huntington; Dayton, a farmer at Roanoke, Indiana; John, deceased; Frank, a farmer at Rochester, Indiana; Edwin; and Amanda, who died when four years old.

Edwin Koch had his first advantages in the rural schools in Whitley County. He graduated from the high school at Columbia City, Indiana, in 1891, and the following year began his work as a teacher and educator. He taught practically every winter and also attended summer schools. He took the regular four years' course at the Tri-State Normal College at Angola, Indiana, where he graduated with the A. B. degree in 1900. For three years he was assistant to the vice president of the college. In 1900 he became principal of the high school at Columbia City, and in February, 1901, came to Montana. Here he took charge as principal of the Normal and College Preparatory Department at the Butte Business College, owned by Rice and Fulton. He remained with that college until June 15, 1913.

Coming to Missoula, Mr. Koch bought the Garden City Commercial College from E. E. Reitz and changed its name to the Missoula Business and Normal College. He and his staff of instructors offer a complete curriculum in the commercial courses and also do advanced normal work. The school is housed in a substantial three-story brick building at 120-122 South Fourth Street, West. The school has accommodations for 120 students.

While living in Indiana Mr. Koch served a term as county superintendent of schools of Whitley County. He is a member of the National Commercial Teachers' Association, is a republican in politics, is a member of Laud Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Laud, Indiana; of Butte Camp of the Woodmen of the World, and the Missoula Chamber of Commerce.

September 5, 1901, at Fort Wayne, Indiana, he married Miss Della M. Hendrickson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Hendrickson of Cherubusco, Indiana. Her father is a farmer. Mrs. Koch is a graduate of the Indiana State Normal School and for three years before her marriage was a public school teacher in Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Koch have five children: William, born September 17, 1903, is a senior in the Missoula County High School; Edwin, born September 8, 1905, is in the sophomore year of the County High School; Katherine, born October 14, 1907, is in grammar school; Harold, born January 5, 1915, and Robert, November 15, 1917.

Capt. John S. Axtell is one of the honored survivors of the great war for the Union, and in recent years has lived in the Montana Soldiers' Home at Columbia Falls. He served the Home as adjutant and commandant for upwards of six years, and resigned the last named office on July 15, 1919, because of ill health.

He was born at Chester, New Jersey, a son of Jonathan R. and Mary (VanSchmitt) Axtell. His maternal grandfather was a native of Holland. Captain Axtell was eighteen years of age when in July, 1862, he enlisted in Company E of the Sixth Michigan Cavalry, under Col. George Gray. He enlisted for three years, or during the war, and was mustered in October 13, 1862, at Grand Rapids as a private in Company E, under Capt. James H. Kidd. The Sixth Michigan Cavalry took part in all the engagements in which the Michigan Cavalry Brigade was concerned, from Gettysburg in July, 1863, until the surrender of Lee's army at Appomattox. In all this service Captain Axtell had a part except at the battle of Trevillian Station, when he was on detached service. He was wounded in the right wrist at Gettysburg, but was not compelled to leave the field. He received his honorable discharge at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, July 25, 1865. Captain Axtell is a charter member of William English Post No. 10, Grand Army of the Republic, of Bozeman, Montana.

On November 17, 1873, at Rockford, Michigan, he was married to Lella Z. Corbus. She and their three children, Winifred Reeve, Earl Danielson and Rosa Beall, are all deceased. Captain Axtell is left alone so far as his family is concerned, but during a residence of forty-three years in Montana he has met many of the people of the state, and he counts them all as his friends.

George W. Gilham, M. D. Not only professional eminence but practical knowledge, wide vision and broad business experience belong to Dr. George W. Gilham, president of the First National Bank of Townsend, Montana, whose vigorous personality permeates much that has brought progress and substantial development to this city within the last thirty years.

Doctor Gilham was born February 22, 1860, in Josephine County, Oregon, son of C. A. and Almeda (Howell) Gilham. The Gilham family traces its lineage back to Thomas Gilham, first of the family to come to America. A native of Ireland, he settled in Virginia about the year 1730 and afterward moved to North Carolina. He was the father of eleven children, seven sons and four daughters, Ezekiel, Charles, Thomas, William, James, John, Isaac, Nancy, Mary, Sally and Susannah.

The lineage of Doctor Gilham is carried through Ezekiel, oldest son of the founder of the family in America. Ezekiel married in Virginia and moved to what is now Oglethorpe County, Georgia. One of his sons and two of his daughters—Charles, Mary and Margaret—came to Illinois about 1803. Charles, the son, married Jane Finley in Georgia soon after the close of the Revolutionary war. In 1802 or 1803 he moved with several small children to Illinois, where other children were born. About 1838 he moved to Round Prairie Township, Jefferson County, Iowa, apparently with his younger son, J. Newton, with whom he and his wife resided on a farm just south of Glasgow until his death about 1844 or 1845. His wife survived him many years and both are buried in the Gillmore graveyard about a mile east of Glasgow. Their children were named Lucretia, Lucinda, Clarinda, Clement, Sarah, Ezekiel Johnson, Thomas Cunningham and J. Newton.

The next generation of the family was represented by Thomas Cunningham Gilham, who moved from Illinois to Iowa and settled on a farm near his brother Newton's home. He married Eliza Kirkpatrick in Illinois and had several children when he moved to Iowa. The names of his children were Margaret, Calvet, Addison, Charles Albert, Campbell, John, William Madison, Thomas Henry, Marquis Leroy and Ursula Jane, twins, Alna Ann and Melissa.

Calvet A. Gilham, father of Doctor Gilham, was born at Greenville, Illinois, in 1826, and was twelve years old when his parents moved to Iowa. He went across the plains to California in 1849, and remained in the far West until 1851, achieving considerable success in the placer mines. He then returned to Iowa and in 1852 was married at Glasgow to Miss Almeda Howell. She was born in Virginia in 1830. He soon returned to California and later moved to Oregon. He established his home in the Grand Ronde Valley in Union County, Oregon, in 1863, and for several years operated a blacksmith shop and then bought a farm on which he resided until 1885, when he returned to his old home surroundings at Fairfield, Iowa, and lived practically retired until his death in 1911. He was a republican, a member of the Masonic fraternity, and he and his wife were both devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His wife died at Grand Ronde Valley, Oregon, in 1885. Their three sons are: Thomas H. Gilham, of Turlock, California; Dr. George W. Gilham, of Townsend, Montana; and Calvet Addison, Jr., of Vale, Oregon. The eldest son, Thomas H., was born in California and the two younger were born in Oregon.

George W. Gilham attended the country schools in boyhood, later the schools of Grand Ronde Valley, going from there to Blue Mountain University at LaGrande, Oregon, and finally entering the medical department of the State University of California, from which institution he was graduated with his medical degree in 1881. He entered into medical practice at LaGrande, where he remained four years, then moved to Harney, Oregon, and during his four more years in the state became somewhat active in the political field, and in 1888 was elected to the State Legislature on the republican ticket from Grant County.

In 1890 Doctor Gilham came to Townsend, one of the pioneer physicians and surgeons, of which body of medical men he is the only survivor. He owns his office building on Spruce Street, and has a widely established reputation in his profession. He is health officer of Townsend, also is county physician of Broadwater County, and since 1894 has been local surgeon for the Northern Pacific Railroad. His enterprise and public spirit have been notable factors in the development of Townsend, a ready example being found in his establishing in 1911 the First National Bank of Townsend, a sound, reliable institution working with a capital of $50,000, surplus and profits of $23,000, and deposits of $300,000. The officers of the bank are the following capitalists: George W. Gilham, president; W. S. Thompson, vice president; J. J. Davey, cashier. The bank building is a handsome structure situated on Broadway. Doctor Gilham has additional important business interests. He is a director of the Inter-Mountain Milling Company of Townsend, and is president of the Townsend Realty and Investment Company, capitalized at $50,000. He built and owns the Rex Theater at Townsend, which he has under rental, and his private residence on Pine Street is one of the handsomest and best appointed in the city. He is an extensive grower of grain and alfalfa, owning three valuable ranches, one of which, containing 390 acres, is situated one mile east of Townsend; the second, located four miles southeast of Townsend, at the crossing of Deep Creek, contains 107 acres; while the third, a tract of 1,280 acres, lies five miles southeast of Townsend, Montana.

In 1884 Doctor Gilham was united in marriage at LaGrande, Oregon, to Miss Josephine Romig, who was born in California and was educated in the Blue Mountain University. Her parents were S. P. and Rebecca Romig, farming people, who were living retired at LaGrande at time of death. Doctor and Mrs. Gilham have one son, Ralph E., who was born in 1885. He was well educated, is an A. B. graduate of the Montana State University at Missoula, and subsequently was graduated with the degree E. M. from the School of Mines, Butte, Montana. He is interested in ranching and sheep raising and resides at Townsend.

Doctor Gilham belongs to Valley Lodge No. 21, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and is past master of the same; to Helena Consistory No. 3; has attained the thirty-second degree and is a Shriner, belonging to Algeria Temple at Helena. He is also an Odd Fellow, his membership being with the North Star Lodge No. 19, of which he is a past grand.

Basil Tinsley, mayor of Pony, Montana, and a man who is operating upon an extensive scale as ranchman and stockman, is one of the leading men of this region, and one who has been instrumental in developing. Not only is he now the chief executive of Pony, but he has served in the same office for two previous terms and had the honor of being the second incumbent. Mr. Tinsley was born at Willow Creek, Gallatin County, Montana, April 27, 1869, so he is a product of the state in which he takes such pride. His grandfather, also Basil Tinsley, was born in North Carolina in 1797, and he died at Jamesport, Missouri, in 1885. Moving from North Carolina to Kentucky, he spent some years in Hopkins County, and then became a pioneer of Grundy County, Missouri, engaging in farming and acting as county assessor. His wife bore the maiden name of Henry, and she belonged to the same family as the illustrious patriot, Patrick Henry.

Joseph H. Tinsley, son of the Basil Tinsley mentioned above, and father of the Basil Tinsley whose name heads this review, was born in Hopkins County, Kentucky, in 1834, and died at Willow Creek, Montana, in 1917. He was reared in his native county and accompanied his father to Missouri, where he was engaged in farming until 1864, at which time he came West to Alder Gulch, Montana, making the trip with an ox team and homesteading 160 acres of land, to which he added a pre-emption claim of 160 acres, and was successfully engaged in operating his 320 acre ranch and raising stock. He was one of the pioneers of that region and was spared long enough to see a wonderful development in the community in which his good judgment had led him to locate. His political views were well represented in the principles of the democratic party, and he never failed to vote its ticket. Very religious, he gave the Methodist Episcopal Church a faithful service, being regarded as one of the pillars of the local body in each community in which he resided. While still living in Missouri, he was married near Chillicothe to Martha E. Thompson, born in Hopkins County, Kentucky, in 1835. She died at Willow Creek, Montana, in 1912. Their children were as follows: F. M., who is a farmer and stockman of Willow Creek, Montana; Lena J., who married Ward C. Stone, a ranchman of Moore, Montana, is now living at Dillon, Montana, so as to give their one child the advantages of the schools of that place; Mary A., who married Charles W. Brooke, a ranchman, resides at Pony, Montana; L. D., who was a stockman and farmer, died at Bozeman, Montana, when he was forty-seven years of age; and Basil, who was the last born.

Like so many lads of his generation and section, Basil Tinsley grew up on his father's ranch, and while attending the local schools also learned to be a practical farmer, remaining with his father, and putting this knowledge to active use until he was twenty-seven years of age. He then came to Pony and went into the stock business and began farming. Mr. Tinsley owns a ranch one-half mile east of Pony, containing about 2,000 acres, and for some time was engaged in raising pure bred stock, but is now concentrating on cattle. His ranch is irrigated and he is allowed a head of 650 inches of water. In addition to his ranch Mr. Tinsley owns his residence on Main Street, a dwelling in the west end of Pony, and a half interest in a meat market building at Pony. At one time he was engaged in the meat business, but sold it in 1911. Like his father he is a stanch democrat, and was elected on his party's ticket mayor of Pony three times, the last time in the spring of 1919 for a term of two years. From 1904 to 1906 he was state central committeeman of his party, and has always been very active in politics. The cause of education has in him a warm friend, and in order to secure the best educational advantages for the children of Pony he has served on the school board for some years. The Presbyterian Church has in him a working member, and he is serving that denomination at Pony as secretary and treasurer. Fraternally he belongs to Mount Jefferson Lodge No. 56, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is a past master; and Echo Chapter No. 38, Order of Eastern Star, of which is a past patron.

On May 20, 1896, Mr. Tinsley was married near Pony, Montana, to Miss Maude E. Phillips, a daughter of Ira L. and Harriet (Wheeler) Phillips, both of whom are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Tinsley have no children.

The grandfather of Mrs. Tinsley, George Phillips, died at Reading, Connecticut, before she was born. The Phillips family originated in England and was founded in the New England colonies prior to the American Revolution. The son of George Phillips, Ira Lindley Phillips, father of Mrs. Tinsley, was born at Danbury, Connecticut, in July, 1840, and died on his ranch three miles east of Pony in 1898. Growing up in his native town, Ira L. Phillips remained there until after his marriage, and then in 1865 came West to Sheridan, Montana, and until 1884 was there engaged in mining and blacksmithing. The trip to Montana was the result of a visit he had made to the state in 1864, during which he gained such a favorable impression of the opportunities here afforded that he felt that it would be good business to make this region his permanent home. In 1882 he moved to a ranch he had bought near Pony, which contained 480 acres of land, and on it he passed away, having been very successful in his undertakings. In politics he was a republican. His fraternal connections were with the Masons and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Mr. Phillips was married to Harriet M. Wheeler, who was born in November, 1839, and died on the ranch near Pony in June, 1911. Their children were as follows: Harry S., who is a cotton farmer, lives near Glendale, Arizona; Mrs. Tinsley, who was the second in order of birth; George Lindley, who is a farmer, resides at Pony. Mrs. Tinsley attended the public schools of Pony and Harrison, Montana, and having fitted herself for the work was engaged in teaching school prior to her marriage, becoming one of the best beloved educators of Gallatin County, although only in the schoolroom for a year. She, too, belongs to the Presbyterian Church, and is a teacher in the Sunday School, president of the Christian Endeavor Society, and otherwise active in religious activities. Mrs. Tinsley belongs to Echo

Chapter No. 38, Order of Eastern Star, of which she is past matron, and she is a member of the Bayview Reading Club of Pony. A lady of innate culture, she has developed her faculties until she is easily the leader in all intellectual movements in her neighborhood.

Intensely patriotic, Mr. Tinsley took a very active part in war work, having charge of the Liberty Loan drives. Under his able management the district, which included Harrison and Pony, or school districts Nos. 11, 43 and 45, subscribed its full quoto in each drive. In the Fourth Liberty Loan drive, the district subscribed $37,500, although the allotment was only $27,500, owing to Mr. Tinsley's forceful direction. He is one of the best types of western citizens, alert, considerate and dependable, profoundly alive to the best interests of his section, and determined to give it every chance for advancement. Having spent his entire life in Montana, there are few men here who are better fitted to do it honor, and to reflect added prestige not only through the medium of industry but also as a public official.

Lester H. Loble has been a factor in Helena's professional and industrial affairs from the time he left the school room to take up the active duties of life, and since his admission to the bar he has enjoyed prestige in the legal profession in Helena.

He was born in Helena April 9, 1893, a son of Henry Loble, whose birth occurred in Romania in 1859. He came to the United States in 1876, and after remaining for a short time in the City of New York went on to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he embarked in a general mercantile business and became one of the successful business men of that city. But in 1890 Mr. Loble sold his business there to come to Helena, where he resumed mercantile interests, establishing a general merchandise store under the name of Loble and Company. This was subsequently changed to the New York Store, and he continued as the president of the corporation until his death, which occurred in the year 1913. From a modest beginning Mr. Loble gradually enlarged his interests until he stood at the head of one of the leading mercantile establishments in Helena. Since his death the business has been continued and is today the largest department store in Helena. Mr. Loble was a republican in his political affiliations, was a member of Temple Emanuel, and had fraternal affiliations with King Solomon Lodge No. 9, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Algeria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Helena, Helena Consistory No. 3, thirty-second degree, also with Montana Lodge No. 1 of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he was a charter member of the Montana Club and a member of the Lambs Club, but the last named has since been discontinued.

Henry Loble married Hattie Marks, who survives him and resides in Helena. She was born in Diamond City, Montana, in 1871, a daughter of Leopold Marks, whose birth occurred in Germany in 1834. He was the founder of the Marks family in the United States, and his death occurred in Helena in 1906. During the Civil war he served throughout the struggle as a Confederate soldier, a member of a Mississippi regiment, and after peace was declared he started for the Northwest territory, traveling by boat up the Mississippi River to Fort Benton and thence across the plains to Diamond City, Montana, where he arrived in 1866. Mr. Marks became one of the pioneer merchants of that place, but after a number of years he removed to White Sulphur Springs, where he was also a merchant, and from there came to Helena in 1890 and afterward lived a retired life. In his early life he had married Clara Levey, who was of French descent and was born in Alsace-Lorraine. She is still a resident of Helena, and has attained the age of eighty-four years. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Loble. The younger, Lenora, married Albert Aloe and resides in St. Louis, Missouri, where Mr. Aloe is a manufacturer of optical and surgical instruments.

Lester H. Loble attended the public schools of Helena and the high school through the sophomore year, and then entered Cascadilla School at Ithaca, New York, from which he graduated in 1911. He next entered the New York University, New York City, where he continued in the law department through the junior year, and during the time also studied in a law office in Wall Street, New York City. On the 24th of December, 1914. Mr. Loble was admitted to the bar before the Supreme Court of Montana, and has since been engaged in a general civil and criminal practice at Helena, with offices in the Court House. During the year of 1914 he served as a member of the Board of Aldermen of Helena, and in the fall of 1916 was elected the county attorney and was re-elected to the office in 1918.

Mr. Loble is a member of the Lewis and Clark County Bar Association, of which he is the present secretary, and is also a member of the State Bar Association. Fraternally he is a member of King Solomon Lodge No. 9, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and Helena Consistory No. 3, fourteenth degree, and also of Montana Lodge No. 1, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Helena, and is also a member and for the past two years has been president of Helena Aerie No. 16, Fraternal Order of Eagles. He is also a member of the Delta Chi Epsilon Greek letter fraternity, Cascadilla Chapter.

Mr. Loble resides at 419 North Ewing Street, Helena. He was married in 1910, in Spokane, Washington, to Miss Charlotte Sillers, a daughter of Thomas and Anna (Keenan) Sillers, who reside in Helena. Mr. Sillers is one of the Montana pioneers, and he is engaged in the livery business in Helena. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Loble: Clarice, who was born July 9, 1914, and Henry, who was born May 25, 1917.

E. D. Baker, M. D. Since locating at Twin Bridges in 1910 Doctor Baker has developed a large private practice and in many ways has used his influence to promote the welfare of the community.

Dr. Baker was born at Bloomington, Illinois, October 12, 1880. His family were among the original settlers of that section of Illinois, the heart of the great corn belt, and one of the prosperous cities of the Prairie State. Doctor Baker's family was also identified with the pioneer settlement of the State of Kansas. The Baker ancestors came over at the very beginning of colonial settlement in New England. His great-grandfather was Dr. John Baker, a native of Ohio, a physician, and also a civil engineer. Dr. John Baker surveyed the original townsite of Bloomington, Illinois. He died at Leroy in that state. Sidney D. Baker, grandfather of Doctor Baker, was born in Ohio in 1824 and grew up in McLean County, Illinois, where for many years he followed merchandising. Later he retired and moved to Council Grove, Kansas, where he died in 1908. Sidney D. Baker married Eleanor Edwards, a direct descendant of Jonathan Edwards, one of the most distinguished divines in the early colonial period of New England.

F. W. Baker, father of Doctor Baker, was born at Bloomington, Illinois, in March, 1859, was reared and married in that city, became a merchant, but in 1882, on account of ill health, retired from business and moved to Council Grove, Kansas, where he lived on a farm. In 1919 he retired and is now a resident of Anaheim, California. He is a republican, has given life-long support to the Methodist Church and is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. F. W. Baker married Hester Sherfey, who was born at Des Moines, Iowa, in 1860. Doctor Baker is the oldest of their children; Fred S. is a farmer at Edna, Texas; Sidney W. is a watchmaker by trade now engaged in ranching at Twin Bridges; George F. is an optician living at San Francisco; George owns an orange grove at Anaheim, California; Solomon F. was instructor in aerial gunnery during the World war and held the rank of lieutenant in the Aviation Department of the army and is a resident of Mount Clemens, Michigan.

Dr. E. D. Baker was about two years old when his parents moved to Council Grove, Kansas. He graduated from the high school there in 1900, spent two years on his father's farm and then entered the Kansas City Hahnemann College, affiliated with Kansas University, graduating M. D. in 1910. Soon after receiving his diploma he came to Montana, settling at Twin Bridges, and has been busily engaged in general medical and surgical practice. From the time he came to Twin Bridges he has been physician for the State Orphans Home here. He is also health officer for Twin Bridges. He owns his office building on Main Street, also a modern home on the main thoroughfare, and has a ranch on the McHessor Bench, fifteen miles south of Twin Bridges. Doctor Baker has served as a member of the Twin Bridge City Council, is an independent democrat in politics, and is a stockholder in the First National Bank. He is a member of the Madison County and State Medical societies and the American Medical Association. Doctor Baker retains his affiliation with Council Grove Lodge of Masons in the same lodge of which his grandfather and an uncle were members. He is also affiliated with Council Grove Chapter No. 36, Royal Arch Masons, and at Twin Bridges he is a member of the Modern Woodmen and the Brotherhood of American Yeomen. He is a trustee and active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Doctor Baker married at Council Grove, Kansas, June 19, 1900, Miss Cora May Kinkel, daughter of Charles and Cora Kinkel, the latter now deceased. Her father is a retired farmer at Colby, Kansas. Mrs. Baker is well known in the Twin Bridges community for her skill as a musician, both vocal and instrumental. She finished her musical training with two years in the New England Conservatory of Music at Boston. Doctor and Mrs. Baker have two children: Catherine Elizabeth, born March 20, 1914; and Emory, Jr., born April 1, 1917.

John C. Shannon. The extensive ranching and landed interests developed and owned by John C. Shannon are located some forty miles northwest of White Sulphur Springs, in the locality known as Fort Logan. The postoffice of Shannon was established on his ranch many years ago and Mr. Shannon was personally delegated to take charge of the office and was postmaster there for sixteen years, until the office was re-established at Lewis.

Mr. Shannon came to Montana in territorial days, and had a great deal of the rough and rugged experience of the mining camps and the ranch and range of that period. He was born on his father's farm in Washington County, Wisconsin, July 8, 1854, son of John C. and Margaret (Riley) Shannon. His father, a native of Rhode Island, died at the age of sixty years, while his mother was born in Lancaster, England, and died aged sixty-seven. They were married in Wisconsin, and their family consists of seven children, four sons and three daughters, John C., Jr., being the second in age. John C. Shannon, Sr., went to Wisconsin with his parents when he was a small boy. He was old enough to give some spirited assistance to the family in clearing away the woods and developing a home on the banks of Lake Five in Washington County. After reaching manhood John C. Shannon was married, and then started farming for himself. He left his family early in the Civil war to join a Wisconsin regiment, and served his country well and faithfully until the close of the war. Upon his honorable discharge he returned home, resumed farming in Washington County, but after about a year moved to Chippewa Falls in Chippewa County. The great industry in the Chippewa Valley at that time was lumbering, and he spent several years in that business. After that he resumed farming, and farming was his occupation until his death. He was a democrat in his political affiliations.

John C. Shannon, Jr., acquired a public school education in Chippewa County, Wisconsin. He was about seven years old when his father entered the army, and he has an interesting recollection of life in war times, assisting his mother in plowing and planting and harvesting the wheat crop, which was the family's chief dependence for food. He continued to live at home until 1877, and in that year started West with Montana as his destination. A railroad train took him as far as Bismarck, then the terminus of the Northern Pacific. There he embarked on the steamer Benton, which carried him to Fort Benton, the head of navigation on the Missouri River. On leaving the steam boat he and others hired a freight outfit of six horses, which carried them and their equipment to Helena. Another outfit then took them to Pioneer, Montana, where Mr. Shannon found employment working in a mine for about two years. Altogether he was greatly pleased with Montana and the great life of the West. After returning home to visit his parents he married on June 16, 1880, Miss Angia Hoyt, and he and his bride soon afterward started West, traveling by the same route as he had taken on his previous trip. However, from Bismarck to Fort Benton they were passengers on the steamer Rosebud. For about nine years Mr. Shannon made his headquarters at Helena, and had varied experiences and employments. In 1889 he moved to the Smith River Valley in Meagher County, where he homesteaded and began the cattle business. This has been his chief interest throughout the period since Montana has been a state. His land holdings have grown until he now personally owns about 9,000 acres. On the whole he has had good fortune in the management of his cattle and livestock interests. In recent years his cattle herds have frequently ranged between 1,000 and 1,200, and in normal seasons he ships a number of carloads direct to the Chicago market.

Mr. Shannon has never been interested in political office and in politics votes for the best man. Seven children have been born to him and his wife. Effie, the oldest, is the wife of H. F. Bonesteele and the mother of four sons, and the Bonesteele home is in Oregon. Ethel is the wife of Murray J. Johnston, and they have five children. Grace is the wife of Jay East and the mother of one son. The fourth child is Theodore. Angelina is the wife of William Granger, Margaret is the wife of Chester Hixby, and

Ruth, the youngest, was married to Roston Teets and has one daughter.

William Henry Fluhr is one of the fortunate young men of Montana. He had the good fortune to be born in that state. He also inherited a sound mind and a sound body, good capabilities, and was especially fortunate in that he discovered early useful objects and purposes for his talents and energies. Montana, like other states that owed their original wealth to mineral resources, is gradually building up its permanent program of agriculture, and no one phase of its agricultural life is being given more attention than dairying. For this reason Mr. Fluhr as state dairy commissioner has a work of tremendous possibilities, and he is in every way qualified by practical training and experience for the office he directs at the state capital.

Born at Helena, June 22, 1891, William Henry Fluhr is a son of John and Augusta (Sleiker) Fluhr. John Fluhr was born in Germany in 1849, was reared and educated in his native land and came to this country about 1869. He lived for several years in Allegheny, Pennsylvania, where he conducted a cooperage plant. He followed the same business in Northern Pennsylvania, and afterward moved to Jamestown, North Dakota, where he owned and operated a meat market. In 1882 he moved his business to Bismarck, North Dakota, and in 1884 came to Helena, where he was one of the pioneer meat market men. He continued this business actively until his death in 1898. He was a republican voter and a member of the Lutheran Church. His wife, Augusta Sleiker, was born in Germany in June, 1843, and is still living at Helena. Her father came to this country about 1854, and for a number of years was employed by a soda manufacturing works at Natrona, Pennsylvania, where his daughter Augusta was reared and educated, though spending part of her early life at Allegheny. John Fluhr and wife had a family of seven children: Lena, wife of M. M. Lyter, a prominent attorney of Seattle; Edith, wife of A. E. Schneider, who conducts at Seattle one of the leading art goods establishment in the Northwest, and is a commission broker in art goods, being an extensive importer from foreign countries; Lucy, unmarried and living with her mother, and a clerk in the business offices of the Helena Record Herald; Clara, wife of Seth Maxwell, of Helena; Albert, who died at the age of nine years; William Henry; and Charles Nicholas, whose home is at Grand Forks, North Dakota, and he is a traveling representative for the United States Rubber Company. Seth Maxwell, who married Clara Fluhr, has been a prominent leader in the democratic party of Montana, was commissioner of agriculture and publicity just before enlisting in the army, received a second lieutenant's commission at the Officers' Training Camp at Presidio, California, and was assigned to the Tank Corps.

William Henry Fluhr attended the public schools of Helena, graduating from high school in 1911. The following year he worked for the Merchants Delivery Company of Helena. He then entered the Montana State Agricultural College at Bozeman, and was graduated in 1915. At Bozeman he specialized in breeding and feeding of livestock and in the production and manufacture of dairy products. Mr. Fluhr gained many distinctions throughout his high school and college career, giving evidence of the versatile abilities that have made him so useful a citizen of his home state. He was president of his graduating class in the Helena High School, and during his last year in high school was captain of the football, baseball, track teams and basket ball teams, and earned an all star reputation in the high school athletic circles of the state. He has since been honored twice with the office of president of the Helena High School Alumni Association. While in the State Agricultural College he was president of his freshman class. He earned a place on the college baseball team. While now a very busy man with his official duties Mr. Fluhr gives his spare time to work as athletic coach for St. Charles College at Helena, and during the winter of 1919-20 gave that school a winning basket ball team.

After leaving the State College Mr. Fluhr was employed a month at Helena as a butter maker. He then went to Missoula for the purpose of becoming head butter maker for the Missoula Creamery Company. He was diverted from that work, however, by his appointment on May 10, 1915, as deputy dairy commissioner of the State of Montana. During the past five years he has had a busy program in connection with this office and the related activities of the State and Federal governments in behalf of Montana agriculture and livestock husbandry. April 1, 1917, Governor Stuart appointed him emergency demonstration agent for the Meagher County Council of Defense, with headquarters at White Sulphur Springs. This appointment had been urged upon the governor by the Montana State Agricultural College Extension Service, acting in conjunction with the United Sates Department of Agriculture. His jurisdiction the first month included Meagher and Wheatland counties, Wheatland County being carved from the original territory of Meagher County later. Mr. Fluhr gave his time to this special work until October 25, 1917. At that date Governor Stewart appointed him state dairy commissioner, and though only twenty-six years of age at the time his administration of the office has completely justified the confidence thus reposed in him. Mr. Fluhr and his staff have the responsibility of safeguarding and maintaining proper standards for the dairy products of Montana, and the service involves sanitary inspection of dairies, creameries and other plants handling dairy products. Mr. Fluhr also acts in conjunction with the State Agricultural College in holding Farm Institutes, and during the past three years has appeared personally before farmers and dairymen's organizations in most of the counties to discuss subjects within his technical sphere.

Throughout the period of the World war Mr. Fluhr held himself in readiness for any patriotic service. He had passed the physical examinations preparatory to joining the colors, but the armistice was signed before he was called. He is an independent democrat, is a member of the Presbyterian Church, the Helena Commercial Club, the United Commercial Travelers, the Helena Young Men's Christian Association, the Dairymen's Association, and the Montana Butter, Cheese and Ice Cream Makers' Association. Fraternally he is affiliated with Morning Star Lodge No. 5, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Helena Consistory No. 3 of the Scottish Rite, and is a member of the Patrol Team of Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine.

Mr. Fluhr owns a modern home, at 621 Breckenridge Street. September 4, 1918, at Belt, Montana, he married Miss Mae Montana Rush, daughter of Frank and Sarah (Lindsay) Rush, residents of Belt. Her father is a Montana pioneer, and has developed extensive interests as a rancher and livestock grower. Mrs. Fluhr was born at Neihart, Montana, and received her high school education at Belt and at Seattle, Washington.

Joe Collier is one of the enterprising farmers of Hill County, who is making a success of his operations, and is rightly numbered among the representative agriculturists of this region. He was born in Weakley County, Tennessee, January 18, 1880, a son of James and Fountnella (Hughes) Collier, both of whom are deceased, he dying when seventy-four and she when sixty. They were natives of North Carolina and Eastern Tennessee,, respectively. They had twelve children, nine sons and three daughters, and there are still living seven sons and two daughters. Of them all Joe Collier was the seventh child in order of birth. James Collier was a farmer and dealer in tobacco in Tennessee, and for thirty-five years served as a justice of the peace. He was a Mason in his fraternal connections, a democrat in politics, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in his religious affiliations.

Joe Collier grew up in his native county, helping his father with the farm work and attending school. At the age of eighteen years he began clerking in a grocery at Decherd, Tennessee, but after two years of that work he came west to Grand Junction, Colorado, and was in the machine shops of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad for about one year. In the spring of 1902 he came to Montana and homesteaded in old Chouteau County, now Hill County, near the homesteads of his brothers Albert F. and Galitan H. Collier. The latter lost his life by being thrown from a horse on July 24, 1919. He was the sixth child in the family of his father. At his death Joe Collier took charge of his farm, and conducts it together with his own, having 640 acres of land under his control. Here he carries on farming and stock raising, and has about forty-five head of cattle and eighteen head of horses. Mrs. Collier has a homestead on the Big Sandy, known as Lonesome Prairie. Mr. Collier is a democrat, but his time has been too completely occupied with his private affairs for him to think about public honors.

On November 22, 1913, Mr. Collier was united in marriage with Leota Pearl McNabb, born at Princeton, Bureau County, Illinois, a daughter of John and Idella (Miller) McNabb. Mr. and Mrs. Collier have one daughter, Hallie. A hard worker, Mr. Collier has gradually increased his material possessions, all through his own efforts, and stands today an excellent example of the self-made, self-reliant western man, who is able and willing to hold his own with any one. Although his birth occurred in the South, he must be justly regarded as a product of the great West, for his mature years have been spent in it, and in it he has achieved his success.

Stephen J. Adams. One of the progressive and representative men of Montana is Stephen J. Adams, whose indomitable courage, persistent and aggressive efforts and his excellent management have brought to him the management which is today his. He has ever stood ready to do what he could in pushing forward the wheels of progress and advancing commercial prosperity in this vicinity, and his career, both public and private, has been one worthy of the high esteem which those knowing him best freely accord to him.

Stephen J. Adams was born in Jasper County, Missouri, on February 13, 1876, and is the son of John Henry and Christena (Winks) Adams, prosperous and respected farming folk of that locality. John H. Adams was a native of Kentucky and died in 1886, at the age of forty-two years, while his widow, who is still living, was born in 1847. They became the parents of three children, Elizabeth, Stephen J. and Elsworth. The father received his education in the public schools of Kentucky, but spent the major portion of his younger days in Illinois, engaged in farming, and in that state he was married. Subsequently he moved to Jasper County, Missouri, where he was engaged in farming and stock raising up to the time of his death. Politically he was a republican and fraternally he was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Stephen J. Adams was reared on the paternal farm and secured his education in the public schools of his native county. When a young lad he was brought by his widowed mother to Anaconda, Montana, settling there in the spring of 1888, and there he was able to attend school for two years more. In 1890 he and his mother removed to Milk River Valley, Chouteau County, now Blaine County, and there the mother entered a homestead and built a four-room frame house. She engaged in the cattle business on a small scale. In the meantime Stephen J., at the age of thirteen years, began freighting between Fort Assiniboine and the Bearpaw Mountain, and embracing other points. He continued this vocation with success up to the time he was twenty-two years of age, when he engaged in farming and stock raising on the maternal homestead. Here he has been uniformly successful, having given his undivided attention to the work to which he has applied himself and as a result today probably no man in Montana is more widely known in his line of work. While he has given some attention to cattle raising, it has been as a breeder and raiser of thoroughbred horses that he has achieved a notable success. For a number of years he raised and bought many cattle which he sent to the Chicago market, but in the fall of 1918 he sold the major portion of his herd and and is now giving comparatively little attention to that line.

Mr. Adams keeps an average of one hundred head of thoroughbred running and harness horses, many of which have records, and as an exhibitor of these horses and a winner of blue ribbons he is almost in a class by himself. He has about thirty head of horses in his racing stable, with which he attends the race meets at Calgary, Regina, Alberta, Spokane and Helena as well as other places in the northwest circuit. Among the specialty races in which he enters his horses are the Roman standing chariot race, four horses, for which he has a noted lady driver; the cow-boy relay race, the world's championship race, as well as a roping contest for the world's championship. His sales stables are located at Lohman, Montana, and are considered probably the finest stables in the northwest, being well known by horse lovers all through the western states. In 1919 Mr. Adams participated in stake races and over-night handicaps. It is worthy of note that he holds the world's record for relay riding, his record for the five miles, including five changes of horses and saddles, being 10:10½. He also holds the world's record for one and a half miles relay riding, three changes of horses and saddles, 3:10. Mr. Adams is an ardent lover of fine horses and has a justifiable pride in the splendid animals which have been produced on his farm. His ranch comprises 480 acres of land, in addition to which he rents 1,200 acres, so that he controls in all 1,680 acres.

On November 25, 1899, Mr. Adams was married to Euphemia Frame, who was a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and who, at seventeen years of age, was brought to this country by her brother Alexander. To Mr. and Mrs. Adams have been born three children, Elsworth, Stephen and Arthur. Elsworth received his education in the public schools of Lohman, Montana, being a graduate of the high school. He is raising cattle and horses on his own account, having inherited his father's love for horses. He is a fine rider and won the relay race at Havre and the Havre stampede in 1919, as well as the world's championship race at Calgary.

Mr. Adams, though a very busy man, takes time to serve his community as a wide-awake, public-spirited citizen should and keeps in touch with local public affairs. He is a republican in his political views, and has served seven years in a most acceptable manner as a member of the school board. His mother is an earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which he is a liberal contributor. He is a man of absolute honesty, always on the advance, and has managed his extensive business affairs with prudence and discrimination, so that he is universally regarded as one of Montana's useful and enterprising men of affairs.

James Ray Leach. Improvement and progress may well be said to form the keynote of the character of James R. Leach, the well known farmer and cattle man of Hill County and one of northern Montana's representative citizens, and he has not only been interested in the work of advancement of individual affairs but his influence is felt in the upbuilding of the community which has so long been honored by his citizenship. The prosperity which he enjoys is the result of energy rightly applied and has been won by commendable qualities.

James Ray Leach is a Hoosier by birth, having been born in Boone County, Indiana, on February 21, 1880, and he is the son of Willis and Laura (Cranford) Leach. The father was born in the State of Illinois, and his death occurred in 1916, at the age of seventy-one years, while his widow, who is a native of North Carolina, is now in her seventieth year. They were married in Indiana, and the subject of this sketch is the second in order of birth of their seven children. Willis Leach spent his boyhood days under the parental roof and secured a good practical education in the public schools of that neighborhood. When twenty years of age he enlisted in the Union army during the Civil war and gave a good account of himself, receiving an honorable discharge at the close of that conflict. Afterward he located in Indiana, where he engaged in farming until 1887, and then came to Montana and settled as a poineer in Cascade County, where he became a farmer and stock raiser, in which he was successfully engaged up to the time of his death. Politically he was an earnest supporter of the republican party, was an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic and was an attendant and contributor to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

James R. Leach was a lad of about seven years when the family came to Montana, and here he received his public school education, supplementing this in 1903-4 by attendance at Valparaiso University at Valparaiso, Indiana. When but fourteen years of age he had started out to make his own way, going to Billings and engaging as a cowboy, riding the ranges around Billings, Miles City and other localities in that section. Later he went to Fort Benton and followed similar work there for about ten years. In 1898 Mr. Leach went to Canada, where he was employed as a cowboy up to 1901, when he engaged in the cattle business on his own account in Canada, remaining there up to 1909. Returning to Montana, he located in the Sweet Grass hills in Choteau County, now Hill County, where he has since been engaged in the cattle business. He has been very successful in his line, carrying from 150 to 700 cattle and giving preference to the Durham and Shorthorn breeds. In 1919 Mr. Leach sold off part of his cattle and engaged in the sheep business, which promises to be as successful and profitable a line as cattle. Possessing sound judgment and quick to act when a decision is made, he has been uniformly successful in his work and is numbered among the leading cattle men of his section of the state.

On the 30th of June, 1909, Mr. Leach was married to Myrtle Mary Ellis, a native of Kansas and the daughter of John M. and Effie D. (Colcolson) Ellis. Mr. Ellis was born in Kansas in 1863 and Mrs. Ellis was born in Iowa in 1870. They have two children living, Mrs. Leach and Edna, who is the wife of Bert Furnell. Mr. Ellis is now a successful farmer and stock raiser in Toole County, Montana, in which locality he located in 1895. Politically he supports the democratic party. To Mr. and Mrs. Leach has been born a son, James Ellis, who was born on January 30, 1912.

Politically a republican, Mr. Leach takes an intelligent interest in public affairs and has rendered effective and appreciated service as a member of the School Board for the past six years. Fraternally he is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is public spirited and lends his support to any cause that has for its ultimate object the betterment of his locality in material, civic and moral affairs. Genial and companionable by nature, he easily makes friends and is extremely popular in his community.

William Booker Smith, Jr. The specific history of the great northwest was made by the pioneers; it was emblazoned on the forest trees by the strength of sturdy arms and a gleaming ax, and written on the surface of the earth by the track of the primitive plow. Those were strong men and true who came to found the empire of the Northwest—those hardy settlers who builded their first cabins and from the sylvan wilds evolved the fertile and productive fields which have these many years been furrowed and refurrowed by the plowshare. The trackless prairie was made to yield its tribute under the effective endeavors of the pioneer, and slowly but surely were laid the steadfast foundations upon which has been builded the magnificent superstructure of the present opulent and enlightened commonwealth. To establish a home amid such surroundings, and to cope with the many privations and hardships which were the inevitable concomitants, demanded an invincible courage and fortitude, strong hearts and willing hands. All those were characteristics of the pioneers, whose names and deeds should be held in perpetual reverence by those who enjoy the fruits of their toil, and among these there remains today among us one who nobly did his part and still retains a keen interest in the march of progress which characterizes the great Treasure state.

William Booker Smith, Jr., who is now living in quiet retirement at his comfortable home about three miles north of Big Sandy, was born near Nashville, Tennessee, on December 17, 1839. His parents, William Booker and Almyra Smith, were both natives of Virginia, and both are deceased, the father dying at the age of sixty-four years and the mother when forty-five years of age. Of their eight children the subject of this sketch is the seventh in order of birth. The father was a school teacher for many years, in connection with which he also farmed, but latterly he gave his entire attention to agricultural pursuits. He was a democrat in his political affiliation, but was a strong supporter of the Union. He was a leader in his community and held various public offices.

The subject of this sketch was deprived by death of a mother's care when he was but a mere child, and he went to live in the family of W. S. Richards, by whom he was reared. In 1859 he rejoined his father, who had gone to Wisconsin, and they made

Abraham Hoagland

the overland trip to Denver, Colorado, with ox team. In Denver Mr. Smith engaged in the dairy and meat business in partnership with his brother John. Late in 1859 he returned to St. Louis, Missouri, thence back to his old home for a visit. In the spring of 1860 he went to Galena, Illinois, and thence to Mineral Point, Wisconsin, remaining there until April, 1862. He then started for Oregon with an ox team outfit, arriving at Portland, Oregon, on the 15th of the following October. His first employment there was in saw-mills, in which he worked until the spring of 1863, and then went to Idaho and engaged in placer mining until 1866, when he transferred his operations to Bear Gulch, Montana. The following year he engaged in freighting from Stevensville to the mines, but later again went to placer mining, at which he worked until the fall of 1869. In the latter year he located at Eagle Creek on the Missouri River, where he engaged in the wood business, supplying fuel for the boats which plied the Missouri River in those days. He carried on that business until 1875, when he engaged in trading with the Indians, traveling as far north as Red Deer River, meeting with the Indians in Canada, and thence to Doniphan Rapids on the Missouri River. In 1878-9 Mr. Smith owned and operated a farm on the Marais River, and in the fall of the latter year he engaged in prospecting in partnership with John Casnovier. The following spring he engaged in the saloon business, but in 1880 he had changed his business and was running a sale and feed stable in Fort Benton. In the summer of 1882 he went to the Cerro Coullee and pre-empted a tract of government land, on which he resided for three years. During the summer of 1885 he engaged in prospecting in the Little Range Mountains, but in 1886 he resumed his farming operations, which he carried on for three years. He then returned to Eagle Creek, Chouteau County, and took up a tract of government land, about three miles north of Big Sandy, and here he is now living. The ranch has during the intervening years been finely improved and well taken care of, and has been developed into one of the best farms in that section of the country.

In 1885 Mr. Smith was married to Margaret Cassaday, the ceremony being performed in Fort Benton by Judge John W. Tattan. Mrs. Smith passed away in 1906, leaving eight children who grew to manhood and womanhood, namely: Mary, who is the wife of John Hunsberger, of Browning, Montana, and they have five children; Minnie became the wife of Frederick Dunbar, of Big Sandy, and they have five children; Annie, who is the wife of Evert Cartwright, lives with and cares for her father and she is a member of the Sons and Daughters of the Pioneers; Franklin was married to Sibley Poulson, and they have two children; James was married to Gladys Raymond, and they are the parents of two children; Charles was married to Myrtle Clark and they have one child; William B. Jr., who is also a member of the Sons and Daughters of the Pioneers; and Eva. Mr. Smith is very proud of his fifteen grandchildren and his great-grandchildren, and nothing affords him more enjoyment than to have them about him listening to his stories of the early days in Montana.

Politically Mr. Smith has always given his support to the democratic ticket and has taken an intelligent interest in public affairs, especially as relating to the community with which he is identified. A strong advocate of education, he rendered effective service as a member of the School Board for about twelve years. He is a man of social and kindly nature, and of high moral character, so that he has merited the confidence and esteem which have so freely been accorded to him.

Abraham Hogeland, who came to Montana in the capacity of a civil engineer with the Northern Pacific Railway, has for many years been a successful rancher and a prominent man of affairs, and is at present receiver of the United States Land Office at Lewistown.

He was born at Southampton, Pennsylvania, October 10, 1855, a son of Elias and Elizabeth S. (Vanortsdale) Hogeland. His parents were both natives of Pennsylvania and of Quaker stock. The original American ancestors came from Holland and were pioneers at New Amsterdam, New York. Many of the earlier generations furnished sailors and seafaring men. Elias Hogeland was born in 1829 and died in 1918, and his wife was born in 1831 and died in 1896. The father was a Pennsylvania farmer and manufacturer, and for one term served as sheriff of his county. He was a democrat in politics. In his family were ten children, seven sons and three daughters, five of whom are still living, Abraham being the second in order of birth.

Abraham Hogeland received his literary education at Doylestown Seminary in Pennsylvania, and graduated in 1877 from Lafayette College with the Civil Engineer degree. For several years he was engaged in the produce commission business at Philadelphia, but in the spring of 1882 came west to Helena, Montana, and was employed as a civil engineer by the Northern Pacific Railway Company. He left the railroad in the spring of 1883 and located at the mouth of Big Spring Creek, where he homesteaded a claim. For over a quarter of a century he has given his time and energies to ranching and farming, and still owns a large and valuable ranch of 1,400 acres. He has used his old profession as a means of public service, having been elected county surveyor of Fergus County in 1896 and by re-election serving two terms. He was appointed receiver of the United States Land Office at Lewistown in October, 1913, and has since made that city his official headquarters. Mr. Hogeland is a democrat in politics.

February 21, 1881, he married Mary Walton. She was born at Horsham, Pennsylvania. They are the parents of eight children: Albert H., who died at the age of thirty-four, leaving a widow and one child; Caroline M., wife of Martin A. Johnson, a farmer; Elizabeth S., wife of Edgar G. R. Manwaring, a mining engineer; Theodore, who is a farmer, and by his marriage to Gertrude Yerks has one child; Frank W., who enlisted in the Hospital Corps of the United States Navy June 11, 1917; Ella Rebecca; Horace W. and Harold L., both students in the Lewistown High School.

William Louis Ford is one of the busy lawyers of White Sulphur Springs, has practiced twenty years, and has served three terms as county attorney of Meagher County.

Mr. Ford, who was born at Diamond City, Montana, May 31, 1878, is a son of a pioneer, the late William Taylor Ford. His father, who was born in Kentucky and died in 1917, at the age of eighty-five, had the spirit of adventure implanted in his nature. In 1849, when a boy, he journeyed by sailing vessel around the Horn to California, and saw much of the romantic life of the mining districts of that state. He went overland from California to Walla Walla, Washington, where he took up freighting, and carried goods a number of times over the trails to Virginia City, Montana. He was actively identified with the mining era around Helena and became practically identified with Montana during the decade of the sixties. He did freighting between various mining camps and at one time drove a stage coach between Diamond City and old Fort Logan. In 1880 he located six miles south of where White Sulphur Springs now stands and became one of the pioneer sheep ranchers in that locality. He continued this industry until a few years before his death, his son acquiring his herds on November 15, 1912. At one time he owned about 14,000 acres of land and ran his flocks in numbers between 3,000 and 12,000 head. He was a highly honored citizen of old Meagher County, served a time as county commissioner, and for one term was mayor of White Sulphur Springs. While at Walla Walla he became associated with the Masonic Fraternity and later demitted and became a charter member of Diamond City Lodge No. 7, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and served that Lodge as master. Politically he was a democrat until 1893, after which he was a stanch republican. His wife, Helen Foley, was a native of Boston, Massachusetts, and died in 1916, at the age of seventy years. They were married at Walla Walla, and had three sons and three daughters, all still living, William L. being the fourth in age.

William Louis Ford was three years of age when his parents moved to White Sulphur Springs. While getting his public school education there he also spent much of his time on the range as a cowboy and sheep herder on his father's ranch. After the public schools he was a student in the Bishop Scott Academy at Portland, Oregon, and took his law course in the University of Michigan, graduating LL. B. with the class of 1900. He was admitted to the Michigan bar that year, and soon afterward returned to White Sulphur Springs, where he was admitted in the fall and at once began practice. He has handled much important litigation of a general nature, and his three successive terms as county attorney began with his first election in 1906. He is a republican in politics, is affiliated with Diamond City Lodge No. 7, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Helena Consistory of the Scottish Rite, and Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Helena.

December 25, 1907, Mr. Ford married Margaret A. Young who was born at Monticello, Iowa, a daughter of James and Margaret A. Young. Her parents were both natives of Scotland, and her father is now a resident of White Sulphur Springs. Her mother is deceased. Mrs. Ford was the fourth among five children, four of whom are still living. To their marriage were born two children: Helen Margaret and Blanche Katherine.

George F. Heber came to Montana when a boy, grew up on a stock ranch, and has chiefly applied his efforts since reaching his majority to farming and stock raising. He now conducts a large and well ordered dairy farm, located sixteen miles east of White Sulphur Springs.

Mr. Heber was born at Mazeppa, Minnesota, June 28, 1883, son of John P. and Louise (Kintz) Heber. His father, who was born in Germany in 1847, was brought to this country at the age of five years, the family crossing the ocean on a sailing vessel to New York City. Soon afterward they located near Dubuque, Iowa, where John Heber was reared and educated. He grew up on his father's farm, but learned the trade of blacksmith, and subsequently went to Wabasha County, Minnesota, and established his business in the Town of Mazeppa. He remained there in active service as a blacksmith and stone mason until 1893, when he brought his family to Great Falls, Montana. Here he took up ranching twenty-five miles south of Great Falls in Cascade County, and did a successful business raising cattle and doing general farming until 1907, when he retired. He and his wife now live at Great Falls. He is a democrat and is affiliated with the Masons and Odd Fellows. His wife, Louise Kintz, was born in Iowa in 1846, her parents being early pioneers of that state. Of their nine children five are living, three sons and two daughters.

George F. Heber, the eighth child, was ten years of age when brought to Montana. He acquired his early education in the public schools of Minnesota and at Great Falls, and from early boyhood had a practical familiarity with ranching at his father's place in Cascade County. In 1906 he went into Western Canada and had the varied experiences of a farmer in that region until 1912, when he returned to Meagher County, Montana, and homesteaded sixteen miles east of White Sulphur Springs. He has developed a valuable place here, having 320 acres. His industry was cattle raising until 1917, since which year he has pursued a diversified scheme of dairying and farming. He keeps twenty head of milch cows, besides six head of horses, and ships his milk to Lewistown and Ryegate. In politics Mr. Heber is independent, voting for the man who gets his approval and judgment as the best candidate.

October 18, 1907, Mr. Heber married Miss Sadie Knight, who was born at Laramie, Wyoming, daughter of George F. and Sarah (Jones) Knight. She was the fourth among eight children, five of whom are still living. Both her parents were born at Baltimore, Maryland, and her mother is still living on the home ranch in Cascade County, Montana. Mr. and Mrs. Heber have two children: Gladys and Pearl.

Robert A. Craig, cashier of the Melstone State Bank, is one of the youngest bank officials in Montana, and in his brief career has shown an unusual ability at promoting himself on the basis of proved efficiency and merit.

He was born in Chicago, Illinois, December 25, 1894. His father, Andrew Craig, was born in 1862 at Edinburgh, Scotland, was reared there and as a young man came to the United States and located at Chicago. For a number of years he was associated with the office of the comptroller and land commissioner of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, and was still doing duty there when he died at Chicago in January, 1908. He was a republican in politics, and a member of Myrtle Lodge of Masons in Chicago. At Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Andrew Craig married Miss Helen Thompson, who was born at Motherwell, Scotland, in 1862, and died at Chicago in September, 1907. They were the parents of four children: W. T., cashier of the First National Bank of Ingomar, Montana; Robert A.; Mary W., who graduated from the high school at Austin, Minnesota, at the age of sixteen, later graduated from the State Normal College at Winona, Minnesota, and is now living at Denver, Colorado; and Evalyn H., attending high school at Eagle, Wisconsin.

Robert A. Craig attended public school in his native city, finished the sophomore year of high school, and at the early age of fourteen, as an orphan boy, began applying himself to the serious business of life. His first work was as an office boy to the vice president of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. He eagerly applied himself in all his leisure hours to the study of stenography, and after two years was given regular work as a stenographer and in that capacity earned his first promotions. Mr. Craig in 1911, at the age of seventeen, came to Miles City, Montana, and was ticket agent for the Milwaukee Railway there until June, 1914. At the latter date he became assistant cashier of the Melstone State Bank, being at that time under twenty. January 1, 1917, he became cashier and is now the active executive of the bank.

This institution is housed in a modern brick structure on Main Street, and was established as a private bank in 1908, being known as the Wiley, Clark and Felton Bank until it took out a state charter in May, 1914. The present officers are H. B. Wiley, president; C. W. Greening, vice president; R. A. Craig, cashier; F. H. Heimecke and M. J. Drange, assistant cashiers. This is one of the strong banks of the state, operating on a capital of $20,000, surplus and profits of $20,000 and average deposits of $250,000.

Mr. Craig takes an interest and part in local affairs, being president of the Commercial Club of Melstone, has served as local councilman, trustee of School District No. 64 of Musselshell County, and is a precinct committeeman of Precinct No. 1. He is a republican, a trustee of the Congregational Church, is a charter member of Crescent Lodge No. 117, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Melstone, is a charter member of Roundup Chapter No. 30, Royal Arch Masons, a member of Miles Commandery, Knights Templar, at Miles City, and is the first worthy patron of Garland Chapter, Order of Eastern Star, U. D., of Melstone. Besides his own home Mr. Craig owns other real estate in Melstone.

He married at Miles City February 1, 1916, Miss Myrtle Meader, who was born at Elm Springs, South Dakota. They have two children, Robert C., born January 29, 1917, and Maxine Elizabeth, born January 15, 1919.

William A. Brown is a Great Falls banker and has been a resident of that city for over twenty years.

Mr. Brown was born at St. Catherine's, Ontario, Canada, September 4, 1877, a son of William A. and Elizabeth (Mills) Brown. His father spent his active career as a flour miller and meat packer. He died in 1879, at the age of fifty-seven. The mother is still living, in her eighty-sixth year. Of her thirteen children five sons and five daughters survive, William A. being the youngest.

William A. Brown acquired a substantial education in the schools of his native Province and left home at the age of twenty, arriving in Great Falls in September, 1897. His first employment was with the First National Bank. He started as messenger, was promoted to bookkeeper, then to teller, and since 1912 has been cashier of one of the largest and strongest banks in the state. He is an independent voter and is affiliated with Great Falls Lodge No. 214 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. October 10, 1907, Mr. Brown married Miss Winifred L. Downing. She was born at Fort Benton, Montana, a daughter of C. G. Downing. To their marriage were born three sons, Frederick T.; Robert A. and William A., Jr.

Roy S. Alley. A lawyer by profession, Mr. Alley, who has been a resident of Butte for a quarter of a century, has found his profession somewhat obscured by the preponderance of his interests in corporation management and business affairs. Mr. Alley for a number of years has been the personal representative at Butte of President John D. Ryan of the Amalgamated Copper Company.

Mr. Alley was born at Wilber, Nebraska, March 20, 1876. His parents, Shannon S. and Josephine (Berger) Alley, were Nebraska pioneers, and his father for many years was a prominent attorney in the state.

Roy S. Alley, who came to Butte in 1895, was liberally educated, and graduated in law from the University of Denver in 1898. During his early career as a practicing lawyer he took an active part in politics as a democrat. He served as deputy county attorney of Silver Bow County in 1899-1900, and also was a member of the Twelfth Legislative Assembly.

In 1905 he became associated with Mr. Ryan as his personal representative at Butte. He is director and president of the Blackfoot Land Development Company, a director in a number of subsidiary companies of the Amalgamated, and has extensive interests personally in lands, townsites and banks of Montana, Idaho and Utah.

Mr. Alley married Miss Jessie Lang. Their two children are John Campbell, born August 26, 1907; and Harry Charles, born July 4, 1913. Mr. Alley is affiliated with Mount Moriah Lodge No. 24, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Montana Commandery of the Knights Templar, Butte Consistory of the Scottish Rite, Bagdad Temple of the Mystic Shrine and Silver Bow Lodge No. 240 of the Elks. He is a member of the Silver Bow Club of Butte, the Anaconda Club of Anaconda and the Rocky Mountain Rifle Club of Butte.

Edward Hickey. The active career of Edward Hickey was closely associated with those events and developments that made Butte "the greatest mining camp in the world." Mr. Hickey came to Montana during the sixties, has lived in the territory and state for over half a century, and in the various developments of the Butte district there has been little of importance with which he has not been actively identified.

Mr. Hickey was born in St. Lawrence County, New York, October 12, 1841, a son of Thomas and Kathryn (Curran) Hickey. After acquiring a common school education and graduating in 1855 he went to work, and just eleven years later arrived in Montana and began prospecting in the Butte district. He was one of the first to pin their faith to the future of Butte, and that faith was realized after years of vicissitudes in prospecting and mining. It was Edward Hickey who located the St. Lawrence, Rock Island and Diamond lode claims in the Butte district, and he also assisted in locating the Anaconda claim on New Year's eve, 1875.

Like other prospectors his attention was mainly fixed upon gold and silver, and he had been in Montana some fifteen years before the third epoch of Butte's mining history was introduced, ushering in the production of copper. Mr. Hickey placed his stakes on the claims which in later years became the wonder mines of the world.

Mr. Hickey spent several fortunes in developing the best promising sections of Montana's mineral resources. As a capitalist he has always befriended Butte, and for years has been recognized as one of the city's most generous and public spirited citizens.

In recent years his name has been closely associated with a number of mining and banking companies. He is president of the State Savings Bank of Butte, has served as an official of the American Savings Bank of Seattle and the Butte Crude Petroleum Company, the Tuolumne Copper Mining Company, the Pilot Butte and Butte Main Range Copper Company, and the Stewart Lead and Silver

Mining Company. A number of years ago Mr. Hickey set aside a considerable fund, the proceeds of which were to be used in assisting deserving and industrious newsboys toward a real start in life. Mr. Hickey is one of the honored members of the Silver Bow Club, but has never participated in politics.

He married Miss Margaret Murphy. To their marriage were born Edward Hickey, Ella Hickey, Roscoe and William Hickey. Edward, Jr., is secretary of the Pilot Butte Company.

Robert J. Hamilton, Indian attorney at Browning for the Blackfoot Indian Reservation, has done more than any other man to protect the interests of the wards of the government in this region, and is not only held in reverent respect by them, but has the full confidence of all with whom he is brought into contact no matter what their station in life may be. He was born at Fort Benton, Montana, July 4, 1870, a son of A. B. Hamilton, and grandson of Joseph Benton Hamilton, nephew of United States Senator Benton. The mother of Robert J. Hamilton was a full blood Indian, who died when he was born, and he was reared and educated at Choteau, named for Pierre Choteau, a noted Frenchman who assisted General Washington in his Indian warfare. Later Mr. Hamilton went to the Carlisle, Pennsylvania, Indian School, and after being graduated therefrom he returned to Montana and studied law with Major Baldwin, an attorney of Kalispell, who was interested in the bright young man. For three years, under the Cleveland administration, Major Baldwin was Indian agent and had thus become acquainted with Robert J. Hamilton and encouraged him to improve himself, and Mr. Hamilton has never forgotten what he owes to this kindly disposed gentleman, his gratitude extending to all of the Baldwin family.

Mr. Hamilton began to practice law at Kalispell, and very soon his ability was recognized by his appointment as United States District Court commissioner, his duty being to hear all criminal cases or those pertaining to any offenses against the United States laws. He has heard some noted cases, including the enforcing of the Chinese exclusion laws, and the operations against counterfitters and violators of the custom house and revenue laws. For the last six years he has been president of the business convention of the Blackfoot tribes of Indiana, which organization is recognized by Congress in its dealings with the different tribes. He has been elected five different times as a delegate to go to Washington, District of Columbia, and present the grievances of the Indians before the Congressional committee and different departments which have charge of Indian affairs.

Prior to Mr. Hamilton's entry into the affairs of the reservation the Indians were terribly imposed upon by dishonest government officials. Having been born a member of the tribe, Mr. Hamilton understood his people and their rights, and determined to see that they were protected. He went to Washington, carrying with him fully 200 affidavits relative to instances of dishonest dealing on the part of the superintendent and his associates. Gaining the attention of Senator Lane of Oregon, Mr. Hamilton presented the case to him and so interested that statesman that a full investigation was ordered and made and these affidavits were published in the Congressional Record. As a result the dishonest Government employes were discharged, and the rights of the Indians properly safeguarded. According to the present regulations each new born child receives an allotment of 320 acres of land, the remainder to be held in reserve for pro-rata allotment. According to the law of 1907 an allotment was to be made and then the remainder of the reservation thrown open for settlement. This Mr. Hamilton attacked and finally had it repealed and the present law passed and enforced, which secures all of the reservation to the Indians.

Mr. Hamilton was married to Rosa Henault, pronounced "Eno," who was born at Choteau, Montana, a daughter of Stephen and Maggie (Guardipu) Henault. Mrs. Hamilton is a quarter breed Indian. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, six in number, are as follows: Theo, who married Hugh Jackson, a veteran of the great war, who, returning from his service in France, brought with him in his body bullets of the enemy not yet extracted; and Rosalie, Robert, Clara, Joseph and Hildegarde, all of whom are at home. In national matters Mr. Hamilton is a democrat, but locally usually casts his vote for the man rather than for the party. In religious belief he is a Catholic.

Too much credit cannot be given Mr. Hamilton, not only for his fearless stand with references to the abuses endured by his mother's people, but also for the pluck, endurance and ambition of the lad, who, struggling against obstacles, managed to fight his way upward and develop into the highly educated, cultivated man who today stands without a peer in his special line. He is a fighter and an enemy to be reckoned with, as many a dishonest man has discovered to his sorrow. The evil-doer meets a foe who is relentless when he comes in contact with Mr. Hamilton, but the friendless one, impoverished through the dishonesty of others, appeals to him and another side of his nature is displayed. Tenderly and efficiently he renders an unselfish service, rights the wrong and follows the future of the one he befriends with solicitude. His principal interest now is centered upon the Blackfoot Indians, but no one in need ever comes to him without receiving assistance. Mr. Hamilton has been friendless, poor and alone, and knows just what is necessary to bring happiness back into a desolated life, and goes about doing it without any unnecessary delay. There are few men in the state who stand any higher in public esteem than he, and in his tribe he is recognized as the friend of his people and their defender against all aggressors.

W. H. C. Greene, who has become well known in Montana, particularly in the Flathead district, as a newspaper man and more recently as private secretary to Col. A. A. White, is not only a typical westerner, but a cosmopolitan in spirit and experience. He has probably seen as much of the world and the affairs of men as any other resident of Montana.

He was born in the famous Illinois corn belt at Champaign, a son of William D. and Margaret (Harris) Greene. He is a descendant of the Greene family which produced Gen. Nathaniel Greene, one of the noted leaders of the American forces of the Revolutionary war. For several generations the Greenes have been of Quaker stock.

When W. H. C. Greene was eight months old his parents moved to Kansas, and he grew up on the "Flying X Ranch" of 40,000 acres, a vast ranch property owned by the Greene family. He was educated in the public schools of Kansas, also attended Northwestern University at Chicago, and studied journalism. He also took an agricultural and engineering course in Manitoba University at Winnipeg, and was a student of poultry husbandry at Alberta University in Edmonton, Canada. For a time he was employed as an assistant in the advertising department of L. S. Ayres & Company, owners of the largest store in Indiana. There he laid the foundation of his life's work as a publicity man. His first regular newspaper assignment was with the old Rock Island Argus in Illinois. He was also advertising manager for the Rock Island Plow Company. Later he was given an assignment for special Sunday feature writing by the Associated Press. During this engagement he went around the world, traveling over Central and South America, the Hawaiian Islands, Philippines, Japan, Australia and in western Europe. While stricken with the yellow fever he was detained in the pesthouse at Panama.

After returning to the United States he served as a deputy sheriff in New Mexico one year. He and a fellow deputy raided a saloon and engaged in battle with its Mexican occupants. Five Mexicans were killed and sixteen taken prisoner, and Mr. Greene carries as a personal reminder of the battle a bullet in his body.

His adventurous disposition next led him to western Canada, and for a number of months he was engaged on a Government survey, outlining the courses of Alberta's waterways. Here he endured all kinds of hardships. One day he discovered a human skeleton with a rifle by its side and skeletons of five wolves nearby, mute reminders of a desperate wilderness encounter. While in Alberta he also engaged a half-breed guide and went on a prospecting tour up the Athabaca River. He discovered a promising gold lead, but one morning while returning he awakened to find his guide departed with his entire outfit, including $3,000 worth of gold dust. It was seventy-two miles back to the nearest outpost of civilization, and he walked the entire distance without lying down once.

From Canada Mr. Greene came to the Flathead Country of Montana and engaged in the newspaper business at Polson. He was an associate of the old Polson Chief, and also published the Weekly Interpreter. Mr. Greene is an independent in politics, believing in supporting the man rather than the party.

This is only a brief summary of his varied and adventurous career. As a young man in Kansas he served as captain of a cavalry company in the State Militia. His old friends and acquaintances know him popularly as "Wild Bill," a name bestowed upon him for his fearless and skillful riding, and as a horseman and cow puncher he has outdone some of the best exploits on record. He won the world championship as a rough rider and roper at Holly, Colorado, Fort Worth, Texas, Galveston, Oklahoma City, Alvarado, Texas, and Naxcero, Mexico. He has also written a scenario entitled "The Heart of a Cowboy," a five reel picture depicting life in Montana.

Armon C. Spooner, M. D. Ten years a resident of Montana, Doctor. Spooner has had a busy professional career at Bainville, and has performed a notable work not only in his private practice but as a leader in the local public health movement, and is also the present mayor of the town.

Doctor Spooner was born at Kingston, Ontario, September 16, 1875, son of Niram and Elizabeth (Walters) Spooner. The Spooner family is English and Irish in ancestry and was probably established in Ontario by an emigrant from New England, who remained stanch to the Crown in colonial politics. Doctor Spooner's parents grew up and spent their lives as farmers in Ontario. The parents of Elizabeth Walters came from England. Doctor Spooner is the oldest of three children, Lottie, his sister, being the wife of Harry Darling, living near Kingston, while Myrtle, the other sister, is the wife of Walter Clogg, a farmer in the same community.

Doctor Spooner attended the public schools of Ontario, the Kingston Collegiate Institute, and graduated A. B. from Queens University at Kingston. The following four years he was a teacher in the high school at Sydenham, and then returned to the University as a student of medicine, graduating in 1905.

His professional career has been spent altogether in the United States. He practiced at Elma, Iowa, four years, and on leaving there and just before coming to Montana he took a course in the Chicago Post-Graduate School of Medicine. For a few months he practiced at Fairview, Montana, and then located at Bainville. Doctor Spooner carried many of the heavy professional burdens of his community during the influenza epidemic of 1918 and 1919. During the first scourge perhaps 500 people were afflicted in and around Bainville, though only two deaths resulted. The 1919 epidemic was much milder in form, with not more than a tenth of the number of cases in the previous year. Besides these unusual duties of his professional work Doctor Spooner was also a member of the Volunteer Medical Service Corps during the war.

Soon after coming to Bainville he established the first drug store, and continued as its proprietor until January, 1920. He served one term as an alderman and was the first county health officer of Roosevelt County. He is now giving much of his time to his duties as mayor of Bainville. Doctor Spooner is a naturalized American citizen, and cast his first presidential vote in November, 1920. He became a Master Mason at Elma, Iowa.

June 2, 1914, at Monticello, Iowa, he married Miss Elizabeth McCarthy, of Elma, where they first met. Mrs. Spooner was born in Iowa, daughter of Eugene and Mary (Tobin) McCarthy. Her father was a railroad man at New Hampton, Iowa, when he died. Mrs. Spooner was educated in the Elma High School, in the Iowa State Teachers College and the Valley City Normal School of North Dakota, and had a successful experience as a primary teacher at Elma and Monticello for several years. She has done much valuable work outside her home since coming to Bainville, and is one of the Board of Directors of the Bainville schools and president of the Ladies Aid of the Congregational Church. Doctor and Mrs. Spooner have one daughter, Jean Elizabeth, born January 6, 1918, at Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Albert Fuller Collier. The Collier family is a well known one in Hill County, three brothers of that name having homesteaded in this region on the Little Boxelder Creek and developed valuable properties. Two still survive, Joe and Albert Fuller, but the third, Gallitan, lost his life in an accident, having been thrown from his horse with such force as to preclude any hope of recovery. Joe Collier's biography appears elsewhere in this work. Albert Fuller Collier, whose name heads this review, is one of the men who has attained to an enviable place among the farmers and stockmen of this region, and now owns 300 acres of land. He was born at Fulton, Kentucky, just opposite the state line of Tennessee, on June 21, 1858, a son of James H. and Fountnella (Hughes) Collier.

James H. Collier was born in North Carolina and died in Tennessee when seventy-four years of age, and his wife passed away when sixty years old. They became the parents of nine sons and three daughters, of whom Albert Fuller Collier was the eldest born. Seven sons and two daughters survive of this large family. James H. Collier engaged in farming and dealt in tobacco. A man of good judgment, his fellow citizens were glad to have him act for them as a justice of the peace, and he held that office for over thirty-five years. Aside from that office he did not care to enter public life, but he always voted the straight democratic ticket. Both as a Mason and Methodist he espoused and supported the highest ideals of upright living.

Albert Fuller Collier passed his boyhood as the average lad of his time and neighborhood, assisting his father and attending school, and he remained at home until he was twenty-five years old, at that time coming west to Idaho, and his first employment after his arrival in the state was putting in posts at Silver City. Leaving Idaho for Oregon, he rode the range on a sheep ranch for three years, working up to be foreman. In the fall of 1888 he went to Soda Springs, Idaho, and taking charge of a band of sheep drove it back overland to Helena, Montana, and during the subsequent winter worked by the day in that city. In March, 1889, he went to Sun River, Montana, and during that summer was on a sheep ranch, and also was engaged in making hay in old Chouteau County, now Teton County. That winter he was at Fort Benton, leaving it the following spring to work on a ranch, but returning to it in a short time. In the spring of 1890 he located on Little Boxelder Creek in old Chouteau County, now Hill County, and secured 300 acres of land. His first house was a log one, but he replaced it in 1902 with a substantial frame structure. His barn is of good grade, and his other buildings are suitable for the purposes to which they are put. Mr. Collier has had as many as 3,500 cattle, but now carries about 150 head of Hereford cattle and a number of Merino sheep. He belongs to the Woodmen of the World. A democrat, he supports his party ticket, but has not cared to enter public life.

On June 12, 1902, Mr. Collier was married to Catherine Schnendaman, born at Saint Joseph, Missouri, a daughter of Benedict and Anna (Edalbock) Schnendaman, the former of whom, born in Illinois, died in 1879, and the latter, born in Germany, survives and makes her home in Missouri, being now sixty-seven years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Schnendaman had seven children, all of whom are now deceased except Mrs. Collier, who was the third in order of birth. Mr. and Mrs. Collier have four children, namely: Cornelia, Joseph, Anna and Margaret.

Albert C. Gifford, whose home is at Fallon, is an old time Montanan. His advent to the territory nearly corresponded with the disappearance of the great buffalo herds from the prairies and valleys of the northwest, and he is one of the best living authorities on the last phases of an industry built up on the hunting of buffalo for meat and hides. Mr. Gifford adapted himself to changing circumstances, and for many years was a prominent horse and cattle rancher, but is now almost entirely concerned with agriculture.

Mr. Gifford was born nine miles east of the university town of Delaware, Delaware County, Ohio, October 17, 1852, son of James Clinton and Susan (Bockoven) Gifford. His maternal grandfather was Jacob Bockoven. James C. Gifford was born in Oswego County, New York, while his wife was a native of Delaware County, Ohio. In 1856, when Alfred C. was four years of age, the family moved to Iowa and settled in Marshall County, where the father established a blacksmith shop and bought farm land at $2.60 an acre. He and his wife spent their remaining years in that locality, where he died in 1906, at the age of seventy-five, and his wife in 1894, at the age of sixty-seven. They had two sons, Albert C. and Jacob K. The latter, who died at Miles City January 4, 1919, married Effie (Bassett) Eckman, and was survived by two children.

Albert C. Gifford grew up on his father's Iowa farm and early in his career started for the West. After a brief stay in the Black Hills country he journeyed on horseback and arrived at Miles City, Montana, October 1, 1881. At that time he was handling buffalo hides and buffalo meat, and his first headquarters were at O'Fallon.

O'Fallon was then the terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad, though track laying was proceeding westward and reached Miles City about the holidays of that year. The Town of O'Fallon, in Mr. Gifford's description, contained a section house, H. A. Bruns & Company Bank, a saloon, a store of the construction company, with the section house as the hotel. A big sign over the door of the "tent saloon" bore the words "Rev. C. A. Duffy's Saloon," and that was not a joke, since the proprietor had really been a preacher.

Arriving in Montana, Mr. Gifford at once began looking up business for himself and covered the county for miles around, visiting hunters. Some of the hides and meat he bought came from the present site of Ekalaka, and one of his customers was the frontiersman David H. Russell. Other men of the early days were his customers, including a number who became permanent and aided in the civic development of the region, such as Red McDonald and Oscar Brackett. There was sufficient in his line to keep Mr. Gifford busy all the winter, and the following winter he established himself at Sully Springs, now in North Dakota. The buffalo disappeared, and with it the industry built on that denizen of the prairies and only a single carload of meat did Mr. Gifford ship in 1883.

In the spring of 1883 Mr. Gifford entered into a partnership with Marquis de Mores, a French soldier and son-in-law of Baron von Hoffman of New York. They were general merchants, and Mr. Gifford remained with the outfit until fall, and then drew his wages and profits and re-entered the buffalo meat and hide business in Dakota. The only band of those animals left in that region worth attention contained about 5,000, and the night before Mr. Gifford reached them old Sitting Bull and his warriors dropped in on the buffaloes and killed 2700. Mr. Gifford got only a carload of the meat, though he secured many hundreds of hides sold him by the Sioux.

The last phase of the great buffalo hunting industry was the gathering up of bones, in which thousands were engaged for a number of years. These bones were shipped in immense quantities to the East. Mr. Gifford tried that enterprise in the region of the Missouri River, above the mouth of Big Dry Creek, and accumulated about 600 tons of bones for shipment down the Missouri. However, that season water was so low that no boat could reach his cargo and he abandoned them.

Mr. Gifford located along the Great Northern Railroad in 1887 and engaged in the business of furnishing meat to the contractors and horses for the outfit during that summer. For a few years he marketed horses in Dakota among the farmers, and gave much of his time for several successive years in an effort to collect what was due him. With the closing up of that experience he returned to Fallon, and that town has been his headquarters ever since. Mr. Gifford erected his present home in 1889, then the best house in Custer County outside of Miles City. He also entered a pre-emption, his home being its first improvement. Here he established a horse ranch, breeding the heavy horses, and introducing some blooded stallions for the purpose. The market for his horses was found at home and in the states further east. When horses became so low in price that handling them was unprofitable Mr. Gifford became a "cow man," handling chiefly range stock, with a few Shorthorns mixed in his herd. Eventually he developed adjacent to Fallon a ranch of 2480 acres and another smaller ranch of 1120 acres north of Marsh in Dawson County. From these ranches he sent a few cattle to market, and old time cattle men readily identified his stock by such brands as Diamond G, the Circle Arrow and the Box 2.

Mr. Gifford sold his cattle in 1918, and since then hardly more than twenty-five head have borne his brands. For several years past he has been the representative of an English company loaning money on farms, and through his agency a half million dollars have been spread out over this region. On his own land he has experimented with farming, dry farming, and has tasted both the bitter and sweet of such experience. By a system of irrigation, pumping water from the Yellowstone River, he has achieved much more favorable and reliable results.

Mr. Gifford has never made himself a factor in politics in Montana, though he has generally voted at elections and on national issues is a republican. He is affiliated with Terry Lodge of Masons, having been raised in that order in recent years.

At Cromwell, Minnesota, February 22, 1894, he married Miss Angelina Pearce, daughter of Samuel Pearce and a sister of the late Robert R. Pearce of Baker, Montana. Mrs. Gifford was born at Dorchester, England, in the Town of Sherbourne, September 30, 1870. In 1874, almost before she can remember, she was brought to the United States by her father, who came over with the Yovel colony. Mrs. Gifford received her education in the Burlington school in Becker County, Minnesota.

Mrs. Janet Whitney. Wholly devoted to home and domestic duties through all the best years of her life, there is not much to record concerning the life of the average woman. A celebrated writer once said that the future destiny of a great nation depended upon its wives and mothers. In the settlement of the great Northwest woman bore her full share of hardship, sufferings and other vicissitudes, helping man in the rugged toil of wood and field, cheering him when cast down and discouraged, sharing his dangers and rejoicing in his success. In a compendium such as the one in hand woman should have definite representation, for in many respects they have had a large part in the development of the section of country included within the scope of this work. Among the noble, self-sacrificing and patient mothers of Montana, she whose name appears at the head of this sketch should receive specific mention, for she has earnestly and courageously done her part in the great drama of civilization enacted here.

Mrs. Janet Whitney was born near Paisley, Scotland, on November 10, 1858, the daughter of James and Christina Walker, of whose children four survive besides Mrs. Whitney, namely: John, of the Alzada locality in Montana; Mrs. Grace Howell, of Butte County, South Dakota; Henry Walker, who is located on the Little Missouri in Carter County, Montana; and Mrs. F. M. King, of Alzada. James Walker, the father of these children, came to the United States, locating in Montana, where he spent the remainder of his life as a stockman and farmer, and his death occurred at Alzada in 1912. His widow still survives, at the age of eighty-one years. Janet Walker was married on March 29, 1875, in Bradford County, Pennsylvania, to Robert Johnstone. The latter was born in Fifeshire, Scotland, in 1853, and was there reared, his education being somewhat limited, though sufficient to enable him to conduct his own business affairs. He became a coal miner, and at the age of seventeen years he immigrated to the United States, locating first in Bradford County, Pennsylvania. From there he went to Boone County, Iowa, where he spent three years, going from there to Mongona, South Dakota, where he continued to follow his trade of mining. He then accompanied his older brother, Thomas Johnstone, to the Black Hills, then the center of the mining world, and there he engaged in gold mining for about three years. Later a little band of pioneers, of whom Robert and Thomas Johnstone were the leaders, came to the valley of the Little Missouri River and there made settlement, being among the earliest to locate in that region. There he preempted land along the Little Missouri, but unfortunately his death occurred in March, 1890, at the comparatively early age of thirty-seven years, and his widow was left alone with six small children and the title to the ranch not completed. Mrs. Johnstone bravely set herself to the task of rearing and educating her children and operating the homestead, to which she had converted the ranch. In addition to proving up the Johnstone entry the Government permitted her to prove up another claim for herself some years afterward. During the trying years she bravely performed any work which would enable her to keep up the family exchequer, doing family washings, selling eggs from her barnyard fowls, and in many other ways known to the pioneers maintaining herself and rearing and educating her children.

To Mr. and Mrs. Johnstone were born the following children: Christina, the wife of Al Vannett, of Powder River County, Montana, and the mother of three children, Howard, Hazel and Freda; Thomas, who died in childhood; James, a ranchman on Willow Creek, Montana, married Losa Ingalls, and they have two children, Orville and Arthur; Caroline became the wife of Orville J. Brownfield, a ranchman near Pinicle, Montana, and they have seven children, Earl, Lloyd, Ethel, Edgar, Benjamin, Nora and Della Frances; Bert, a ranchman in Carter County, married Emily Butcher, and they have three children, Mildred, Stanley and Donald; John, who now occupies the old homestead, where he is ranching and farming, married Linnie Watts, and they have three children, Edith, Esther and Ella.

In 1893 Mrs. Johnstone became the wife of George Whitney, but the union was not entirely satisfactory and for a second time Mrs. Whitney was thrown upon her own resources. For a time she ran a road ranch near old Five Mile in addition to operating her home ranch, and thus was able to carry her burden alone. As a ranchwoman Mrs. Whitney has built up a splendid, though modest, herd of white face cattle. She managed and directed her affairs with discrimination and good judgment, and at the outbreak of the World war she invested her surplus in cattle, but after the close of the war she disposed of her stock and retired from the cattle business.

By her union with Mr. Whitney she had four children, namely: Clara, the wife of Roy McCulley, of Michigan; Austin, of Alzada; George, who at the age of eighteen years was slain by an irresponsible assassin; and Evelyn, the wife of Wilbur Davis, of Carter County, who served two years during the recent war on the French fighting line and went "over the top" several times, without injury. Roy McCulley, the other son-in-law, was also in the foreign service, as a truck driver. Howard Vannett, Mrs. Whitney's grandson, was in the ambulance service in France for more than a year.

Mrs. Whitney is in many respects a remarkable woman. Denied in her youth of a fair opportunity for an education, she determined to make up for that deficiency by her own efforts, and in this she succeeded so well that she became a well informed and intelligent woman. Because of her accomplishments in the face of discouraging handicaps and her splendid qualities of character she has earned and now enjoys the sincere respect and esteem of all who know her, and she is eminently deserving of record in a work of the character of the one in hand.

Charles L. Wood. Among the successful ranchmen of Carter County and one who has been a prominent factor in the region about Alzada for a number of years is Charles L. Wood, who has for many years been identified with the life and interests of the Northwest. His time has been devoted to the stock industry in the main, and his efforts have resulted in good not only to himself but to the community as well.

Mr. Wood was born in Andrew County, Missouri, May 3, 1868, but he grew up in Nodaway County of that state. His father, Benjamin Wood, moved from Virginia to Missouri about the year 1840 and settled in Andrew County. He spent his life as a farmer, and died there about 1872. He married a Miss Cummings, who preceded him in death about one year, and they were the parents of the following children: Mattie D., who died as Mrs. Cressler; William W., of Belle Fourche, South Dakota; Harvey F., whose home is in Norfolk, Nebraska; Charles L., the Montana ranchman; and Arthur A., a contractor at Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Charles L. Wood was orphaned by the death of his parents when but four years of age, and was reared in the home of an aunt, Mrs. Alpheus Dearing, his father's sister. His early life was spent on a farm, and the educational training he received came from the rural schools. He remained with his relatives until the spring of 1886, and at that time started out in life for himself. He turned his face westward to join a brother, traveling by rail to Buffalo Gap, South Dakota, the then terminus of the railroad. He had money sufficient to cover the journey but no surplus capital, and it was necessary to find immediate employment, and in fact the money used for his traveling expenses had been borrowed from his brother, and it behooved him to find a means of sustaining himself and repay the loan.

On leaving the train at Buffalo Gap he took the stage to Deadwood, and began work on a valley ranch there, receiving $35.00 a month during the summer season, this having been about double the wage he could have obtained in his Missouri home. From the Deadwood ranch he went into Crook County, Wyoming, spent the winter with his brother there, and then began work on the range and had his first experience at "cow punching." The ranch was the "T+T," belonging to the Driskill Brothers of Texas, and was one of the oldest properties of the region. Mr. Wood remained with that company during the summers until 1898, having in the meantime, after accumulating some cattle of his own, devoted the winter months to their care. His first cattle brand was "H-W," which he owned in company with his brother. His affairs subsequently drifted into a partnership with H. C. Wier, and they developed a considerable herd of cattle ranging over Mr. Wier's holdings along the Little Missouri River, operating under the firm name of C. L. Wood & Company. But after six years the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Wood taking a stock of goods which the firm owned in Alzada in exchange for his interest in the stock. He thereafter remained in the mercantile business until the fall of 1916, when he disposed of those interests and returned to the stock business. His present cattle brand is the well known "3M," and until 1918 he confined his efforts to cattle exclusively, but in the fall of that year sheep entered into his stock raising, and judging from his experience sheep bring quicker returns and produce more satisfactory results than cattle and are the favored stock.

Mr. Wood secured his first Government land in Wyoming, proving up both a homestead and a preemption in Crook County. He still retains his homestead, and also other lands acquired by purchase, some of which are under irrigation and substantially improved, and portions of the tract are producing alfalfa. In Carter County, Montana, where he now resides, he acquired a considerable range for his stock by purchase. He lived first in Custer County, then in Fallon, and by a more recent political organization has become a resident of Carter County. During six years of his residence in Fallon County he served as a county commissioner, being for a year and a half of that time on the board with B. C. Baldwin and Thomas Fitzsimmons, but owing to the great distance he had to travel on official business and the frequency of these trips to the county seat he resigned the office. Since 1904 the Town of Alzada has been his home, and during the past two years he has occupied his present commodious residence. He is as extensively engaged in the cattle business as in former years, and is breeding an excellent strain of White Face animals. During several years he has been one of the prominent shippers of the region.

In Belle Fourche, South Dakota, on the 19th of September, 1906, Mr. Wood was married to Miss Leona Zimmerman, a daughter of John J. and Leah (Stover) Zimmerman. Her father came to Montana from Mechanicsville, Iowa, and settled on Five Mile, then in Custer County, in 1883. But he subsequently returned to Iowa and now resides at Marshalltown in that state. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Zimmerman are: Elmer D., who resides in Miles City, Montana; Ida, the wife of Charles Johnston, of Powder River County, this state; Ola, who is engaged in ranching on Five Mile; Ami, a stockman of Carter County; Mrs. Wood, who was born in Iowa March 7, 1881; and Gomer, of Alzada. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Wood, Alvin L. and Genevieve.

Mr. Wood voted with the democratic party until 1904, when he gave his allegiance to Mr. Roosevelt, but has again returned to the democratic party. During the early days in Wyoming he frequently attended county conventions of his party. In his fraternal relations he has membership in the Masonic Order, belonging to the Blue Lodge at Sundance, Wyoming.

John F. Buck. Since he came to Southeastern Montana many years ago the gentleman of whom this sketch is penned has been a witness of many important changes in this vicinity, and his reminiscences of the early days here are most interesting and entertaining. But change is constant and general, generations rise and pass unmarked away, and it is the duty of posterity as well as a present gratification to place upon the printed page a true record of the lives of those who have preceded us on the stage of action and left to their descendants the record of their struggles and achievements. The years of the honored subject are part of an indissoluble chain which links the annals of the past to those of the latter-day progress and prosperity, and the history of this section would not be complete without due reference to the long, useful and

T. Casey Witherspoon

successful life Mr. Buck has lived, having been adequately rewarded in one of the most important fields of labor—farming and stock raising. Generous and big-hearted, kindly in disposition, he has never lacked for friends, and many of them will peruse his life record, as here presented, with interest.

John F. Buck was born about fifty miles east of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, Canada, on June 24, 1856. He is the son of Martin Buck, also a native of the province of Quebec and a life-long farmer. The family originated in England, whence the progenitors came to America and settled in Vermont during the colonial period, later members of the family immigrating to Canada. John F. Buck was reared and educated in his native province, and in his youth he assisted his father in the labors of the farm. A strong desire to see more of the world induced him to come to the United States. Crossing the border at Detroit, he came direct to Nevada, where he went to work in the mines. Industrious and economical, he soon found himself with some capital, but he remained in the Eureka mines several years, gaining some valuable experience in connection with mining. From there he went to Terryville in the Black Hills, where he was employed in the gold mines for three years, being night foreman of the Caledonia mines.

In 1885 Mr. Buck made a prospecting trip into Southeastern Montana to locate a ranch, coming with a team and camping outfit. He selected his first location at the head of North Tie Creek, this now being the Allen ranch, but Mr. Buck occupied it about thirteen years, establishing himself in the horse and cattle business there. Their pioneer home, built of pine logs, was of three rooms, with a half story above, and barn and sheds were likewise constructed. Mr. Buck first handled grade Shorthorn cattle, which he ran for several years under the brand "cross V cross," and the first shipment of his cattle he drove to Rapid City, 150 miles away. Eventually disposing of his first ranch, Mr. Buck made a location near the head of Dry Creek, on which he filed, and this became the nucleus of the splendid ranch and fine estate which he now owns and occupies. His first residence here was of logs, containing five rooms, and this sheltered the family for ten years, when he erected his present substantial, commodious and well arranged home, which comprises ten rooms and was erected in 1908. Everything about the place is in keeping with the house, the general appearance of the ranch indicating the owner to be a man of taste and excellent judgment. When he came to his present ranch Mr. Buck changed his cattle, taking up the Hereford strain, and has been breeding the pure stock for almost a quarter of a century, his cattle, while not registered, being considered as good as any to be found in this section of the country. His ranch comprises 3,000 acres (4,000 acres including the son's holdings) and extends well toward the head of Dry Creek. It is all under fence and is stocked with about 300 head of cattle, which are running under the old brand. Mr. Buck farms for feed, although he has harvested some splendid crops of grain. Corn is his best feed grown for stock, utilizing the fodder when cut green. Oats have yielded him seventy-two bushels per acre and wheat, forty-two bushels per acre.

Soon after he came to Montana Mr. Buck did considerable hunting for big game. Buffalo were then scarce, but deer and antelope were plentiful, and among his hunting companions were two lawyers, Captain Cohn, of Des Moines, and Mortimer C. Tracy, the present dean of the Carter County bar.

Mr. Buck has lived in three counties without changing his place of residence. He first lived in Custer County, out of which Fallon County was created, and then Carter County was organized. Mr. Buck encouraged the latter move, and at first election he was chosen a member of the Board of County Commissioners. The board of which he is now a member, and of which he is chairman, has now in hand the project of building a new courthouse, which with its furnishings will represent an outlay of about $28,000. In 1919 about $21,000 was spent on road building in the county, and in this and other ways Mr. Buck evidences his progressive and enterprising character.

Politically he has always given his support to the republican party, and has taken an active interest in local public affairs, attending the conventions of his party whenever possible.

Mr. Buck was married at Terryville, South Dakota, on February 21, 1883, to Azubah Scott, who was born within about six miles of her husband's birthplace in Quebec, on December 23, 1859, being the daughter of Thomas Scott. She accompanied an uncle to the United States in March, 1882, and met Mr. Buck at Terryville. To Mr. and Mrs. Buck have been born two sons, Frank, who is a ranchman near Ekalaka, and Jay, who is his father's helper and also operates a ranch of his own. He married Carrie Jennings and has two children, Henry and Mary.

A few years after coming to Montana an Indian scare resulted from the killing of Sitting Bull and caused a few settlers in this locality to prepare for defense against the expected attack. They gathered at the Buck ranch, guns and ammunition were collected, barrels of water placed in the cellar, and provisions provided for at least eight or ten days. A tunnel was also dug from the residence to an outside cellar for the protection of the women. But the Indians were headed in another direction and the scared settlers returned to their respective homes. That was the last Indian scare in this part of the state. During the subsequent years Mr. Buck has performed his full share in the great task of developing the country and has been an eye witness of the wonderful transformation which has taken place here. Because of his accomplishments and his high personal character he has long enjoyed the fullest measure of confidence and esteem on the part of all who know him.

THOMAS CASEY WITHERSPOON, M. D. Chief surgeon of the Murray Hospital at Butte since 1907, Doctor Witherspoon has earned a national reputation as a surgeon and his attainments have gained him recognition wherever the prominent men of his profession come together.

Doctor Witherspoon, who first came to Butte more than thirty years ago, though his residence in the state has not been continuous, was born at Natchez, Mississippi, and is of southern ancestry and more remotely of Scotch. Two Witherspoon brothers came from Scotland in colonial times, one locating at New Jersey and the other, the ancestor of Doctor Witherspoon, Andrew Witherspoon, located in South Carolina. A cousin of Andrew Witherspoon was John Witherspoon, whose name is affixed as a signer to the Declaration of Independence. The Witherspoons were prominent Scotch Presbyterians. A Doctor Witherspoon of that church married a daughter of John Knox.

Doctor Witherspoon's father was Thomas Casey Witherspoon, Sr., who was born at Greensboro, Alabama, in 1835. He spent his early life at Greensboro, Mobile and Montgomery, and as a young man became a planter in the vicinity of Natchez. He lost most of his property during the war, in which he served as a Confederate soldier under the command of General Lee, and was with Stonewall Jackson until that gallant leader was killed. He was in the battles of the first and second Bull Run and Gettysburg, was once taken prisoner but made his escape, and in one battle was severely wounded in the left arm. In 1878 he removed to St. Louis, where he followed the occupation of a cotton buyer and broker until 1898. In that year, associated with a Mr. Bush from Boston, he established the firm of Bush & Witherspoon Company, cotton brokers at Waco, Texas, and did a large and successful business there for a number of years. In 1914 he retired and removed to Los Angeles, where he died in 1916. He was a stanch democrat, an active Presbyterian, and manifested many of the stanch characteristics of his forefathers. He married Mary A. D. Conner, who was born at Natchez, Mississippi, in 1845, and died at St. Louis in 1897. Her father, William Conner, was of Irish lineage, was a Mississippi planter, and married a daughter of Dr. John Gustin, who was of French ancestry. Doctor Witherspoon is the oldest of four children. Leslie and Gustin, twins, died in infancy. His brother William Conner Witherspoon is a traveling salesman.

Doctor Witherspoon acquired his early education in the public schools of St. Louis, also studied under private tutors, acquiring the equivalent of a high school training, and graduated with the degree Ph. G. from the St. Louis College of Pharmacy. In 1889 he received his M. D. degree from the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis. In scholarship he ranked as one of the most proficient students in the history of that institution and was the fourth graduate to receive the gold medal representing the highest scholastic attainments. He is a member of the Phi Beta Pi college fraternity.

In December, 1889, after some months of experience as an interne in the St. Louis Hospital, Doctor Witherspoon came to Butte and carried on an individual and private hospital practice in the city until November, 1893. Then, on account of the death of his wife's mother, he returned to St. Louis, and was busy with professional duties in that city until November, 1906. He was instructor in anatomy in the Missouri Medical College during 1893-94, and from 1894 to 1906 was a member of the faculty of the Marion Sims Medical College. From 1897 he served as professor of operative and clinical surgery in the Marion Simms-Beaumont Medical College. That college since 1900 has been the medical department of the St. Louis University. Doctor Witherspoon went abroad in 1901, spending the months of March, April, May and June at Vienna and from July to September in Berlin, specializing in surgery and pathology. He again returned to Berlin in 1904, and pursued work along the same special lines from April to September. Doctor Witherspoon was the fifteenth American physician honored with a life membership in the Anglo-American Medical Association of Berlin.

Doctor Witherspoon again resumed his practice at Butte in 1906, and in April, 1907, became associated with the Murray Hospital as its chief surgeon. His work is now entirely confined to surgery and consultation. His abilities have lent a distinction to Murray Hospital, so that apart from its facilities as one of the best equipped private hospitals in the northwest, it enjoys the highest rank for its professional technique.

Doctor Witherspoon saw active service in the great war. He was appointed aid to Governor Stewart, with rank of lieutenant, in November, 1917. In January, 1918, he was made a major, and in the early part of February was sent to Camp Dodge, Iowa, as chief of the surgical section. In July, 1918, he was ordered to Wadsworth as chief of the surgical section of Base Hospital No. 56 to go to France. On August 12th he was made lieutenant-colonel. In the latter part of August he sailed for France and in the middle of September was sent on to the hospital center at Alleray, France. He remained there throughout his service in France, until the last of January, 1919, when he received orders to return home. He sailed from France in February and received his discharge from service on March 1, 1919. Doctor Witherspoon is a director of the State Tuberculosis Sanitarium, is a member of the American Medical Association, the American College of Surgeons, the Southern and Western Surgical and Gynecological Association, Montana State Medical Association, the Butte Medical Society, the American Association of Anatomists, and was president of the State Medical Society in 1912. Doctor Witherspoon has always taken a keen delight in outdoor sports, especially fishing and hunting, and is a member of the Silver Bow Club, the Country Club, the University Club, and other social organizations. He is independent in politics.

October 2, 1890, at St. Louis, he married Miss Nina Butler, daughter of W. C. and Evelyn (Henley) Butler. Her mother is deceased and her father is a retired fire insurance adjuster living at St. Louis. Mrs. Witherspoon is a graduate of the Mary Institute of St. Louis. They have one child, Evelyn, now a junior in the University of California.

John Oliver. The life sketch of the well-known gentleman whose name appears at the head of this paragraph is closely identified with the history of Montana, for he has spent the major part of his useful, industrious and honorable life here and has been closely allied with its interests and upbuilding. His life, being one of unfailing activity, has been crowned by well-earned success, and at the same time he has won and retained the confidence and good will of all who know him for his clean life, his ability and his fair dealings with his fellow men in all the relations of life.

John Oliver was born in Neosho, Missouri, on September 22, 1871, and is the son of James F. and Martha J. (Finley) Oliver. James F. Oliver was born at Albany, New York, on June 21, 1844, and is the son of an Englishman. His mother, whose maiden name was Mary Douse, was of Mohawk Dutch blood. James F. Oliver, who is a resident of McAllister, Montana, has been a farmer and stockman during his active career in Montana. He is a republican in politics and has been deeply interested in church work. His wife, who was a daughter of Henry Finley, was born in Sacramento, California, in 1849, and died in Montana in 1912. They became the parents of twelve children, including two pairs of twins, and the ten surviving children are: Charles F., of Joliet, Montana; John, of Ekalaka, Montana; Mrs. John Dunn, of Red Lodge, Montana; William F., of Syracuse, New York; Mrs. James Gordon, of McAllister, Montana; Clarence L., of McAllister; Mrs. Roy Campbell, of Glendive, Montana; Elvira, who is married and living at Sand Point, Idaho; Samuel, of Joliet, Montana, and Ethel, of Joliet.

John Oliver was taken from his native state to Sonoma County, California, in infancy, his father being engaged there in logging and wood contracting. He was brought by his parents to Montana on April 15, 1880, and here he secured his elementary education in the public schools, later entering the Montana

Wesleyan University near Helena. He finished the junior year and then secured a teacher's license. He used it but a day and a half, however, and was then ordained as a Methodist minister, his ordination occurring at Anaconda by Bishop Mallalieu in August, 1898. He was assigned as pastor to Inston, Ekalaka, Park City and Forsythe. Coming then to Ekalaka, he abandoned the ministry. and engaged in business. He identified himself with the organization of the Ekalaka Commercial State Bank, of which he became cashier, serving as such until January 1, 1915, when he sold his interests in the institution. He had become interested in ranching and farming and is still giving his attention to that line of effort. When Mr. Oliver first came to Ekalaka, in September, 1898, he found here a blacksmith shop, four saloons, two stores and a hotel, it being then merely a trading point for the surrounding country. Its development since then has been of a substantial nature and now, as a county seat town, its future prosperity seems assured.

Among other things which Mr. Oliver has done, and which have been of direct public benefit, should be mentioned the work of transcribing the records of Carter County and that of Powder River County. In both cases he made complete and convenient indexes to the records, thus saving much time in their use.

Politically Mr. Oliver has always been a stanch and active supporter of the republican party with the exception of 1912, when he supported Colonel Roosevelt. He entered the political struggle in Fallon County as a candidate for state senator on the progressive ticket, and was elected over two competitors by seven votes. He sat in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Legislatures and took an active and effective part in the deliberations and actions of that body. In the Fourteenth Legislature his chief committee assignments were those of towns and counties and new counties. He took an active part in the creation of new counties by amending the county division law so as to be able to create new counties. He was chairman of the committee on public lands, and he presented and had enacted a law known as the "Sunday Closing Law." In the Senate of the Fifteenth Legislature he was a member of the committee on new counties, among several others, and in that session Wheatland and Carter counties were organized. In the fourteenth session there were nineteen republicans, sixteen democrats and four progressives, and in the organization of that body Mr. Oliver voted with the republicans, giving them a majority. In 1918 Senator Oliver was prominently mentioned as a probable nominee of the republicans for Congress.

Mr. Oliver has been married twice, first at Cascade, Montana, on March 4, 1899, to Gertrude P. Austin, who was born at Rocky Gap, Montana, the daughter of Henry and Sarah (Hough) Austin. She became the mother of two children, Doris and Lowell. Sometime after her death Mr. Oliver married, at Miles City, in 1904, Marie Foster, who was born in Minnesota on November 12, 1875, the daughter of Samuel L. Foster, a native of Minnesota. He had been a Union soldier during the Civil war. He came to Montana in 1884, becoming one of the early residents of Ekalaka, where he engaged in the stock business. To Mr. and Mrs. Oliver have been born five children, namely: Gordon Ross, Jerome, Eugenia, Foster and Janis.

In every avenue of life's activities in which he has engaged Mr. Oliver has measured up to the full requirements of the situation. He has been successful in business, respected in social life, and as a neighbor he has discharged his duties in a manner becoming a liberal-minded, intelligent citizen of the state, where the essential qualities of manhood have ever been duly recognized and prized at their true value.

Oscar A. Dahl. Perhaps no one agency in all the world has done so much for public progress as the press, and an enterprising, well-edited journal is a most important factor in promoting the welfare and prosperity of any community. It adds to the intelligence of the people through its transmission of foreign and domestic news and through its discussion of the leading questions and issues of the day, and, more than that, it makes the town or city which it represents known outside of the immediate locality, as it is sent each day or week into other districts, carrying with it an account of the events transpiring in its home locality, the advancement and progress there being made, and the advantages which it offers to its residents along moral, educational, social and commercial lines. Carter County is certainly indebted to its wide-awake journals in no small degree, and one man who is doing a commanding work in the local newspaper field is Oscar A. Dahl, owner and editor of the "Ekalaka Eagle." He has long been connected with journalistic work, and his power as a writer and editor, as well as a business man, is widely acknowledged among contemporary newspaper men and the public in general.

Oscar A. Dahl is a native of Yankton, South Dakota, where he was born on September 14, 1889, and is a son of Ole L. and Anna (Olsen) Dahl, both of whom are natives of Norway. Ole L. Dahl came to the United States in 1885 and located at once at Yankton, where he obtained employment as a miller in the same flouring mill in which he works today, a period of over a third of a century. He was married at Yankton, and his wife died in 1899, leaving four children, namely: Lewis, of Yankton; Oscar A., of this review; Gus, of Yankton, and Sanford, of Vermilion, South Dakota.

When but ten years of age Oscar A. Dahl left his home in the company of a printer, who took him to the Black Hills. There he became a printer's "devil" in the office of the "Black Hills Union" at Rapid City, where he acquired a good knowledge of the art preservative, becoming an adept at his trade. He was afterwards employed on the "Rapid City Journal," the "Deadwood Pioneer Times," the "Lead City Tribune" and the "Lead City Call." In these various positions he was gaining valuable experience and an insight into newspaper methods, so that when in September, 1908, the business men of Ekalaka requested him to come here and establish a newspaper, for which they had raised the necessary funds which they proposed to loan to Mr. Dahl for the purpose, he was ready to accept their proposition. The "Ekalaka Eagle" was started the following January and has been issued continuously since that time, being now the oldest newspaper in Carter County. At first the Eagle was unbiased in its political utterances, but when Mr. Dahl had reached his majority he gave the support of the paper to the democratic party, but it is now on an independent basis. He is a pleasing and graceful writer, clothing his thoughts in easy language, and has the genuine journalistic instinct for news, the Eagle being an extremely readable and interesting paper. The typographical style of the Eagle is all that could be desired, and altogether it is a welcome visitor in hundreds of homes throughout Carter County.

Oscar A. Dahl was married in Helena, Montana, on September 22, 1913, to Idella C. Olsen, who is a native of the treasure state and a daughter of S. Olsen. Mrs. Dahl is a well educated and cultured woman, having supplemented her public school education with a course in the Mankato (Minn.) Normal School. She was then engaged in teaching in the schools of Carter County (then Custer County), and was afterward in the telephone service in Ekalaka. Fraternally Mr. Dahl's only connection is with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, while his political predilections are democratic. Keen perception, tireless energy and honesty of purpose, combined with mature judgment and every-day common sense, are the concomitants which have entered into the success which has crowned Mr. Dahl's efforts here, and because of these facts he enjoys to a marked degree the respect and esteem of the people of the community.

Campbell G. Rickard. The gentleman whose name heads this paragraph is widely known as one of the honored citizens of Carter County, and for a number of years has been prominently identified with the commercial interests of Ekalaka. His well-directed efforts in the practical affairs of life, his capable management of his business interests and his sound judgment have brought him prosperity, and his life demonstrates what may be accomplished by any man of energy and ambition who is not afraid to work and has the perseverance to continue his labors in the face of any discouragements which may seem to rise. In all the relations of life he has commanded the respect and confidence of those with whom he has been brought in contact, and he is eminently entitled to representation in a work of this character.

Campbell G. Rickard was born at Point Pleasant, Mason County, West Virginia, on March 15, 1875, and is the son of Lewis and Elizabeth (McMillan) Rickard. Lewis Rickard was born in West Virginia, the son of Joseph Rickard, also a native of West Virginia and a life-long farmer in that state. He married a Miss Roush, and to them were born four children, Lewis being the only son. The latter received a limited education and began life as a farmer in his native state. Subsequently he moved to Nebraska, where he became a farmer and stock raiser on a homestead which he proved up near Harrison, Sioux County, but in the evening of life he returned to West Virginia and died there. He married Elizabeth McMillan, who was born at Steubenville, Ohio, and who died in West Virginia. To them were born twelve children, seven sons and five daughters, nine of whom grew to maturity. Those now living are: William, of Billings, Montana; Mrs. Catherine Grim, of Harrison, Nebraska; James, of Mason County, West Virginia; Adam, also of Mason County; Campbell G., the subject of this sketch; and Robert, of West Virginia.

Campbell G. Rickard was a lad of thirteen years when he accompanied his father on the move from their native state to Nebraska, and in the latter state he received his education. At the age of twenty years he began work as a cowboy with Charles Coffey, a well-known stockman of that region, and later he worked for the Van Tassel ranch in Wyoming. In 1896 he came to Montana, going to Tongue River, where he went to work for the "SL" ranch at Garland. This ranch was then managed by Judge Loud of Miles City, and Fred Hitzfeldt was the ranch foreman. He remained with the "SL" people about four years and then transferred to the "LU" ranch, for whom he rode the range for a number of years. When he abandoned ranch work he went to Miles City, where he engaged in the retail liquor business, finally managing a saloon for Jones & Hostetter there. In 1910 Mr. Rickard came to Ekalaka and engaged in the retail liquor business, with which he was identified until January 1, 1919, when he abandoned the business and became a partner in the Lantis-Rickard Lumber Company at Ekalaka, one of the enterprising and prosperous concerns of that city. Having come to Ekalaka prior to its incorporation, he has thus been a witness of its modern development and today is one of the most active boosters of the town. The Lantis-Rickard Lumber Company besides handling a full line of lumber and building supplies has also bought a number of eligible building lots, on which they have erected neat, substantial and comfortable homes, which they have sold, thus contributing in a very effective way to the improvement and upbuilding of the town.

Campbell G. Rickard was married at Ekalaka in February, 1913, to Marie Denison, who, like her husband, was born in West Virginia. Mrs. Rickard died, without issue, in December, 1918.

Politically Mr. Rickard gives his support to the democratic party, while fraternally he is a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, holding his membership in the aerie at Miles City. Genial and companionable, he has a host of warm and loyal friends, and is numbered today among the progressive and enterprising business men of Ekalaka.

De Loss T. Hall. Among the well-known and influential citizens of Eastern Montana is the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this paragraph, and to whom belongs the distinction of having spent practically his entire life in this state. When he came here conditions were primitive in the extreme, and he has been an eye witness and a participant in the wonderful transformation which has taken place here. He has played well his part in the work of upbuilding the community, and has always tried to be fully abreast of the times, doing such good as he could in all the relations of life, consequently he is held in high esteem by those who know him, for he is a man of sterling character and commendable attributes.

Mr. Hall's advent into Montana was in the spring of 1890, when he accompanied his parents hither from Hennepin County, Minnesota. The head of the family was Hollis H. Hall, who left the train at Mingusville, now Wibaux, and came by wagon across the country to the Ekalaka locality. He took up land in the "HS" basin, but after spending a few years here he returned to Minnesota and was not again within the state for several years. Ultimately he returned and died in Ekalaka on March 5, 1915, at the age of seventy-nine years. He was a Civil war veteran, entering the army in Minnesota as a member of Company F, Eleventh Regiment, Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. Eleven months of his service were spent in guarding the railroad tunnel through the Blue Ridge Mountains, where he was stationed when the war closed, and he received his discharge at Fort Snelling, Minnesota. It was the fortune of the Halls to be living in Custer County at the time of the great Sioux Indian outbreak, whose warpath seemed to lead across the settlement about Ekalaka. When the alarm was sounded the home of Mr. Hall became the rendezvous of the settlers, and it was hastily converted into a defensive stockade. Fortunately some circumstance led the Indians away from this locality, and the barricaded settlers breathed easier. That was the last Indian scare for this section of the state.

Hollis H. Hall was born in Sherbrook, Canada, and came to the United States at the age of twenty-one years. He went to St. Paul when it was the western railroad terminus and settled on a tract of timber land in Hennepin County, to which he acquired title and on which he farmed in summer, working in the timber woods during the winter months. Later he devoted himself solely to farming. He was a republican in politics, without ambition for office, and took a deep interest in all things elevating, having donated the site and assisted in building an Adventist Church on his farm. He was married in Hennepin County to Huldah Alger, who was born in Ohio in 1844, the daughter of Church Alger. She now resides in Ekalaka. She is descended from old colonial stock, tracing her ancestry back to Governor William Bradford, of the Massachusetts colony. Mr. and Mrs. Hall became the parents of the following children: Mrs. Luva Richards, of Vancouver, Washington; Oel, of Ekalaka; Newman R. and Carlos, also of Ekalaka; Lela, wife of Horace G. Harding, of Ekalaka; and De Loss T., of this sketch.

De Loss T. Hall was reared and educated in Hennepin County, Minnesota. He attended the State Normal School at St. Cloud and later was a student in Chadron Academy at Chadron, Nebraska. He made a special study of steam engineering and engaged in the saw-mill business at the beginning of his independent career. He located his first plant eight miles south of Ekalaka, in what is known as the Sioux National Forest, that being before the creation of the forest as a national preserve and its protection by the Government. After sawing out a block of timber there the mill was moved six miles east of Ekalaka, where it stands today, and is still in active operation. It has a daily capacity of about 1,200 feet and includes a planer, lath mill and shingle mill, the product of the mill being consumed by the local trade.

Mr. Hall was married in Lead, South Dakota, on December 23, 1908, to Laura Booth, who was born in New York City, the daughter of Edward C. and Amelia (Zingg) Booth, the former a native of New York and the latter of Canada. They now reside in Hibbing, Minnesota. Of their nine children Mrs. Hall is the eldest. She came to Superior, Wisconsin, at the age of eight years, and was reared there. She came West to visit her relatives, and met Mr. Hall at Garrison, North Dakota. She was educated in the public schools at Superior, and graduated from the Normal School there in 1908. She began teaching in Westfield, Wisconsin, where she remained two years. She then entered a homestead in North Dakota and taught while holding it and proving up on it. She took the civil service examination and entered the Indian School work at Pine Ridge, South Dakota. Mrs. Hall was crippled in childhood by the explosion of a kerosene lamp, which resulted in the loss of her left arm. She has done some teaching in Montana as a substitute. She is recognized as an exceedingly capable educator and was made county superintendent of schools of Carter County without being consulted, her name being placed in the legislative bill creating the county. She was elected to the position in November, 1918, thus succeeding herself in the office. She cast a republican ballot in 1916. As the first county superintendent it was her task to create order out of chaos, install the records, organize schools and set the educational machinery in motion. That she is a woman who really accomplishes results is evidenced by the statement that she has succeeded in getting fourteen new schoolhouses erected during her official tenure.

Fraternally Mr. Hall is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Mrs. Hall, of the Daughters of Rebekah. She is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church. In every phase of community life affecting the welfare of the people Mr. and Mrs. Hall are consistent supporters and advocates of the best things, and because of their activity in civic and moral affairs as well as because of their splendid personal qualities they occupy an exalted place in the esteem of the people generally.

Jesse Walter Grant. A man who boldly faces the responsibilities of life and by determined and untiring energy carves out for himself an honorable success exerts a strong influence upon the lives of his contemporaries and all who follow him. Such men form the foundation of our republican institutions and are the pride of our civilization. To them life is so real that they find little time to plot either mischief or vice. Their lives are bound up in their duties, they feel the weight of their citizenship and take pleasure in sowing the seeds of uprightness. Such has been the career of Jesse W. Grant, a successful ranchman, auctioneer and formerly deputy sheriff of Custer County, long one of the best known men in that section of the state, and, owing to his genial disposition and open-heartedness, one of the most popular.

Jesse Walter Grant was born in Cherokee County, Iowa, on August 15, 1874, and is the son of Orrin and Emma (Gano) Grant. The father was a son of David D. Grant, who was born in Scotland and was brought to this country in childhood. He was reared in Ohio and there married a Miss Wood, by whom he had seven sons and three daughters, of which family Orrin was the first born. Orrin Grant was a native of Ohio, devoted practically his entire life to farming and his death occurred in Knox County, Nebraska. He is survived by his widow, who now resides in Sioux Falls, South Dakota. Of their seven children Jesse Walter is the second in order of birth.

Jesse W. Grant was reared to the age of seventeen years in Iowa, and there secured a good practical education in the public schools. After going to Nebraska he devoted his time and energies to farming, in the meantime completing his school education. When he attained his majority he began farming on his own account, following that line of work for six years. He then engaged in the livestock business, buying and selling horses, which he shipped in large numbers from his stables at Bloomfield to various points in the East. In the spring of 1910 he came to Montana, settling at Ekalaka, which was then in Custer County, and there he engaged in the livery business. In the fall of that year he sold the stable, and soon afterward became deputy sheriff of the county under Sheriff Ben LaValle, serving as such during that year. He then engaged in buying and selling stock, handling war horses, and continued inspection of them at Ekalaka as long as the demand continued. Prior to this period he had shipped into this locality several train loads of cattle from Arizona, which added greatly to the supply of cattle in this locality. Though he has decreased his business along that line, he still handles many cattle on his ranch, where he has lived since 1910. He entered his homestead four miles northwest of Ekalaka, built himself a log cabin and then, after he had proved it up, he disposed of the place. During this period his farming operations were very satisfactory, his crops being larger than he had expected.

While deputy sheriff Mr. Grant obtained an insight into the usefulness he could attain as an auctioneer after his official term had expired, and in this his expectations have been more than realized, for there is probably no more capable or successful auctioneer in Southeastern Montana than he. His strongest asset as an auctioneer is his accurate knowledge of the value of stock. He cries sales over a district of eighty miles, and at least $75,000 annually passes through his hands in this line.

Mr. Grant has had an important part in the development and upbuilding of Ekalaka. He was first connected with the Ekalaka Milling Company, whose plant was destroyed by fire in 1916. In the spring of 1919 he and H. G. Albert, under the name of the Grant-Albert Milling Company, erected a fifteen-barrel mill, roller process, where a fine brand of flour is produced. Mr. Grant took an active part in the creation of Fallon County, and later when Carter County was proposed he acquiesced in that also. He was mainly instrumental in the organization of the Fallon County Fair and Racing Association, since changed to the Carter County Fair Association, of which is now president.

Politically Mr. Grant has always been an ardent supporter of the republican party, though in local elections he votes for the men he considers best qualified for office, regardless of party lines.

Throughout an interesting and active career duty has ever been his motive of action, and usefulness to his fellow men not by any means a secondary consideration. He has achieved much in an individual way, but at the same time has proved himself worthy as a factor in public affairs and as a citizen and business man of the utmost loyalty and progressiveness.

Albert Sherrill, M. D. The world owes more to the medical profession and its exponents than to any other calling or class of men. The adherents of the healing art from earliest times have borne an important part in the history of their times, not only because of their services in caring for the sick, but in the councils of the nations, and as time has progressed their importance has increased, and deservedly so. The life of a physician is never one of ease. Not only does he have to devote years to preliminary training, but his studies are not completed until he lays aside his duties, for medicine is one of the most progressive of the sciences, and each day brings forth new ideas and discoveries. To keep abreast of them requires study and ability, a broad mind and comprehensive reasoning. The sacrifices of a life devoted to the caring for the ills of humanity are many and varied, and never fully appreciated by the laity. Strength of character, determination of purpose, sterling uprightness and courage of the highest kind are some of the requisites demanded of a physician. One of the men of Montana who measures up to the highest standards of his profession as outlined above is Dr. Albert Sherrill, who is now in charge of the Camp Crook Hospital, and who has been engaged in the active practice of his calling in this region since 1904.

Doctor Sherrill was born at Charlotte, North Carolina, on February 9, 1880, and springs from a family of agriculturalists, early settlers of Virginia and North Carolina. His father was Ston J. Sherrill, born in the same district as his son and who became a farmer and very prominent in the work of the Farmers' Alliance. Although he would not accept political office, he was always active in civic affairs. During the war between the states he enlisted for service, although only fifteen years old, by claiming that he had passed his seventeenth birthday, and made a fine record for himself as a soldier at the fort on Cape Fear River, and later as a member of the Home Guards in the western part of North Carolina. The death of this estimable man occurred near Charlotte, North Carolina, in 1909, when he was fifty-nine years old. Mr. Sherrill was married to Adelia Coffey, a daughter of Lee I. Coffey, a nephew of the renowned Indian fighter, Daniel Boone, and who died at the advanced age of ninety-two years. Mrs. Sherrill died in 1898, having borne her husband two sons and two daughters, namely: Lee, who is a stockman of Carter County, Montana; Doctor Albert, whose name heads this review; Hessie, who owns and operates a drug store at Camp Creek; and Mrs. Edna Morgan, who is also a resident of Camp Creek.

After taking a literary course at Davidson College Doctor Sherrill went to Richmond, Virginia and there took a full medical course, from which he was graduated in the spring of 1901. From there he came to Camp Crook and entered upon a general practice, and was thus engaged until 1917, when with the founding of the Camp Crook Hospital he was placed in charge.

The Camp Crook Hospital is an institution built by the people of Montana and South Dakota to supply the need for hospital service to the inland country lying between the Black Hills and the Chicago, Milwaukee & Saint Paul Railroad on the north. It is located, as its name indicates, at Camp Crook, which community is on the state line between Montana and South Dakota.

The hospital building cost $13,500 in cash, and was paid for by the public, shares being sold in it by subscription. It is operated by a Board of Trustees, with Dr. Albert Sherrill as manager. The people who so liberally subscribed for this hospital did so, without any hope or promise of financial return, merely as a public-spirited measure. As this institution was largely subscribed for by the people of Montana, it is eminently proper to include it among the important ones of the state, although South Dakota lays claim to it as well. Its object is to provide proper treatment for emergency cases both surgical and medical. There are two wards for the accommodation of three patients to each and five private rooms. Only graduate and registered nurses are employed, no training of nurses being connected with the institution. Under Doctor Sherrill's capable management the hospital has made an enviable record and produced the results hoped for by the subscribers to its erection and maintenance.

Doctor Sherrill was married at Belle Forche, South Dakota, in 1903, to Miss Millie Todenhoft, a daughter of Frederick Todenhoft. Doctor and Mrs. Sherrill have a son, Ston, who is now ten years old. In politics Doctor Sherrill is a democrat, but, like his father, has not cared for public honors, although he was a member of the State Legislature for one session. He retains his membership in the South Dakota Medical Society and the Black Hills Medical Society.

Walter H. Peck. Everywhere in our land men have been found who have worked their way from humble beginnings to places of leadership and high esteem in the material, civic and social world, and it has ever been one of the proudest boasts of our fair country that such victors are accounted of thousandfold more worth and value to the commonwealth than the aristocrat, with his inherited wealth, position and distinguished name. "Through struggles to triumph" appears to have long been the maxim which has held sway over many of our citizens, who by their inherent force of character and strong mentality rise paramount to environment. Thus it has been with Walter H. Peck, one of the enterprising and progressive citizens of Carter County, who has exhibited great energy and rare judgment in all affairs in which he has been interested, so that the confidence and esteem which are accorded to him are but the just tribute to his worth.

Walter H. Peck was born in Cornwall, Connecticut, on March 5, 1870, the son of Edward C. and Elizabeth M. (Frink) Peck. Edward C. Peck also was born at Cornwall, where the Peck family had been established since 1633. The family originated in England, and since colonial days every male member of the family has served his country in some war in which it has been engaged during our history. Edward C. Peck was too young for Civil war service, but his father was killed while serving in defense of the Union in that struggle, while his grandfather was killed while serving in the Mexican war under General Taylor. Both of these ancestors bore the given name of Henry, which was also the baptismal name of Mr. Peck's father, who had it later changed to Edward, so as to be distinguished from the others of the same name. His wife was also a representative of an old colonial family, the Frinks having been conspicuously identified with the history of Litchfield, Connecticut, the old stronghold of Puritanism. In the main the Frinks were farmers, while the Pecks seem to have been mechanics. Edward C. Peck and his wife, who now live at New Haven, Connecticut, are the parents of three children, namely: Walter H., the immediate subject of this review; Mrs. Carrie M. Bradley, of New Haven, Connecticut; and Frank G., who is in the employ of the American Paper Box Company at New Haven.

Walter H. Peck was reared under the parental roof and secured his education in the public schools of Ansonia, graduating from the high school. In youth he learned the trade of a gunsmith, though he never followed it after leaving home. At the age of eighteen years, determined to plunge into the battle of life on his own account, he came to Montana, his first employment here being as a sheep herder for Reno Swift on the head of Alkali Creek, thirteen miles west of Ekalaka. He followed that calling for thirteen years, starting in at a wage of $20.00 a month and board, which was later increased to $45.00 and board. Mr. Peck came to this mountainous part of Montana chiefly on account of his health, which was completely restored by the outdoor life and exercise. When he entered business for himself in Carter County he and his partner, Lorin W. Gilman, started in with horses and cattle, but their experience was not satisfactory and they were compelled to return to work on the range, Mr. Peck being employed by the "Hogeye" and the "101" and for a few months by Mr. Newberry. Finally Mr. Peck became a squatter on Little Beaver Creek, and as a rancher again formed a partnership with Mr. Gilman, handling cattle, horses and sheep. In this venture they were successful and prospered, continuing together until 1901, when they divided their interests. Then, after a visit home, the first since he had come west, Mr. Peck was appointed deputy assessor of Custer County under Assessor Frank Crosby, with whom he served three years, followed by a year as deputy county treasurer under George Robbins, being field man in the east end of Custer County, having 8,000 square miles of territory. During one year of this period he held four offices, deputy county treasurer, deputy county assessor, deputy sheriff and justice of the peace. Traveling with another deputy sheriff, the two were enabled to collect taxes, assess property and hold court whenever it became necessary.

When he left his official positions Mr. Peck engaged in the mercantile business in Ekalaka as a clerk for B. C. Charters Company, but in 1904 he opened up a business on his own account, in which he continued until 1910, when he formed a partnership with William Nowbray. This copartnership existed until 1916, when C. K. Putnam, a silent partner, retired and the firm remained as the W. H. Peck Company until September 1, 1919, when the business was sold, since which time Mr. Peck has been devoting his attention to the Ekalaka Creamery and to his farm. He entered his homestead three miles north of Ekalaka, proved it up, and has improved it in a most substantial manner. The Ekalaka Creamery was established by Messrs. Mowbray and Peck, who still own and operate it. They have a capacity of 1,000 pounds of butter a day and turn out a superior product.

Mr. Peck is the oldest volunteer soldier in the World war in Carter County. He entered the Student Army Training Camp at The Presidio, San Francisco, and spent three months there. He resigned to return home on account of his private business affairs, but he was called back on June 1, 1918, and was commissioned as second lieutenant, being assigned to Company C, Twenty-fourth United States Guards. He was for a time stationed around San Francisco, and was then slated for Siberia, but the signing of the armistice altered their plans just as the company was packed up and ready to embark for Vladivostok. Mr. Peck was discharged on January 2, 1919, and returned home. On August 22, 1919, he was recommissioned in the United States Reserve, infantry section.

Mr. Peck has been married twice, first in what is now Carter County, on August 22, 1904, to Elizabeth M. Foster, who died just a month after her marriage. She was a daughter of Samuel L. Foster, who came into Eastern Montana in 1884, spending his life here as a ranchman, and died in January, 1919. On June 11, 1910, Mr. Peck was married to Marguerite Campbell Cunningham, who was born in New Haven, Connecticut, in July, 1881, the daughter of John Cunningham, of Ansonia, Connecticut, where Mrs. Peck was reared. She is the youngest of three daughters, the others being Mrs. Mary J. Davidson and Mrs. Jeannette C. Russell. To Mr. and Mrs. Peck was born a son, who died at the age of three months.

Politically Mr. Peck has been a life long supporter of the republican party, in whose interests he has been active, being a frequent delegate to county and state conventions. He has been an active and prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has received every degree of the order and has passed through all the chairs save that of grand master. He had the unique distinction of holding at the same time the offices of grand patriarch and department commander, the only case on record in the history of the order in Montana. Mr. and Mrs. Peck are members of the Congregational Church. Mr. Peck has acted well his part in life, and while primarily interested in his own affairs he has not been unmindful of the interests of others, as his efforts to advance the public good and promote the welfare of his fellow men abundantly attests. In every walk of life he is recognized by all classes as a high-minded, talented, courteous gentleman of integrity and true moral worth.

John J. Swartz. To be descended from a long line of honorable forebears is a distinction all men cannot claim, although more than one plutocrat would give millions to be able to point with pride to a family tree bearing the names of some of the distinguished men of this and other countries. Pride of family and determination to live up to high standards of morality set by noble ancestors are virtues which cannot be too highly commended, and they are possessed in marked degree by John J. Swartz, for fifteen years the efficient government representative at Hot Springs. Mr. Swartz's most cherished possession is a family tree dating back to an English ancestor in 1480, William Ball, lord of the manor of Barkham, England. From this tree Mr. Swartz is able to trace his relationship to Gen. George Washington through his mother, whose maiden name was Mary Ball. Another ancestor, Joseph Ball, a cousin of George Washington on the maternal side of the house, was the owner of a large foundry in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and through his turning its facilities to the manufacture of ammunition for the colonial troops much of the successful operations of the Revolution may be directly traced. The true American can appreciate Mr. Swartz's pride in his relationship to these great men, founders of the country he loves so dearly, in whose employ he now is, and to preserve which one of his children served during the Great war.

John J. Swartz was born in Clearfield County, Pennsylvania, a son of Peter and Sarah (Boner) Swartz. After attending the public schools of his native state he took a two years' course at the Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, College, and then began traveling, visiting every state in the Union except Kansas and Oklahoma. Finally, fifteen years ago, he took the civil service examination, passing with a high percentage, and since then had been in the service of the Government, with headquarters at Hot Springs. During that period he has never had one of his reports returned for correction, nor have any of his orders been rescinded or overruled. This is a very remarkable record and one which reflects great credit upon his reliability and good judgment. Since casting his first vote Mr. Swartz has been a stanch republican, and intends to continue his support of that party, for he realizes now, as he has in the past, that the administration of the country's affairs under republican rule has been the best for all persons concerned. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, of which he is an elder, and has been honored by this office for many years. His wife is equally consistent in her support of the faith of the Baptist creed.

Mr. Swartz was married to Mrs. Alice Headly, and they have the following children: Tasso W., Rollo G., John A., Frances Sarah, Alice E and Dwight A. The eldest born, Tasso W., was in charge of the Spokane Underground System Electric Company of Spokane, Washington, when the United States entered the World war, and he enlisted in the ammunition corps, being first a second lieutenant, but rising until he was in command of his company. During the Saint Mihiel drive his company hauled 400 tons of ammunition and rendered the most dangerous kind of service. He is married, the maiden name of his wife having been B. Lee Lough, and they have a daughter, Gertrude Maria. Robert G. Swartz married Zeffa Kenneda, and was engaged in railroad work, with residence at Los Angeles, California, when this country called for volunteers for the ship yards. He was one of those who responded, and remained in the Government ship yards as long as there was need of his services. John A. Swartz married Marguerite Stonehouse, and is engaged in ranching in Montana. He has a son, Arthur. Frances S. married Rex McCarter, and they live at Portland, Oregon, and have two children, Frances and Alice. Alice Swartz is in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company at Portland, Oregon. Dwight is also a resident of Portland, Oregon, and is a workman at the ship yards at that point.

Few families of Montana have as good a record for constructive citizenship as has this one, and Mr. Swartz and his sons are living up to the best ideals of American manhood and setting an excellent example for those who come after them to follow.

John L. Slattery has gained prominent recognition in the public life of Montana, and at present is state senator from Valley County and an attorney of note in this community. He has been a resident of Montana since 1904, coming into the commonwealth from North Dakota, where he had spent several years with his uncle, W. E. Purcell, former U. S. senator from North Dakota, and he had come to the West from his native state of New Jersey, where he was born at Flemington on the 2d of September, 1878.

Michael Slattery, his father, was born at Waterford, Ireland, but his mother, Margaret Purcell, was a native of Flemington, New Jersey, and of Irish parentage. Her father, Joseph Purcell, a building contractor, came from County Cork to the United States in 1854. He located in New Jersey, and spent the remainder of his life there. He and his two sons, James and John, were Union soldiers during the war between the states. James Purcell, who is now a resident of Pennsylvania, was confined for a time in Andersonville prison during that struggle. Michael Slattery was born in 1852, and his wife is three years younger, and their home is still at Flemington, New Jersey. In their family were the following children: Ella, the wife of Joseph Corcoran, of the City of New York; Joseph A., an attorney at Glendive, Montana; John L., the Glasgow senator; Richard P., of Flemington, New Jersey; James L., assistant cashier of the American National Bank at Helena; Robert E., of Newark, New Jersey; Mrs. William Earle, whose home is at Rutherford, New Jersey; and Purcell, at the old home in Flemington.

John L. Slattery spent the first sixteen years of his life in the home at Flemington, and then joined his uncle, U. S. Senator W. E. Purcell, at Wahpeton, North Dakota, and prepared for college in the Red River Valley University. He had completed his high school training at Flemington, New Jersey, and on returning to the East, entered LaFayette College at Easton, Pennsylvania, and graduated from that school in 1901, with the degree of Ph. B. He was then ready to prepare for the profession he had chosen as his life work, and entered the New York Law School in the City of New York, but after one year there returned to North Dakota and read law in the office of his uncle.

Mr. Slattery was admitted to the bar of North Dakota in September, 1903, before the Supreme Court, and located for practice at Forman in that state in association with his brother, Joseph A. Slattery, the firm engaging in both law practice and the abstract business. In October of 1904 John L. Slattery came to Montana and was admitted to the bar on motion at Helena, and resided there with another uncle, R. R. Purcell, and was in his office a few months before locating at Glasgow. Mr. Slattery tried his first lawsuit in the police court of Helena. In Valley County his practice has covered all character of cases, many prominent as criminal cases and others as civil suits. He defended and secured the acquittal of young Armington for the murder of his stepfather, a case which aroused the county and created much sentiment for the child murderer. While serving as county attorney he prosecuted a number of murderers for attacking a homesteader and his family at night in an effort to run them out of the country, killing the man and a child and destroying the home, and some of these outlaws went to prison for their share in the crime. Mr. Slattery was twice elected to the office of county attorney, first in 1906 and again in 1912, serving two years in each term.

Mr. Slattery was reared in a home and community where democratic principles held sway, but when the time came for him to vote he cast a republican ballot, voting for Major McKinley in 1900, and has supported the national ticket of that party since save when Colonel Roosevelt led the progressive republican ticket in 1912. Mr. Slattery was elected to the Senate of the Legislative Assembly of Montana in 1918, succeeding Senator Hurd in that body. He was assigned to and made chairman of the committee on insurance, also served on the judiciary, education, water rights and irrigation, towns and counties committees, the joint committee of the House and Senate in consideration of the terminal elevator matter, and he was on a special committee to investigate the state educational institutions regarding the teaching of socialism, and a member of another special committee to confer with a legislative committee of the State of Washington respecting soldiers' relief. He centered his attention upon education and the work of the judiciary committee. He helped draft terminal elevator bill, introduced a bill establishing an interest rate of 10 per cent and a chattel mortgage bill requiring a copy of the chattel mortgage to be given the mortgagor at time of execution of note. He also introduced the bill extending the time in which farmers could pay their seed loans.

Senator Slattery married in Glasgow, Montana, February 14, 1906, Miss Lear E. Humphrey, a daughter of John and Ellen Humphrey. Mrs. Slattery was born and reared in Linn County, Kansas, was liberally educated, became a teacher, and after coming to Montana in 1901 taught at Malta. She was subsequently elected the county superintendent of schools of Valley County, and served in that office for two terms, having been married during the incumbency of her second term. She is one of a family of seven children, and one of the three daughters who are living in Montana, Mrs. I. L. Brooks of Culbertson and Mrs. Harvey Booth of Glasgow being her sisters.

Senator Slattery served as chairman of the executive committee of the Red Cross Chapter of Valley County throughout the period of the war, and his chapter stood the highest of all the counties in the United States for per capita Red Cross production in the year 1918. He was a Four Minute Man during that time, was a member of the Board of Legal Advisors, and made the first speech to the departing soldiers, and he also had the honor of making the last speech to the boys who joined the colors just before the signing of the armistice.

Harry Cosner. An old time citizen of Malta, who saw the town when it contained only three log buildings, and who for nearly thirty years has made his personal influence and activities count in the development and upbuilding of the region, Harry Cosner in many ways has led a life typical of the older west. He has never been afraid of hardships or dangers, has lived the life of the cowboy and rancher, and has filled many public offices, including a term as sheriff.

He was born in Bureau County, Illinois,. January 6, 1867. His grandfather, Joseph Cosner, was a native of Pennsylvania, lived for a number of years as a farmer in Ohio, and later moved to Illinois and died near New Bedford in that state. His children were: Robert, who moved to Colusa, California, in 1852; Adam, who died at Clarks, Nebraska; Harvey, who died near Chillicothe, Missouri; Samuel, who died at Rock Island, Illinois; Joseph, who died at Clarks, Nebraska; Amanda, who became the wife of William Adams, of Clarks; Mrs. Terwilliger, who lived at Chillicothe; and two or three other sons who gave up their lives while serving as Union soldiers in the Civil war.

Another son of Joseph Cosner was William Cosner, who was a native of Ohio but in early life moved out to Illinois. When the Civil war came on he enlisted in Company I of the Twelfth Illinois Infantry. His early service was under General Grant, for two years he was a scout, and later he was with the army of General Sherman on the march to the sea, and participated in the Grand Review at Washington in the summer of 1865. He served two enlistments and all the time was a private soldier. He was never wounded, but while on scouting duty was twice captured, though both times he escaped.

Soon after the war William Cosner married Rosetta Epperson, who was born in Bureau County, Illinois, a daughter of Hezekiah and Mrs. (Heaton) Epperson. Her father came from Tennessee and settled in Bureau County in 1830. William Cosner and wife moved to Nebraska in 1882, and they continued as farmers until burdened with years, when they sold their land and retired to Clarks, Nebraska. William Cosner was a democrat and served as an official in Merrick County, Nebraska. His widow, now living at Scotts Bluff, Nebraska, is actively identified with the Congregational Church. They were the parents of four children: Harry W.; Robert L., who died at Scotts Bluff, Nebraska; Edith, wife of Clay Patterson, of Scotts Bluff; and Hazel, wife of Harry P. Johnson, of Scotts Bluff.

Harry Cosner was fifteen years of age when his parents moved out to Central Plains country of Nebraska. He acquired a country school education, and before reaching his majority left home and became a cowboy and cattle herder in Central and Western Nebraska. He herded cattle which he had gathered along the Kansas-Nebraska line, and ran them on the Loup River on the old Pawnee Indian Reservation for a share of the profits. Altogether he was on the range for twelve years. While in the business he paid his first visit to Montana in 1889 as a member of a party of six driving a herd of cattle through from Cheyenne, Wyoming, to Birch Creek on the south side of the Bear Paw Mountain. These cattle belonged to the N. L. Livestock Company and were moved into Montana to establish a new ranch for the firm. After a brief time Mr. Cosner went down into Utah and helped bring up 3,700 head of steers for the Circle C outfit, starting them from Milford, Utah, and stopping them at Malta. These were the property of the Coburn Cattle Company, whose ranch was forty-five miles southwest of Malta.

Mr. Cosner, who left the range in 1893, had already become identified with Malta in 1892. About the time Valley County was created he was chosen a county commissioner, serving four years, his colleagues being Daniel Kyle and S. P. Mitchell. Mr. Cosner was elected sheriff of the county in 1902 as successor of Sheriff Griffith. During his two years in this office there occurred a noteworthy jail break in which five men escaped, one of them being the murderer Hardy, while two others were charged with grand larceny and two with jail breaking. All but one were recaptured by Sheriff Cosner and his party of deputies, though only after a pitched battle in which two of the deputies were killed. This battle took place on Snow Creek. One of the outlaws was killed by the posse, while the other was killed by John Darnall at his ranch the next day.

After leaving this office Mr. Cosner was appointed a deputy game warden of the state, and performed the duties of that office eight years, at the same time carrying on a real estate business at Malta. A part of Malta was laid out on his homestead, and he personally supervised the sale and management or the lots on that portion of the townsite. He platted Cosner's First, Second and Third Additions to Malta and improved some of the lots himself. Mr. Cosner recalls that his first glimpse of Malta thirty years ago disclosed a little log saloon, a log store run by R. M. Trafton near the railroad bridge, and a log restaurant conducted by James Hyatt and wife close to the saloon. Since then he has witnessed the development of a thriving little city, and as a good citizen has done all he could to promote development and improvement. He served as a member of the Malta Council and as mayor of the city, and about the only public responsibility that has not been conferred upon him was as a member of the school board.

He cast his first vote for Grover Cleveland as president and his last for Woodrow Wilson in 1916, and as a democrat he frequented local and state conventions of his party in earlier days. Fraternally he is a past master of Malta Lodge of Masons, a member of Glasgow Chapter No. 57, Royal Arch Masons, and belongs to the Consistory and Shrine at Helena. During the war he was a member of the local Council of Defense and was one of the zealous workers in behalf of the bond and other sales campaigns during war times.

At Malta January 12, 1896, Mr. Cosner married Mrs. Mamie Philbrick, widow of Emery Philbrick and a daughter of William Thompson. She was born in Philadelphia March 24, 1875, and as a child came to Montana when her father brought his family to the Musselshell Country, where she grew up and was first married near Ubet. Mrs. Cosner's son Clarence enlisted and served almost two years in France as a member of the 20th Engineers.

George Thomas McGee as a mining engineer has had a busy professional career for a quarter of a century and at different times has been connected with mining interests in nearly all the western states. He first came to Montana in 1897, and for a number of years has been a mine manager, with home in Helena since 1910.

Mr. McGee was born at Jackson, Michigan, March 10, 1869. Both his father and grandfather were able lawyers. His grandfather, David McGee, moved from New York State to Michigan in pioneer times and practiced for a number of years at Jackson. Melville McGee was born at Bolton, New York, in 1828, and was a boy when his parents settled in Jackson, Michigan. He was reared and educated there, and became prominent as a lawyer and public official. For several terms he was probate judge of Jackson County. He was a republican and a member of the Congregational Church, and he died at Jackson in 1908. His wife was Charlotte Anne King, who was born in Lima, New York, in 1832, and died at Jackson, Michigan, in 1906. All of their six sons proved able men in business and professions. Charles King, the oldest, for many years was identified with manufacturing at Ann Arbor, Michigan, but is now living retired in Pasadena, California; Edward, a Jackson business man, died in that city in 1891. William F. is a manufacturer of Jackson. The fourth is George Thomas. Albert M. is in the life insurance business at Jackson and is a past master of Jackson Lodge of Masons. Harry Stowe is a graduate in medicine of the University of Michigan, a member of the Psi Upsilon College Fraternity and is now practicing as a physician and surgeon at Douglas, Arizona.

George Thomas McGee graduated from the Jackson High School in 1888 and in 1895 received the degree Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering from the University of Michigan. While in University he was a member of the Theta Delta Chi fraternity. Before receiving his degree he had acquired considerable practical experience in civil engineering. From 1892 to 1895 he was employed on the survey and construction of the Illinois and Mississippi Canal, with headquarters at Milan and Sterling, Illinois. After graduation he went to Leadville, Colorado, being employed in the Moffet-Smith mines and remaining there until the summer of 1896, when the great mining strike occurred. Following that until 1897 he was employed as a mining engineer by the Dalamar Gold Mining Company at Delamar, Nevada, and in September 1897, came to Butte, Montana. The Anaconda Copper Mining Company employed him as a mine surveyor until the summer of 1898. Mr. McGee spent nearly two years abroad, and for a time was employed as a mining engineer at the Great Boulder Perseverance mine at Kalgoorlie, Australia. He returned to the United States by way of England, visited the Paris Exposition in France, and reached this country in the summer of 1900. After a brief period of employment engaged in surveying interurban lines between Jackson and Detroit, Michigan, he returned to Butte in the fall of 1900 and again entered the service of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company as mining engineer. He was one of the first employed by that company in its newly created geological department. After two years he was appointed assistant superintendent of the Anaconda group of mines including the Anaconda, Neversweat and St. Lawrence mines. That was his work for two years, and the following two years he was superintendent of the Gagnon mine, and after that was manager of the Butte Copper Exploration Company until June, 1907.

Since September, 1907, Mr. McGee has been manager for the Barnes-King Development Company. He handled its mining interests at Kendall, Montana, until the mine was shut down in 1910. With the same company he was examiner of mining properties with headquarters at Helena from 1910 to 1912, having established his permanent home at Helena in the former year. In 1912 the Barnes-King Company purchased the North Moccasin Mine and resumed operations, and Mr. McGee has since been manager of that property at Kendall. During the following three years the same interests acquired the Gloster mine and the Shannon mine at Marysville, and Mr. McGee has the management also of these gold properties.

He resides at 2005 Jerome Place, Helena. He is widely known over Montana as a skilled authority in all branches of mining and is vice president of the Montana Society of Engineers and a member of the American Society of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers. He is a republican and a member of the Montana Club.

In June, 1901, at Chicago, he married Miss Margaret Zimmerman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Zimmerman, residents of St. Louis. Mr. Zimmerman was for many years connected with the Chicago Gas Light and Coke Company. Mrs. McGee was educated in the University of Michigan and took the library course at the Pratt Institute in New York. To their marriage have been born four children: Margaret Anne, born in September, 1903; Donald B., born in June, 1905; Mary P., born in May, 1907; and John A., born in January, 1910.

Perry James Moore, who since the early seventies has been a prominent rancher in the vicinity of Twodot, is a real Montana pioneer, having come to the territory when its chief interests were mining, in the spring of 1866.

He was at that time an ex-Confederate veteran, and had given his service cheerfully for three years of the long and hard struggle between the North and the South. He was born at Shelbyville, Missouri, May 8, 1844, son of John W. and Eleanor (Holliday) Moore. Both the Moore and Holliday families have been prominently represented in Montana since early days. Perry J. Moore grew up on his father's farm, acquired a country school education in Missouri, and in May, 1862, at the age of eighteen, enlisted in Colonel Porter's regiment. His brother John T., who also became a prominent Montanan, was a member of the same regiment. After the defeat and disbursal of the Confederate forces in northern Missouri, Perry J. Moore, his brother John and a companion started south through Kentucky and after many baffling delays and roundabout travel passed through the Federal territory and rejoined the Confederate command under General Bragg, becoming members of the Ninth Kentucky Mounted Infantry under Col. W. C. P. Breckenridge. While the Federal forces were laying siege to Chattanooga Mr. Moore was ill with typhoid fever in a hospital in Georgia. He rejoined his command in time to take part in the battle of Missionary Ridge, and during the winter of 1863-64 was shot in the leg and again spent several weeks in the hospital. In the spring of 1864 he came under the command of the forces led by General Wheeler and General Johnston and was in the hundred day fighting from Chickamauga to Atlanta, and also in the concluding campaigns in the Carolinas. He was one of the escort for President Davis and his cabinet, and for many years retained a dollar of Confederate currency given him as pay for that service.

The war over Mr. Moore returned to Missouri and in July, 1865, engaged to drive an ox team from Nebraska City to Denver. The winter was spent in Denver and in 1866 he came on to Montana. His first destination in the territory was Bannack, from there he went to Last Chance and then to Diamond City. In association with his brothers John and Sanford he engaged in contracting, employing a number of teams and men in getting out and hauling timber for the mines. After about two years Mr. Moore removed to Smith River Valley and in partnership with his brothers bought a saw mill and furnished lumber to Fort Logan. He was one of the first arrivals at White Sulphur Springs when that town was founded. He and his brother John owned and operated a ranch in the Smith River Valley, twenty-five miles from White Sulphur Springs. Mr. Moore in 1878 came to the present site of Twodot, taking up a homestead of 160 acres, and has lived in that locality for over forty years. He developed his holdings until he now owns 12,000 acres, and is one of the leading land owners and for many years was one of the most prominent sheep men in that section of Montana. His ranch has been devoted to hay, grain, cattle and sheep, and his home is still on the ranch. In recent years he has practically retired, turning the management of the ranch over to his sons, and has spent much of his time in California.

Mr. Moore was elected on the democratic ticket to the Territorial Legislature in 1885, representing Meagher County. He also served as school trustee at Twodot for many years. He is a past master of Diamond City Lodge of Masons at White Sulphur Springs, a member of Harlowton Chapter No. 22, Royal Arch Masons, and belongs to Loyal Lodge No. 27, Knights of Pythias, at Twodot. He is also a stockholder in the State Bank of Twodot.

August 17, 1881, Mr. Moore married Miss Nellie Robertson, who was born in 1859 at Prescott, Ontario. Her father, George F. Robertson, came to Canada from Scotland. Perry J. Moore and wife had four children. Nellie, the oldest, now assistant cashier in the State Bank of Twodot, is the widow of Dr. H. B. Tice, who was a physician and surgeon in that town. The two sons are Perry James, Jr., and George Fulton. The other daughter, Margaret, still lives with her parents.

George Fulton Moore, the youngest of the family, was born at White Sulphur Springs May 15, 1894, and was educated in the public schools of Twodot, attended the Shattuck Military Academy at Faribault, Minnesota, one year, and completed his education in the College of Montana at Deer Lodge. Leaving school in 1914, he began assisting his father on the home ranch and in 1916 he and his brother Perry leased the ranch, and during the past four years have maintained it at the same high state of efficiency that characterized their father's administration. They are extensively engaged in sheep and cattle raising. George F. Moore is a democrat in politics and fraternally is affiliated with Musselshell Lodge No. 69, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons at Harlowton, Harlowton Chapter No. 22, Royal Arch Masons, Lewiston Lodge No. 456 of the Elks, and Loyal Lodge No. 27, Knights of Pythias. February 4, 1920, at Billings, he married Miss Charlotte Coleman. Her parents, Charles H. and Josie May (Brown) Coleman, are residents of Judith Gap, Montana. Her father is in the real estate business and is also town marshal. Mrs. Moore finished her education in the Billings Polytechnic Institute.

William M. Rhodes. While his ranch and farm adjoining Sheridan is by no means one of the largest in the state, its pure bred sheep and cattle have given William M. Rhodes a reputation that is completely state wide. He is one of an increasing number of men in Montana who have found the pure bred livestock business profitable, satisfactory and more reliable than the large scale production practiced on the old range, which is now rapidly disappearing.

Mr. Rhodes was born at Marshalltown in Marshall County, Iowa, August 16, 1871. His paternal ancestors came from Engand and were early settlers in New York State. His father, I. N. Rhodes, was born in New York State in 1835, was reared there, was married at Grinell, Iowa, and for many years was a successful merchant at Marshalltown. Since 1876 he has lived at Azusa, California, was a merchant and orange grower, but sold his grove in 1918 and is now retired. He is a republican and a member of the Presbyterian Church. I. N. Rhodes married Miss Jennie Fisk, who was born at Three Rivers, Michigan, in 1846. She died at Sheridan, Montana, in 1909. She was the mother of two children, Mabel and William M. The former is the wife of Zebulon J. Cheney, a farmer at Twin Bridges, Montana.

William M. Rhodes acquired his early education in the public schools of Marshalltown, Iowa. When his mother brought him to Sheridan, Montana, he entered the public schools there and also attended a normal school for two years at Twin Bridges. In 1889, his education completed, he became a ranch hand, and in 1892 engaged in the livery business at Twin Bridges. He first became interested in a practical way in the sheep business in 1899. After following it for three years he sold his flocks and then spent two years in the grocery trade at Butte. Returning to Twin Bridges, he resumed the sheep industry, caring for his flocks on the ranges. Gradually as the range has been diminished he has concentrated his business by eliminating his common stock and specializing in pure bred Hampshire sheep and Scotch Shorthorn cattle. His entire industry is now confined to his home farm and ranch, consisting of 330 acres. This ranch comes up to the city limits of Sheridan on the west, his home and ranch headquarters being half a mile west of town. Much of his land is irrigated. His Shorthorn cattle and

Hampshire sheep serve to advertise this ranch all over the state, and much of his stock is sold for breeding purposes to ranchers.

Mr. Rhodes is a republican in politics. In 1903 he married Miss Mabel Tout, a daughter of Sylvanus and Sarah Tout, her mother being now deceased. Her father is a resident of Butte and an employe of the Short Line Railway. Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes have three children: Vere, born April 11, 1904; Meredith, born May 21, 1906; and Mabel, born December 9, 1913.

Scott K. Cassill is cashier of the First State Bank of Ovando, a bank in which his father, C. H. Cassill, bought the controlling interest in 1916 and is president.

C. H. Cassill, widely known as a prominent figure in banking and politics in several of the northwestern states, is now a resident of Spokane, Washington. He was born at Humboldt, Iowa, in 1868, a son of Alexander B. Cassill, a native of Ireland. Alexander Cassill came to America when a young man, was a pioneer farmer in Iowa, and during the Civil war served with an Iowa regiment of cavalry all through the period of hostilities. He died at Garner, Iowa, in 1898.

C. H. Cassill was reared at Garner and as a young man went to Hudson in Lincoln County, South Dakota, where he was married and where he was cashier of the Hudson State Bank. Later he was cashier of the Farmers State Bank at Canton in Lincoln County, and lived there until he removed to Spokane in 1909. At Sioux Falls, South Dakota, he was vice president of the Sioux Falls Savings Bank, and in Spokane is extensively engaged in the real estate business. While in South Dakota he represented Lincoln County in the Senate, was state treasurer of South Dakota under the administration of Governor Coe I. Crawford, and has many times thrown his influence in behalf of progressive movements in northwestern politics. He is a progressive republican, is an active member of the Congregational Church, and is affiliated with Hudson Lodge of Masons, is a Royal Arch and Knight Templar Mason, a member of the Scottish Rite Consistory at Yankton, South Dakota, and the Sioux Falls Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is a past grand chancellor commander for the State of South Dakota in the Knights of Pythias and also a member of the Woodmen of the World.

C. H. Cassill bought a controlling interest in the Bank at Ovando in 1916, and has since been its president. This bank was established under a state charter in 1919. Anton Jacobsen is the vice president, while S. K. Cassill is cashier and C. H. Cassill, Jr., assistant cashier. The bank has a capital of $20,000, surplus and profits of $5,000 and its deposits aggregate $110,000. C. H. Cassill, Sr., also served as a member of the State Guards in South Dakota for a number of years. He married Louella Brown, who was born in Iowa in 1869. Scott K. is the oldest of their three sons. C. H. Cassill, Jr., born June 14, 1900, was educated in the public schools of Canton, South Dakota, graduated from the Lewis & Clark High School of Spokane in 1918, and had charge of the Bank at Ovando while his older brother was in the army during the World war. He is now in his freshman year in the University of Washington at Seattle. Lorain, the youngest of the family, was born October 21, 1902, and is in the junior class of the Lewis & Clark High School at Spokane.

Scott K. Cassill was born at Hudson, South Dakota, September 12, 1896, and was educated in the public schools of South Dakota and at Spokane, graduating from the Lewis & Clark High School in 1914. For one year he was a student in Cornell University in New York, and while there was a member of the Phi Delta Theta college fraternity. He began his banking career in 1915 as collector in the Exchange National Bank of Spokane, was promoted to assistant paying teller, and in 1916 became cashier of the First State Bank of Ovando. He is a republican, a member of the Congregational Church and is affiliated with Missoula Lodge No. 13 of the Masonic order, with the Helena Scottish Rite Bodies and the Helena Temple of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Cassill, who is unmarried, enlisted in the World war in July, 1918, was in training in Seattle, Washington, and later assigned to the radio department. He made one trip overseas before the signing of the armistice, and was mustered out early in 1919.

Herbert A. Maillet, M. D., is one of the distinguished men of his calling whose success as a specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat has not only gained him fame but brought relief to many who otherwise might not have been helped. Both as a specialist and also as a physician and surgeon Doctor Maillet is numbered among the most representative professional men of Butte, where he maintains his headquarters.

Herbert A. Maillet was born in Burnt Fork, Montana, on April 8, 1877, a son of Louis R. Maillet. Doctor Maillet's great-grandparents emigrated from Lyons, France, to Quebec, Canada, in the early years of the last century. Louis R. Maillet was born at Saint Dennis, not far from Montreal, Canada, in 1834, and he died at Montreal, Canada, in 1906. Leaving home when he was fourteen years old, he came to the United States and in 1849 went to Saint Louis and Saint Joseph, Missouri, and from that state in 1851 went on into the Northwest, becoming a trader for the Hudson Bay Company at old Fort Hall, and also at The Dalles in the Bitter Root country, Montana, as well as other then famous trading posts. Finally he went to live at The Hump, which was located between German Gulch and Silver Bow in Deer Lodge County, where he held many important public positions. Subsequently he moved to Burnt Fork, Montana, and from thence to Butte, but at last returned to Canada. He was one of the pioneers of Montana and the whole Northwest, and participated in many of the early undertakings, among other things driving cattle from Salt Lake City, Utah, to the Coast, and operating extensively during the early days in the mining fields of Alder Gulch, Virginia City and Bannock. Louis R. Maillet had the following children: Henry, who is a mining assayer of Butte; Doctor Maillet, who was the second in order of birth; Claude, who died at Montreal, Canada, when twenty-one years old; and Stella, who married Lawrence Bourgois, of Saint Hyacinthe, Canada, a merchant, died in 1919 of the influenza.

Doctor Maillet attended the public schools of Butte, a commercial college in Canada, and then entered Saint Mary's College of Montreal, Canada, from which he was graduated in 1899 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Following that he matriculated in the University of Laval, Montreal, Canada, from which he was graduated in 1902 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. In 1903 Doctor Maillet went to France and took a post graduate medical course at the "Faculty of Paris" University, and was connected with various hospitals, including the Saint Joseph's, the Hotel Dieu and the Hotel Saint Antoine. Doctor Maillet while in Paris was the first assistant of Doctor Chatellier in Saint Joseph's Hospital, who at that time was professor of diseases of the ear, nose and throat and known all over Europe and the United States for his knowledge of his profession and his writings on

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these special subjects. Doctor Maillet is an all round athlete and while at Montreal held the record for the 100-yard dash as a member of the National Club of that city. He played in championship games of la crosse with the Nationals against the old Shamrocks and won the championship with his team in 1901 and 1903. His record as a hockey player has gained him considerable reputation, and he organized teams for playing this game at Butte, and brought them into first class place.

After Doctor Maillet completed his studies at Paris he took an extended tour all over Europe and visited all of the leading hospitals. Returning to the United States in 1906, he established himself in practice at Butte, and has developed into the leading specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat in Montana. His offices are at Nos. 316 to 322 Phoenix Building, and his residence is at No. 907 West Porphyry Street, he owning the latter. In addition to his practice Doctor Maillet is interested in mining.

A democrat of some prominence, Doctor Maillet has served as health official of Silver Bow County. He belongs to the Roman Catholic Church, his family supporting its creed as far back as there is any record of them. Butte Council No. 668, Knights of Columbus, has him as a member, and he has been made by it a Fourth Degree Knight. He also belongs to the Sons and Daughters of Montana Pioneers and was one of its first presidents, the Silver Bow Club, the Silver Bow Country Club, the Butte Gun Club, Butte Lodge No. 240, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Butte Hunting Club.

In 1907 Doctor Maillet was married at Saint Hyacinthe, Canada, to Miss Elvina Richer, born at Sherbrook, Province of Quebec, Canada, and graduated from the college of that city. Doctor and Mrs. Maillet have the following children: Lawrence, who was born in 1910; Lucille, who was born in 1912; Madaline, who was born in 1916; Andre, who was born in 1917; and Jean, who was born on November 4, 1918.

Doctor Maillet was a volunteer during the late war for the medical corps, and devoted the majority of his time to examinations of the first, second, third and fourth contingents leaving Montana. Doctor Maillet and Dr. P. H. McCarthy were the only two physicians at the time of the great fire in the Speculator Mine who volunteered to go down into the mine and render assistance to the miners. For this instance of distinguished courage these two gentlemen were recommended by the mayor of Butte for the Carnegie medal. Neither one of these two physicians have been able to realize the extent of their bravery, both merely regarding it as part of the work demanded of them by their oath and in this modesty displaying to a somewhat unusual degree the attitude of the conscientious physician, who looks upon his calling as an obligation to render aid to the suffering no matter what it may cost him to do so, and without thought of material recompense. This brave act endeared these two physicians to the people of Montana as nothing else could have done. Whenever there is any kind of a disaster in the mines the community realizes its helplessness, and when the horrors of fire are added the distress is appalling. In this great catastrophe in 1917 at the Speculator, everyone realized that many of the miners would die of their injuries before it would be possible to raise them to the surface, but no one thought of asking a physician to risk his life to go down. It was not necessary for a request to be made. There were present in the crowd of citizens anxious to help if possible two men who did not hesitate, although death went with them on the descent, and did not leave them until they once more saw daylight, but insisted on being lowered to give of their skill, their experience, their humanity to their injured brethren. That they lived to continue their work of healing in no way minimizes the supreme bravery of their action, and it is doubtful if the Carnegie medal was ever bestowed upon men more deserving of the testimonial to their courage than these two physicians of Butte.

Anton I. Anderson. The merchant who brings about his success through honest, careful business methods not only benefits himself but his community, mutual trust, good will and progress being the natural results. A leading merchant and thoroughly dependable business man of Roundup, Montana, is found in Anton I. Anderson, who is president of the Roundup Elevator Company.

Anton I. Anderson was born at Lanesboro in Fillmore County, Minnesota, January 9, 1875, the fourth in a family of nine children born to Mons and Ingeborg Anderson. Both parents were born in Norway, the father in 1845 and the mother in 1843. The latter died in 1903, seven of her children surviving her. The father of Mr. Anderson came to the United States on a sailing vessel when a youth of fourteen years. He landed in the harbor of New York and from there made his way to Wisconsin, from there going to Minnesota, in which state he married and settled in Fillmore County as a farmer and stockraiser. He became a man of importance in his township, has served three terms as township assessor and in other capacities, is a member of the Lutheran Church and is a republican in his political affiliation.

Anton I. Anderson remained at home and gave his father assistance on the farm, in the meanwhile attending the public schools of Fillmore County. When twenty years old he took a complete course in Breckenridge Business College at Decorah, Iowa, his natural inclination leading him to prepare for a business rather than an agricultural life. After some preparatory mercantile experience he embarked in general merchandising at Thief River Falls, Minnesota, where he conducted a store for two years. Later he accepted the position of manager of a sawmill at Ohop, Washington, where he remained several years and then came to Roundup, Montana. On July 12, 1911, he engaged in the grain business as president of the Roundup Elevator Company, handlers of grain, feed and seeds by the sack or by the car load. This is one of the town's well managed and flourishing enterprises.

On March 6, 1907, Mr. Anderson was united in marriage to Miss Edith Prichard, who was born at Inwood in Lyon County, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and take part also in many ways in the town's quiet social life. Mr. Anderson is well known in Masonic circles in this part of Montana, belonging to Unity Lodge No. 71, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and Roundup Chapter No. 30, Royal Arch Masons. Like many other thoughtful, observing men of the times, with no desire for public office, he has not allied himself with any particular political party, feeling better satisfied to cast an independent vote.

Levi S. Wild. More than fifty years ago Levi S. Wild was manager of one of the pioneer offices of the Western Union Telegraph Company in Montana Territory. A few years ago he was retired on a pension after nearly half a century of faithful service to that corporation. Mr. Wild would indeed be an interesting figure in any convention of old time telegraphers, but more than that he is one of the few men now living who constitute a link of memory between the present and that throbbing and romantic period while the great west was being contended for by the pioneers against Indian foes and the obstacles placed by nature.

Mr. Wild was born at Albion, Michigan, March 10, 1846. His maternal ancestors came originally from Wales and were colonial settlers at the City of Salem, Massachusetts. His father, John E. Wild, was born at Salem in 1810, but spent his early life near Rochester, New York. He had some military training in the old New York State Guards. After his marriage he journeyed by wagon and team to Michigan Territory in 1834 and settled in the woods of what was then called Sheridan Township, later Albion, Michigan. He built the first frame house in the woods on the outskirts of that village. When the town was incorporated he became the first president of the board. He was a charter member of the first Masonic Lodge there, and served it as master many years. His old farm is now the site of the Malleable Iron Works at Albion. In 1865 John E. Wild moved to St. Joseph, Missouri. There he became associated with his son-in-law, B. F. Lathrop, in selling wagons as part of the equipment for the caravans outfitting at that point for crossing the plains. He remained in business at St. Joseph until 1869, when he moved to Quincy, Illinois, and died there in June, 1870. He was a Douglas democrat, and in Calhoun County, Michigan, filled several local offices. He was paymaster for the first organization of Nationl Guards in Michigan, formed in 1836. John E. Wild married Mary Rice, who was born at Elmira, New York, in 1814. She died at Chicago in 1894. Anna, the oldest of their children, died at Lansing, Michigan, wife of B. F. Lathrop, who died at Chicago, and during the last thirty years of his life suffered blindness. Frances is the wife of Gen. R. C. Bradshaw and they live at Kansas City, Missouri. General Bradshaw distinguished himself as a Union officer during the Civil war, and was severely wounded while leading a charge in the battle of Franklin, Tennessee. Florence, a twin sister of Frances, is the wife of W. I. Midler, and they reside at Los Angeles. Mr. Midler was for forty years connected with the Pullman Car Company, and for twenty-five years of that time was general ticket agent of the company at Chicago, being retired on a full pension in 1910. Mary, living in Chicago, was first married to H. W. Darling, a lumberman who died at Kalamazoo, Michigan, and her second husband, H. W. Adams, also deceased, was a prominent Chicago architect.

Levi S. Wild was the fifth and youngest of the family. He acquired his early education at Albion, Michigan, attending Albion College there. In the local offices of the Michigan Central Railroad at Albion he learned telegraphy, and at the outbreak of the war became a regular operator. In 1863 he was sent to Chicago as an operator in the Western Union Telegraph office, then at the corner of Lake and Clark streets. In 1865 he followed his parents to St. Joseph, Missouri, where he took charge of the American Telegraph Company's office. This company in 1866 was merged with the Western Union Company, and he remained at St. Joseph until 1867.

In the spring of 1867 Mr. Wild started on an interesting journey across the plains on horse-back from St. Joseph to California with a party of young men friends. At Fort Sedgwick, Nebraska, the party was joined, and organized by the government, by a large "Bull freight" train headed for Montana for protection against hostile Indians. There were almost daily encounters with the Indians, but the party succeeded in repulsing their attacks and early in September reached Salt Lake City. There Mr. Wild left his young adventurers and continued his journey by the Wells Fargo stage as far as Cisco, California, then the terminus of the Central Pacific Railroad. On the cars of this road he proceeded to Sacramento and thence by boat to San Francisco, where for three months he was again in the service of the Western Union as a telegraph operator. From there he returned to Salt Lake City, and in November, 1867, arrived at Virginia City, Montana, where he was appointed manager of the Western Union office. He remained in Virginia City until 1869, and in those two years saw a great variety of the incidents and personalities that comprise the pioneer history of the territory. From Virginia City he returned to Salt Lake City by stage, in 1870 was again in San Francisco, and in 1872 became paymaster for Ben Holladay, doing railroad construction work in Oregon and Washington. At the beginning of the financial panic which shut down all railroad construction work in 1873 he returned to San Francisco, and then to Virginia City, Nevada, and for several years following had some varied experiences in the southern states and for a time was in the employ of the Pullman Car Company at Chicago. In 1880 he returned to the mountains, this time at Denver, later at Ogden, and on November 10, 1886, Mr. Wild arrived at Butte, the city which has remained his home and the center of his affections for over thirty years. For over a quarter of a century Mr. Wild continued as manager of the Western Union Telegraph office at Butte. Following this for two years he was commercial manager for the state of Montana, and in 1916 retired with a well deserved pension.

Mr. Wild enjoys the comforts of a modern home at 725 West Granite Street. Politically he has always been identified with the republican party. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum and the National Union, and is affiliated with the Silver Bow Club and the Butte Young Men's Christian Association.

December 26, 1886, at Butte, Mr. Wild married Miss Pauline Bryan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Milton E. Bryan. Her parents are now deceased. Her father was a pioneer of St. Joseph, Missouri and Wathena, Kansas, across the Missouri River from St. Joseph. Mrs. Wild graduated from a college at Columbia, Missouri. She is a sister of Mrs. Bryan Irvine, who became a resident of Butte during the late seventies.

John Edgerton Wild, only son and child of Mr. and Mrs. Levi S. Wild, was born October 8, 1888, at Butte and graduated from the Butte High School in 1908. He then pursued the full course at the University of Wisconsin, graduating A. B. in 1912. He was a member of the Beta Theta Pi college fraternity there. In 1912, on leaving the university, he returned to Montana and began mining. He leased mines for four years at Southern Cross, and was a successful operator in the gold fields there. In 1918 he established the Peoples Fuel Company of Butte, whose plant and offices are at 1152 West Park Street. John E. Wild resides at 218 South Excelsior Street. He is an independent voter, a member of the Rotary Club, and one of the popular and enterprising young business men of the city. In 1914, at Butte, he married Miss Carrie Wharton, daughter of J. R. and Elizabeth (Noyes) Wharton, residents of Butte. Her father is manager of the Butte Electric Railway Company. Mrs. Wild is a graduate of the Montana State University at Missoula. They have three children: Elizabeth, born October 10, 1915; Jesse, Wharton, born April 17, 1918; and Pauline Bryan, born January 17, 1920.

Harry B. Hill. The honor of being one of the real pioneers of Montana belongs to Harry B. Hill, the present assessor of Sheridan County. He has witnessed and participated in its growth and development from the days of military rule to the present, and there are few men now within the borders of the commonwealth who antedate the arrival of Mr. Hill.

He came here from the east to take a position with the well known firm of T. C. Power & Brother, and entered upon his duties with this firm on May 15, 1876, at Fort Benton, at that time the general supply point for a wide scope of country in the United States and Canada. During the navigation season goods came into the locality by boat and in the winter months were hauled from Corinne, Utah, the nearest point to the Union Pacific Railroad. Indians came to the Fort from as far distant as Edmonton, Canada, and Fort Benton in those early days distributed supplies over a radius of five hundred miles. Mr. Hill was a resident of the locality long before a railroad was built into Montana, and after the coming of the Oregon Short Line, originally the Utah Northern, it became the distributing factor for the locality and boating began to decline. A small garrison of soldiers were maintained at Fort Benton to protect the Government freight that came up the river, and troops were also garrisoned at Fort Assiniboine and Fort Shaw about that time. In fact the entire region of Montana in that day was under military control, and on his way into this country Mr. Hill saw the Seventh Cavalry at Bismarck coming out to Montana to take part in quelling the Indian uprisings, and he was at Fort Benton when he received the news, a few months later, of the massacre of the command on the Little Big Horn River, which occurred on June 25, 1876.

Mr. Hill remained at Fort Benton until 1890, but he served the Powers firm only a brief period and then engaged in the hotel business as one of the proprietors of the Chouteau House. But after two years in the hotel business he became the bookkeeper for the First National Bank there, and when the bank received authority from Congress to change its charter it moved to Great Falls in 1890 and became the Northwestern National Bank, and Mr. Hill became the assistant cashier. He continued to reside in Great Falls until 1899, but in January, 1893, left the bank and followed numerous occupations during the following few years, mining being one of his chief interests. He put in two years at mining at Neihart, where he served as superintendent of the mining interests of the owners of the Queen of the Hills Mine, while at the same time he was engaged in mining on his own account at Winston, to which place he transferred his residence in 1899 and opened a general store there. Mr. Hill continued his identification with the mercantile interests of Winston until March, 1903, also following mining during all that period, and at the latter date he went to the Barnes-King mine at Kendall, Montana, and spent fifteen months there in an official capacity, returning then to Winston and opening the old mine he had formerly worked, but it proved unprofitable and he closed it down.

Mr. Hill next took up park improvement work with T. C. Power of Helena and Paul McCormick of Billings, and they constructed roads through the Yellowstone National Park until July 1, 1905, when Mr. Hill came to Mondak and accepted a clerkship in a store, and on January 1, 1906, was appointed by his old boyhood friend, Judge Hunt, as a United States commissioner. He opened his office at Mondak, and was also appointed a justice of the peace for the purpose of restoring law and order in that town, and he accomplished the work to which he was assigned to the entire satisfaction of the general public. Mr. Hill continued to serve as a commissioner until 1913, and terminating his connection with Mondak about that time he came to Plentywood.

With the organization of the County of Sheridan on March 11, 1913, he was made the county's assessor and opened his office in Plentywood. His first assessment of the county showed a valuation of a little more than $6,000,000, while in 1918 the property values had increased to $17,500,000. But before the next annual assessment the tax law was changed by the Legislature and the gross valuation of the county showed $30,000,000. This same legislative body cut off Roosevelt County, which took away about forty per cent of the taxable property, leaving a net valuation of about $9,250,000.

Mr. Hill's active participation with the political affairs of Montana began with his settlement in the state. He brought with him a conviction that the republican party should control the commonwealth, but he found Montana in the control of the democrats, of which there were two kinds, the Irish democrats and Missouri democrats. At Fort Benton Mr. Hill met Judge Hunt, whose father was secretary of the navy under Garfield's administration, and the two young westerners became the first republican delegates from Chouteau County to the territorial convention at Helena. Mr. Hill was made secretary of that convention and Col. Wilber F. Sanders was its chairman. In the session of 1899 Mr. Hill was appointed journal clerk of the Senate of Montana, and while serving with that body he participated in the liveliest session Montana has ever had, this having occurred during the Clark senatorial contest. Mr. Hill's next official service began when he entered the office of assessor of Sheridan County.

This Montana pioneer, business man and public official, Harry B. Hill, is a native son of the East, born at Great Barrington, Massachusetts, January 13, 1853, but in 1857 his parents moved to Chicago, where they located when the city contained a population of perhaps 75,000 people. His father, Henry L. Hill, was also born in Massachusetts, a descendant of pioneers of that state of English extraction. Henry L. Hill married Sophia, a daughter of Alvin Blakesley, and Harry B. Hill was the only child of their union. After about a year in Chicago he was taken by his mother to Central Mississippi, where they were located when the rebellion broke out, and while in the South Mr. Hill saw some of the inner movements of the Confederacy, and he was with his mother in Richmond, Virginia, when the first Confederate Congress convened. They ran the blockade down the Potomac River, and securing passage on a steamer at Baltimore reached home while the war was still in progress. Two half brothers of Mr. Hill were serving as Union soldiers with Illinois troops. The young lad completed his educational training in Chicago, and left the city to come into the far west and enter upon his career in Montana. The boat on which he secured passage at Bismarck left that city on the 1st day of May, 1876, and arrived at Fort Benton on the following 15th of May, the steamer's passenger list comprising chiefly army officers coming out to assume their commands.

At Spokane, Washington, February 4, 1902, Mr. Hill was married to Miss Cora Silvey, who was born near Plymouth, Indiana, June 24, 1873, a daughter of Oliver P. and Martha (Bourden) Silvey. The father was born in Richmond, Virginia, a son of Piner Silvey, an early Indiana settler. Oliver P. Silvey came to Montana and began ranching in the Bitter Root Valley, but subsequently moved to Snohomish, Washington, where he spent the remainder of his life. His widow now resides in Plymouth, Indiana. In their family were three children, Mrs. Hill, Laury A., of Bourbon, Indiana, and Mrs. Oliver Kirkwold, of Butte, Montana.

Mr. and Mrs. Hill contributed liberally to the war auxiliaries of Sheridan County, and Mrs. Hill had charge of the night class of the local Red Cross.

They are in belief and practice Episcopalians, but in the absence of an organization of that denomination in Plentywood Mrs. Hill takes an active part in the Sabbath school work of the Congregational Church, serving it as superintendent. Mr. Hill is a Master Mason at Plentywood.

D. J. McGrath. As superintendent of the Davis-Daly Colorado Mine, D. J. McGrath, of Butte, is exercising his talents as a manager of men and a director of their energies, and at the same time is proving himself a valuable adjunct to the city. He was born in Rutland county, Vermont, on January 30, 1872, a son of Patrick McGrath, born in Ireland in 1844. The paternal grandfather, Daniel McGrath, was born in Ireland in 1816, and died at Pawlet, Vermont, in 1892, where he was engaged in farming from 1845, in which year he emigrated from Ireland to the United States.

Patrick McGrath was brought to the United States in 1845 by his parents, and was reared and educated at Pawlet, Vermont. During the war between the states he enlisted as a soldier in the Seventh Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and served for four years and six months, participating in all of, the engagements of his regiment. After peace was declared his regiment was sent to the Gulf of Mexico and kept there for eighteen months. Following his honorable discharge from the army Patrick McGrath returned to Pawlet and resumed his farming operations, living there until 1898, when he retired and moved to Mechanicsville, New York, where his death occurred in 1911. He was a republican and a Roman Catholic.

The maiden name of the wife of Patrick McGrath was Mary Mars, and she was born in Ireland in 1846. Mrs. McGrath survives her husband and still lives at Mechanicsville, New York. Their children were as follows: Julia, who is unmarried, lives with her mother; Margaret, who owns an apartment house and lives at Butte, Montana; D. J., whose name heads this review; William, who died in childhood; Mary, who married a Mr. Leonard, lives at Greenfield, Massachusetts, where he is employed as a locomotive engineer; Frank, who is a locomotive engineer, lives at Mechanicsville, New York; Alice, who lives with her mother; Edward, who is a miner, lives at Butte, Montana; Nora, who married James Walsh, a railroad conductor, lives at Mechanicsville, New York; Helen, who is in business at New York City, New York; Albert, who is a railroad employe, resides at Butte, Montana; and Theresa, who is married and resides at Deerfield, Massachusetts.

D. J. McGrath grew up in Rutland County, Vermont, and attended its rural schools, remaining on his father's farm until he was sixteen years old, at which time he began working by the month as a farm hand. Until he was twenty-eight years old he continued at this work, and then in 1899 came West to the Black Hills region of South Dakota and was engaged in mining for one year. In July, 1900, he came to Butte and engaged as an underground miner for the Rarus mine, owned by F. August Heinze, remaining there until the mine was taken over by the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, at which time Mr. McGraft was shift boss. He then became assistant foreman of the Rarus & Tramway Mines in 1909, but in 1911 left that company to go to Madison County, Montana, where he operated a mine in which he owned an interest. After ten months he sold this interest at an excellent profit and returned to Butte to become shift boss at the Original Mine of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, and held that position for eighteen months. Leaving that company, Mr. McGrath went to the highlands of Silver Bow County, and for eight months worked a mine on his own property, but then came back once more to Butte and was shift boss at the Tramway Mine for four months, when in 1912 he was appointed deputy state mine inspector and served as such for six years. In 1919 he resigned and became foreman of the Colorado Mine, owned by the Davis-Daly Company, and in September of that same year was promoted to the superintendency of the property. The mine is located in the rear of No. 250 East Park Street, and is a copper property. Mr. McGrath has 300 employes under his supervision and his offices are at the plant. Since coming to Butte he has bought a modern residence at 640 South Montana Street. He is a democrat in his political faith. Brought up in the Roman Catholic Church, he is a consistent member of it, and he also belongs to Butte Council No. 668, Knights of Columbus, in which he has been made a Third Degree Knight. He also belongs to Butte Aerie No. 11, Fraternal Order of Eagles. In addition to his other responsibilities Mr. McGrath discharges those connected with the directorship of the Butte Plutus Mining Company, which has control of his Highland property, now owned by Mr. McGrath and E. M. Norris of Butte. The company also owns mining property in Granite and Silver Bow Counties.

In April, 1905, Mr. McGrath was married at Butte, Montana, to Miss Margaret Sullivan, a daughter of Jerry and Honora (Shea) Sullivan. Mr. Sullivan was a miner who come to Butte in 1896, where he was engaged in his calling until his death in 1899. Mrs. Sullivan survives her husband and lives with Mr. and Mrs. McGrath. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. McGrath are as follows: Kathleen, who was born March 25, 1906; and Harold, who was born October 28, 1909.

Mr. McGrath is an upright, hard working and reliable man, who has capably discharged every duty in each position he has occupied, and won the appreciation of his associates. While his responsibilities have hitherto absorbed his time and attention, he has not overlooked his duty as a citizen, and he is careful to exert his influence in behalf of good government and to give his support to those measures and policies which in his judgment will work out for the ultimate betterment of his community and the advancement of its residents.

Rev. Francis Xavier Batens. A man of earnest convictions, strong personality and deep consecration, Rev. Francis X. Batens of Walkerville, pastor of the Saint Lawrence Catholic Church since March, 1897, entered upon his work in this locality with an enthusiasm born of a strong determination, firm convictions and noble purpose, and the work that he has accomplished within the past twenty-nine years seems almost incredible, so varied and extensive have been his labors. A native of Belgium, he was born December 11, 1866, at Haasdonck, near Antwerp. His father, Isadore Batens, a farmer by occupation, spent his entire life in the vicinity of Antwerp, Belgium, as did his wife, Nathalia (Rooman) Batens, whose birth occurred in 1822, and her death in 1896.

Francis X. Batens, the only member of the parental household to come to the United States, received his preliminary education in the Petit Seminary at Saint Nicholas, Belgium, studying in that institution eight years. Completing his philosophical and theological studies at the American College in Louvain, Belgium, he was ordained June 29, 1891, by Bishop Glorieux of Idaho, who was then visiting there. Coming to Montana on October 12, 1891, Father Batens was assigned to missions of Townsend, Boulder, Boulder Valley, White Sulphur Springs and Castle, and ministered faithfully to the people of those parishes until 1893, when he was appointed assistant pastor of Saint Patrick's Church in Butte, a position which he worthily filled for nearly four years.

On March 17, 1897, Father Batens was appointed pastor of the Saint Lawrence Catholic Church at Walkerville, with which he has since been actively identified, its rapid growth and its present high state of efficiency being almost entirely due to his untiring efforts. Father Batens established the Saint Lawrence Parish in 1897, and in October of that year the erection of the present church edifice was begun. The work progressed with such rapidity that the first mass therein was celebrated on Christmas Day, 1897, and in January, 1898, the church was dedicated by Bishop Brondel.

The church and parsonage are located at 1302 North Main Street, Walkerville, and the ground on which they and the near-by parochial school, conducted by nine Sisters, and the residence occupied by the Sisters stand, was donated by the Butte & Boston Mining Company, which is now the A. C. M. Company. Saint Lawrence parish is large, the Saint Lawrence Church administering to 450 families, all of whom, it is safe to say, are devoted to Father Batens and freely come to him for advice, counsel and consolation.

Father Batens is a member of Butte Council No. 668, Knights of Columbus, being a third degree Knight, and of the Catholic Knights of America.

W. H. Nevin. Sound in his judgment, possessing excellent business acumen and tact, W. H. Nevin, superintendent of the Anaconda Mine, holds a position of importance in the mining regions of Silver Bow County, and occupies a noteworthy place among the esteemed and highly respected citizens of Butte, his genuine interest in the promotion of municipal affairs having won him hosts of friends. A native of Nevada, he was born September 25, 1878, in Virginia City, where his father, the late Dennis Nevin, was a pioneer merchant.

Dennis Nevin was born in Ireland, County Galway, in 1843, and as a boy came to the United States, where he was reared and educated. Migrating to Nevada in early life, he became a pioneer settler of Virginia City, where he was for several years engaged in mercantile pursuits. Coming to Montana in 1882, he was one of the earlier settlers of Butte. Becoming interested in the mining industry, he was foreman of the Wakeup Jim Mine until he there met death by an accident. He was a sound democrat in politics, and a consistent member of the Roman Catholic Church. He married in Virginia City Winifred Donahue, who was born in County Galway, Ireland, in 1849, and died in Butte, Montana, in 1900. Seven children were born of their marriage, as follows: Mary, wife of P. S. Sullivan, an ex-assessor of Butte, now employed by the Anaconda Copper Mining Company; Martha, who married Thomas Sheehan, a business man of Butte, died in early womanhood, and her husband is also dead; George, a resident of Butte, is assistant master mechanic for all of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company's plants; Margaret, wife of Oscar Comstock of Butte, a miner; W. H., the subject of this sketch; Charles P., the leading plumber of Butte, and ex-mayor of the city; and Winifred, wife of John Donnelly of Butte, a traveling salesman.

Educated in the parochial and public schools of Butte, W. H. Nevin began work at the age of sixteen years with the Anaconda Copper Mining Company as an engine wiper, a position he filled for two years, and the next two years was a tool carrier. Beginning after that experience as a miner, he was promoted to shift boss in 1902 at the Anaconda Mine, and in 1911 was made assistant foreman at the same mine. Performing all the duties devolving upon him in that capacity with fidelity, Mr. Nevin was again promoted, in 1914, being advanced to his present responsible position of superintendent of the mine with which he had been so long associated and he has under his supervision 900 employes.

Religiously Mr. Nevin is a member of the Roman Catholic Church. Politically he is a steadfast democrat, and for two years, in 1913-14 served as street commissioner under his brother, C. P. Nevin, then mayor of the city. Fraternally he is a member of Butte Aerie No. 11, Order of Eagles.

Mr Nevin married at Butte, in December, 1902, Nellie Jones, daughter of Samuel and Mary Jones, residents of Butte, Mr. Jones being a well known smelterman and carpenter. Mr. and Mrs. Nevin have one child, Mildred, born February 8, 1911.

Daniel S. Williams. Some of the very notable achievements in educational progress in Montana are properly credited to the leadership, work and influence of Daniel S. Williams, who for the past eleven years has been superintendent of the city schools of Glasgow, while he has been a Montana school man altogether for seventeen years.

Mr. Williams was born in Waukesha County, Wisconsin, December 14, 1878, son of David and Mary (Price) Williams. His parents were both born in Wales, coming to the United States when young and were married in Waukesha. David Williams was about eighteen when he came to this country, and within twelve months after landing was in the Union army fighting for the preservation of the Union. He enlisted in Company C of the Twenty-eighth Wisconsin Infantry, and spent much of his time in Mississippi doing police duty along the Mississippi River, following in the wake of General Grant's army and occupying the captured territory. He was discharged at Camp Randall, Wisconsin, at the close of the war, and was never wounded nor made prisoner. With the close of the war he engaged in farming, and that was his steady occupation until he retired at the age of sixty-eight. He is still living at Waukesha and has served on the school board of his locality for a quarter of a century. He has always been a republican in politics, is one of the older members of the Grand Army of the Republic, and he and his wife have for many years been identified with the Congregational Church. Their children were: David, a farmer in Waukesha County; Sarah, wife of Humphrey Williams, of Wales, Wisconsin; John U., also an educator and superintendent of schools at Harlowton, Montana; Joseph G., a lumber merchant at Dousman, Montana; Daniel S., Arthur and Orson P., farmers at Waukesha; Eunice H., bookkeeper for the I. B. Rowell Manufacturing Company of Waukesha; and Alvin H., a farmer near Pewaukee, Wisconsin.

Daniel S. Williams grew up in the environment of a Wisconsin farm, finished his high school work at Waukesha, and attended the White Water Normal School and Carroll College in Wisconsin, graduating at the age of twenty-two. As a teacher his first work was at Ironton, Wisconsin, where he served two years as principal, and he then came to Montana in 1903, and for six years was superintendent of schools at Whitehall in Jefferson County. Mr. Williams has distinguished himself as an educator of broad vision, well informed as to the educational standards of the time, and able to work realizable ideals in school programs. While at Whitehall he instituted the high school work, and since then a three year high school has been maintained with regular graduations. He introduced practically all the equipment for high school work, and at the beginning was the only teacher of high school courses. Before he left Whitehall a science laboratory had been provided, 350 volumes had been put on the shelves of the school library, and the school was participating in the declamation and public speaking contests of the state.

On the basis of his splendid work at Whitehall Mr. Williams was called to Glasgow as successor to H. A. Brown. Up to that time, 1909, the Glasgow school had graduated only two high school students. There were two school buildings, though only four rooms of the eight room building on the south side were in use. Three teachers comprised the faculty of the high school. At the present time the high school has an attendance of 135 pupils, with a staff of ten teachers, and in 1920 there were twenty graduates, while the total of graduates to date are 111. The high school in 1909 had only the meager facilities of a library of 100 volumes, while the school library today contains 1,375 volumes. Mr. Williams has also used his influence to secure more attractive and inspiring surroundings, and the decorations on the walls of the schoolrooms alone would require more than $600 to replace or duplicate. For instruction in science the only facilities when Mr. Williams came to Glasgow were a limited equipment for physics. Now there are well equipped departments for chemistry, agriculture and biology, manual training, domestic science and domestic art, and commercial work and normal training have also been.provided for. Glasgow takes much pride in its beautiful high school of twenty-one rooms, erected in 1915, at a cost of $60,000. The cost of the equipment for special work in the laboratory and science departments in the high school amounted to $3,425. The Glasgow High School is accredited in the Montana North Central Association and the Northwestern Association of colleges and secondary schools.

Among Montana high schools Glasgow has a splendid record in competitive contests. In the state high school debates Glasgow won first place two years in succession, the winner for the school being Olive McKay, who also won state honors once in the state essay contest. In the state public speaking contest Glasgow has one triumph to its credit, and for the past five years has been the northern district champion. In athletics Glasgow at the Northern Montana Track Meet of 1916 won the largest total of points. During the past five years Glasgow has been represented three times in the state basketball tournament and twice was winner of the northern district championship. Glasgow has had a representative for ten years at the state declamatory contests, and gained second place twice, and third place once and first place once. It was the first high school in the state to issue a regular weekly magazine "The Prickly Pear Weekly," whose editors are elected from the student body at the beginning of the school year. Their work is supervised by the English department of the school.

Mr. Williams cast his first vote for Robert LaFollette for governor in Wisconsin, and while he has attended some local conventions his interest has been chiefly expressed through voting as a republican. He took his Masonic degrees in North Star Lodge at Glasgow, and is a Knight Templar Mason. During a part of 1918-1919 he was chairman of the Four Minute Men, had charge of the county Red Cross campaign for membership and was county chairman of publicity in the War Savings drive.

August 6, 1901, at Ironton, Wisconsin, Mr. Williams married Miss Ida Pearson. She was born at Ironton May 20, 1874, being the seventh of the eight children of Charles and Martha (Harrison) Pearson. She is the only one of the family living outside of Wisconsin. Her parents were both born in England. She was educated in the public schools at Ironton, and was a successful and popular teacher there for eight years, until her marriage. Mrs. Williams was chairman of the inspection committee of all knitting work of the county during the war, and supervised the inspection of practically all of the stockings and sweaters made in Valley County. She is conductress of the Glasgow Chapter of the Eastern Star.

Fred C. Gabriel. Phillips is one of the newer counties of the state and as a distinct political organization it has been fortunate in its official personnel, particularly in the incumbent of the office of county attorney, Fred C. Gabriel, who has served a few months by appointment and in 1916 was the first regularly elected county attorney.

His record as county attorney speaks for itself. During the first two years in office he appeared before a jury only three times, and yet he won convictions in thirty-three cases out of thirty-six, thirty-two being on pleas of guilty. A summary of the criminal cases of the county during that period shows forty informations filed, thirty-three convictions, two acquittals and four cases pending. To explain briefly how all this came about is not easy. The readiest explanation is found in the care with which he investigates cases, involving a long search for evidence, and it was his practice to keep his automobile equipped with meat and canned goods, coffee and other equipment for camping out, so that the office of county attorney was, in fact, a migratory one and he was on the trail of evidence night and day. He never relied upon "hearsay," but sifted charges to the bottom and secured possession of real evidence when there was any. With this evidence piled up high he confronted the offender and in the majority of cases completely overwhelmed him and compelled him to enter a plea of guilty. Such systematic effort largely accounted for the fact that in two years only three men were arraigned for trial, two of them on murder charges. Mr. Gabriel's idea of the duty of county attorney is to gather all the evidence having real bearing on the particular case, and if it seems insufficient for a conviction he refuses to spend the county's money for arrest and trial. However, with a proper accumulation of evidence he does not wait the dramatic sequence of a trial, but uses it to secure confession and permit the offender to throw himself upon the mercy of the court.

Mr. Gabriel, who has been an active member of the Malta bar since 1914, was born on a farm at Watkins, New York, August 10, 1874. His father, Er Cleveland Gabriel, was also born at Watkins, New York, in November, 1849, and has spent his life on the old homestead which his grandfather, Luther Cleveland, entered from the government in pioneer days. Though equipped with a limited education, he has been a very successful farmer and a substantial citizen, and several of his children have achieved distinction in the professions and in scholarship. Er Cleveland Gabriel married Julia Price, a daughter of Ezra Price, of Orange County, New York. She died at Watkins in 1884. Her children were: Fred C., Ezra P., a farmer at Watkins; Plummer, a merchant at Odessa, New York; Ralph, a professor of economics and history at Yale University; Harry, a professor of agricultural science in Cornell University; and Ralph and Harry, both of whom were soldiers in the World war, going into the army as privates and being discharged as first lieutenants. Harry was in the

Argonne drive, and received a Croix de Guerre and was cited for a distinguished service medal. Ralph was detailed to the general supervision of a camp in the quartermaster's department, and functioned in that capacity until the armistice. Incidentally it should be noted that Fred C. Gabriel was merely disqualified by age for the last draft law, but filled out his questionnaire and waived all exemptions.

Mr. Gabriel grew up on the New York farm where he was born, attended district schools, the Seminary at Starkey, New York, and for two years, 1897-98, was a student of law in the University of Michigan and finished his law studies in the Chicago Law School, graduating in 1901. He opened his office and tried his first case in South Bend, Indiana, and continued his profession there until he came to Montana. For five years he practiced alone, and then was senior member of the firm Gabriel and Hammond until he left for Montana.

Mr. Gabriel came direct to Malta from South Bend in 1914, and began his professional career among strangers. He has never formed a partnership, and his practice has been of a general nature and has involved many cases of importance in addition to those handled through his office as county attorney. Mr. Gabriel cast his first presidential vote for Major McKinley in 1896, and has never missed voting at a national election, and is still a stanch republican.

While his life has been devoted to his profession he has exercised the influence of an able lawyer to the benefit of his community. During the World war he was chairman of the Legal Advisory Board of Phillips County and also Government appeal agent. He performed the delicate and difficult duties of this office with great tact and skill and permitted no open act of sedition to mar the record of the county. Mr. Gabriel does not pose as a public speaker, yet many of his utterances before a jury and on other occasions have been widely quoted. This was particularly true of his characterization of the "slacker" in one his four-minute talks. "After the Creator had made the world," spoke Mr. Gabriel, "and all living things therein, he had a few odds and ends left over that were too mean, too contemptible and too low to put into scorpion, the skunk or the rattlesnake, so he moulded these odds and ends together and made them into the form of a human being, put a yellow streak down its back and called it a slacker."

Mr. Gabriel took his Masonic degrees in South Bend and the Scottish Rite degrees at Helena, and is a member of the Consistory and Shrine in the capital city. He also joined the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at South Bend, and is a member of the lodge at Malta. On coming to Montana he exercised his right as a homesteader on the south bench near Malta, and that homestead forms a part of a rather extensive ranch he has developed and improved. He has made it productive as a grain and stock proposition and omits no effort to encourage the substantial interests of farming in this community.

At South Bend, Indiana, August 29, 1906, Mr Gabriel married Blanche Spencer, youngest daughter of Edson and Sarah (Rensberger) Spencer. Her parents were natives of Ohio and in early life moved to Indiana and became farmers. Her father was a Union soldier during the Civil war, and he and his wife both died in South Bend. Their four daughters were: Miss Belle, of South Bend; Mrs. J. C. Bowsher, of South Bend; Mrs. Bertha Bleuler, of the same city; and Mrs. Gabriel, who was born in St. Joseph County, Indiana, July 17, 1878. She was well educated and for a time was a grade teacher in South Bend. Mr. and Mrs. Gabriel have three children, Luther, Bettie and Virginia.

Andrew J. Olson. The history of the Village of Froid comprises a decade, and the enterprise of Andrew J. Olson has been a factor in the community from the very beginning. His chief business has been the Froid Hardware and Implement Company, and through this business organization he has also participated actively in the surrounding agricultural development.

Mr. Olson was born in Goodhue County, Minnesota, October 8, 1874. His father was Jacob Olson, who was born in Sogn, Norway, in 1839. The grandfather was known at Jacob Olson Nesse, a farmer, his last name being given because of his residence in the community of Nesse. Jacob Olson, Jr., married in Norway Martha Nesse, daughter of Andrew Anderson, a farmer of the Village of Nesse. Jacob brought his wife to the United States in 1873, first locating in Goodhue County, Minnesota, later going to Fargo, North Dakota, where he rented land two years, and then returned to the Thirteen Towns community of Polk County, Minnesota, where he bought a homestead relinquishment and proved it up and developed a good farm. He died at his country home from blood poisining in 1914. After naturalization he voted as a republican, was a Lutheran, and was known as an industrious citizen and good neighbor. His widow is still living and their children are: Ole, of Fosston, Minnesota; Andrew; Mrs. Susan Nelson, of Bagley, Minnesota; Elling, whose career is briefly noted below; Hans, of Scobey, Montana; Louis, of Fosston; and Sina, wife of Albert Hoialm, of Clearbrook, Minnesota.

Andrew J. Olson was reared in Polk County, Minnesota, spent his life on his father's farm until his majority, and had a country school education. On leaving home he joined his brother Elling and Mr. Louis Lohn in a saw mill industry at Lengby in Polk County. He went into that business with his personal confidence as his chief capital, and for four years he and the other members of the firm prospered.

Mr. Olson left Minnesota, and in company with his brother Elling came to Froid in April, 1910. They began business as the Froid Hardware and Implement Company, but after less than a year his brother Elling died and was succeeded in the firm by Dwight Lohn, son of their former partner in the saw mill.

The Froid Hardware & Implement Company put in its original stock of shelf hardware in a store room 16 by 32 feet. In the summer of the same year they built the present business house, 48 by 70 feet, with additional room for storage and warehouse, and there is also an implement shed 40 by 76 feet. The firm has been conservative and has expanded its business as rapidly as the trade, the development of the country and their resources justified, and it is now a department business, the four chief departments being furniture, hardware implements and harness.

Mr. Olson has also done a part as a farmer in this region since 1911. The firm owns eleven quarter sections in Sheridan County near Homestead. This ground was developed from the grass roots, and the company have operated etxensively as wheat and flax growers. Eight crops have been planted and something has been harvested every year, not even the disastrous season of 1919 registering a total failure. The year 1912 was the premier season, when they harvested twenty-eight bushels of wheat as an acre average from 540 acres, and eighteen bushels to the acre of flax from 400 acres. In 1919, after partial destruction by hail, wheat threshed about three bushels and a somewhat smaller quantity of flax was obtained.

Though very busy with his private affairs Mr. Olson has cooperated with his fellow citizens in community affairs, and since the incorporation of Froid has been a member of its council and also a member of the school board. He cast his first presidential vote for Major McKinley in 1896 and is a republican.

In Polk County, Minnesota, July 2, 1900, he married Miss Clara Haaglund. She was born at Sacred Heart, Minnesota, May 9, 1881. Her father Mr. Lerud married Mary Johanson, and Clara was his only child. The widowed mother subsequently became the wife of Nels Haaglund, and Mrs. Olson took that family name. Nine children have been born into the home of Mr. and Mrs. Olson, named Clarence J., Arthur M., Gladys L., Hardin L., Stella J., Clifford A., Elmer J., Marion C. and Florence A.

Melzer N. Stevens. Fealty to facts in the analyzation of the character of a citizen of the type of Melzer N. Stevens, of Harlowton, Meagher County, is all that is required to make a biographical sketch interesting to those who have at heart the good name of the community, because it is the honorable reputation of the man of standing and affairs more than any other consideration that gives character and stability to the body politic and makes the true glory of a city, community or state revered at home and respected in other and distant localities. In the broad light which things of good report ever invite the name and character of Mr. Stevens stand revealed and secure and, though of modest deemeanor, with no ambition to distinguish himself in public position, his career has been signally honorable, and it may be studied with profit by the youth entering upon his life work.

Melzer N. Stevens was born on his father's farm in Waldo County, Maine, June 12, 1862, and is the son of Shelito and Mary (Reckleiff) Stevens. Both parents were also natives of Waldo County, the former born in 1830 and the latter in 1840, and both are deceased, the father dying in 1914, at the age of eighty-four years and the mother in 1886, at the age of forty-six years. Of the ten children born to these worthy parents six are now living. Shelito Stevens taught school in his younger days, but eventually engaged in the lumber business. He hewed a farm out of the wilderness in Waldo County and became a successful general farmer and stock raiser. He was a lover of horses and owned a number of standard bred animals, and also blooded cattle. He was a Quaker in his religious belief and a democrat in politics.

Melzer N. Stevens spent his boyhood days on the paternal farmstead, working for his father in summer and attending school in wintertime. He was intensely ambitious to make his own way, however, and at the age of seventeen years he left home and took employment in a cotton mill at Waterville, Maine, where he remained about three years. In April, 1884, he came to Montana and found employment on a ranch, where he remained until 1890. He then engaged in the sheep business in Meagher County, under the firm name of Berry & Stevens, of which Mr. Stevens was the active manager. They were prospered in their enterprise, and in 1906 the business was reorganized as the Winnecook Ranch Company, of which Mr. Stevens is president. This company owns 18,000 acres, which are devoted to the breeding and raising of live stock, and it is considered one of the most important live stock ranches in southern Montana. In 1906 Mr. Stevens assisted in the organiaztion of the Harlowton State Bank, and was elected its president. In April, 1917, the banking business was reorganized under the name of the Continental Bank and Trust Company, and again Mr. Stevens was chosen president, and still remains at the head of this well-known institution. He is also financially interested in several other banks. Mr. Stevens is in the fullest sense of the term a progressive, virile, self-made American citizen, thoroughly in harmony with the spirit of the advanced age in which he lives. He made good use of his opportunities and prospered from year to year, conducting all business matters carefully and systematically, and in all his acts displaying an aptitude for successful management.

On July 31, 1892, Mr. Stevens was united in marriage with Therese M. Clark, who was born in Waldo County, Maine, the daughter of Dudley and Lucy (Warren) Clark, both of whom also were natives of the old Pine Tree State. On the maternal side she was a direct descendant from General Warren of Revolutionary war fame. These parents had eleven children, of whom nine are living. Dudley Clark spent practically all his life in Maine, excepting during the great gold excitement in California in 1849, during which period he spent some time in the Golden State, but eventually returned to his old home farm in Maine, where he spent the remainder of his days.

To Mr. and Mrs. Stevens have been born two sons, Irving T. and Richard W. Irving secured a good education in the public schools and then entered the Montana State College at Bozeman. In June, 1918, he enlisted in the military service of his country. He was first sent to Fort George Wright, whence he was transferred to Fort Riley and then to Camp Lee. After the signing of the armistice he received his discharge at Fort Logan, and is now a student in the Montana Agricultural College at Bozeman. Richard W. is a student in the high school at Harlowton.

Politically Mr. Stevens is a republican and has taken a laudable interest in public affairs. Though not a seeker after office, he was elected a representative to the Legislature in 1915 and served as a member of the ninth session. Fraternally he is a member of Star of the West Lodge No. 38, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Unity, Maine; Waterville Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, at Waterville, Maine; Waterville Commandery, Knights Templar, at Waterville; Algeria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Helena, Montana Personally Mr. Stevens is a most companionable gentleman and has a host of warm and admiring friends.

Miss Grace Marie Leary, principal of the high school at Polson, has done some splendid work as an educator in Montana, is a graduate of the State University, and is a member of one of Montana's prominent families.

She was born at Merrill, Wisconsin, a daughter of James Edward and Margaret (Rousseau) Leary. Through her mother she is of French ancestry. She was one of the younger of five children, and in 1906 came with her parents to Montana. Her father located at Libby, where he engaged in the lumber and mining industry. He and a partner operated the first saw mill at Libby. James E. Leary served two terms as a member of the State Senate of Montana, and was a leader in business and public affairs.

Grace M. Leary graduated with honors from the Libby High School in 1911, and soon afterward entered the University of Montana at Missoula, where she took the full four years' course, while Dr. E. B. Craighead was president of the university. She received her Bachelor of Arts degree in 1915, and while at university was a member of the local

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chapter of Kappa Kappa Gamma Sorority. After graduating Miss Leary remained at home about a year, and spent much of her time in outdoor activities. She is a typical western young woman, and finds both pleasure and relaxation in the mountains and valleys of the Treasure State. For three years she was teacher of English in the Lincoln County High School at Eureka, and in 1919 entered upon her present duties as principal of the high school at Polson. She has proved her ability as a school administrator, and possesses the qualifications of scholarship and the other qualities that make up the successful educator. Miss Leary was reared in a home of Christian influences and is a member of the Catholic Church.

James S. Egan. Many of the more active and prosperous business men of Silver Bow County are identified with the great mining interests of the state, prominent among the number being James S. Egan, of Centerville, the efficient superintendent of the Mountain Consolidated Mine, one of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company's properties. A son of John F. Egan, he was born December 21, 1875, in Virginia City, Nevada, where his parents were pioneer settlers.

Born in County Galway, Ireland, in 1833, John F. Egan came to the United States in 1844, a bright, active lad of eleven years, and as soon as able to work for wages engaged in farming in New York State. Not content with tilling the soil, he migrated to California when a young man, but not finding congenial employment soon made his way to Virginia City, Nevada, locating there in 18—, in early pioneer days. Becoming familiar with pick and shovel, he was engaged in mining and prospecting throughout Nevada, and for fifteen years was superintendent of the Andes Mine. A clear-headed, brainy man, possessing marked executive and business ability, he became an influential member of the republican party and very prominent in civic and political affairs. He served as a member of the Nevada State Legislature a number of terms, and at the time of his death, April 14, 1894, was serving as state treasurer, a responsible position which he assumed January 1, 1890, under the administration of Governor Colcord, his death occurring a few months before the expiration, on December 31, 1894, of his term of service. He was a member of the Roman Catholic Church, and belonged to the Catholic Knights of America.

John F. Egan married in 1866, in Virginia City, Nevada, Mary E. Bride, who was born in County Cork, Ireland, in 1841, and having been brought by an aunt to this country when a child was reared and educated in Boston, Massachusetts. She died at a comparatively early age, her death occurring in Nevada, at Virginia City, in September, 1892. Seven children were born of their union, as follows: Mary, wife of Richard Galligan, of Butte, a miner at the Montain Consolidated Mine; John, of Butte, employed as a stationary engineer with the Anaconda Copper Mining Company; Annie, who died in infancy; Lillian, wife of George Wright, a prominent business man of Virginia City, Nevada; James S., the special subject of this sketch; and Edward and Gertrude, who died in infancy.

Acquiring his rudimentary education in the parochial schools of his native city, James S. Egan entered the Nevada State University at Reno when a boy of fifteen years, and there took a business course of two years, and a two years' course in mining engineering, continuing his studies in that institution for a year and a half after the death of his father, when he was forced to leave in order to earn his own living. Locating in Butte on April 14, 1896, Mr. Egan began as a miner with the Miles-Finlen Company at the Ramsdell-Parrot Mine, where for four years he was time keeper, and was afterward at the Old Parrot Mine until it was shut down. Returning to the Ramsdell-Parrot Mine, he continued with it until that, too, was shut down. For a year thereafter he was in the employ of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company as bookkeeper in its hardware department. Subsequently beginning as a miner at the Speculator Mine, he was soon promoted to blacksmith helper, a position that he held two years. Entering then the employ of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, he began work as a common miner in the Bell Mine, and was subsequently promoted, and for sixteen months served as assistant mining engineer. Being made mining engineer at the Mountain Consolidated Mine in 1909, Mr. Egan filled the position to the entire satisfaction of all concerned until February 14, 1919, when he was promoted to his present responsible position as superintendent of this mine, having under his supervision 500 employes. This mine is situated north of Butte, in the Town of Centerville, and on the property of the mine owners Mr. Egan has his residence and offices.

He married June 7, 1899, in Butte, Mary T. Leary, a daughter of John and Mary (Brennan) Leary, neither of whom are now living. Her father, a native of Massachusetts, was a pioneer of Virginia City, Nevada, where he was for many years employed as a foundry moulder. Mr. and Mrs. Egan became the parents of four children, namely: Mary, born in March, 1900, was graduated from the Butte High School, and is now a sophomore at the State Agricultural College in Bozeman; Alice died at the age of thirteen years; John died in infancy; and James Harold was born December 7, 1906.

Religiously Mr. Egan is a member of the Roman Catholic Church. Politically he invariably supports the principles of the democratic party. Fraternally he is a member of Butte Council No. 668, Knights of Columbus, and is a fourth degree Knight.

Edward M. Gans, M. D. As a physician, surgeon and banker Doctor Gans has been a prominent citizen of Judith Gap for a number of years, and added a further distinction by more than a year of overseas duty as an officer of the Medical Reserve Corps.

Doctor Gans was born at St. Cloud, Minnesota, December 27, 1875. His father, Mathias Gans, of German ancestry, was born at Treves, Province of Loraine, in 1829. He was reared in his native city and was very liberally educated. He was a skilled musician, and became prominent in the early life and affairs of the State of Minnesota, where he lived for many years. He soon acquired an apt knowledge of the English language after coming to this country in young manhood. For one winter he worked in the South, and then pioneered to Stearns County, Minnesota. For a number of years he taught school in Minnesota, during the '70s served for eight years as county treasurer of Stearns County, and after that lived quietly on a farm at St. Cloud, where he died in 1906. He was a democrat in politics, and had made prominent friends in the public affairs of Minnesota. He was a Catholic in religion. At St. Joseph, Stearns County, he married Mary Eva Pung. She was also born near Treves, Loraine, in 1839, and was five years of age when her father, Arnold Pung, came to America and settled at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. Arnold Pung became a Wisconsin farmer and died at St. Joseph, Minnesota, at the age of eighty-six. Mrs. Mathias Gans is still living at St. Cloud, past eighty years of age. She and her husband had a very large family of children, thirteen of whom grew up: John, a music instructor at St. Cloud, Minnesota; Hubert, owner of a job printing establishment at St. Cloud; Joseph, who for many years has made his home at Uniontown, Washington, where he was formerly a teacher and later a rural mail carrier; Peter, a Catholic priest at Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Michael J., a druggist at Perham, Minnesota; Mary, wife of W. L. Morton, owner of a poultry farm at Watertown, Wisconsin; Edward M.; Leo P., a Doctor of Canon Law and rector at the Catholic Cathedral at St. Cloud; Nestor, a railroad man in the service of the Grand Trunk Railway at Canada; Norbert, a foreman in the Republic Iron & Steel Company's mine at Gilbert, Minnesota; Anna, unmarried and employed in a book bindery at St. Cloud; Wilhelmina, wife of E. J. Treischel, a farmer a mile south of St. Cloud; Rose, wife of Joseph Schroeder, an electrician at St. Cloud.

Doctor Gans spent his early youth in Stearns County, Minnesota, was educated in the rural schools, and then qualified and taught in similar schools in that county for three years. In 1899 he graduated from the State Normal School at St. Cloud, following which he was principal of schools at Carmen one year and another year at Clearwater, Minnesota. He then entered the medical department of the University of Minnesota at Minneapolis, and received his M. D. degree June 1, 1905. For two months he was an interne at St. Mary's Hospital in Duluth, and after that was connected with the Moore Hospital at Eveleth, Minnesota, until March 1, 1911. He practiced about a year at Dickinson, North Dakota, and in April, 1912, located at Judith Gap, where his abilities quickly gained him a profitable general practice in medicine and surgery.

Doctor Gans signed up for the service of the Medical Reserve Corps July 12th at Kalispell, and was commissioned a first lieutenant August 28, 1917. He reported for duty April 1, 1918, at the Medical Officers' Training Camp at Fort Riley, Kansas, and was sent overseas June 1, 1918, sailing from Hoboken on the 12th of June. Thenceforth the detailed record of his military service is as follows: Landed at Liverpool, England, June 23, 1918; was on duty at Base Hospital No. 3 at Monpont, France, to September 9, 1918; went to the front lines in Alsace with the First Battalion, Forty-Second Artillery, C. A. C., operating at LaChapelle and Dannemarie; after the signing of the armistice sailed from St. Nazaire, France, February 5, 1919, arriving at Newport News, Virginia, February 18th, and was mustered out at Camp Grant, Rockford, Illinois, March 5, 1919. He received a commission as captain November 11, 1918.

Doctor Gans returned to Judith Gap April 15, 1919, and at once resumed his private practice. His offices are on Main Street and his home on Meagher Avenue.

Doctor Gans has been quite active in public affairs at Judith Gap, serving as mayor three years, until he resigned to enter the army. He was also health officer of Judith Gap. Politically he is a republican and was commander of Wheatland County Post of the American Legion from the time of his return from abroad until January 1, 1920. He is affiliated with Lewistown Lodge No. 456 of the Elks, Duluth Council No. 447 of the Knights of Columbus, and is a member of the Fergus County Medical Society, the Montana State Medical Society, which he served as third vice president, the American Medical Association, the Association of Military Surgeons, and the American Officers of the Great War. Doctor Gans is also vice president of the Security State Bank of Judith Gap and a stockholder in the State Life Insurance Company.

September 26, 1906, at Stillwater, Minnesota, he married Miss Genevieve Aurelia Wolf. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wolf, reside at Stillwater, her father being owner of the plant of the Wolf Brewing Company. Mrs. Gans is a graduate of the Young Ladies' Seminary at St. Joseph, Minnesota, and of St. Joseph's Academy at St. Paul, where she specialized in water color painting. Doctor and Mrs. Gans have three children: Paul, born August 5, 1907; Edward, born June 10, 1909; and Genevieve Aurelia, born March 2, 1914.

Joseph B. Simpson. The development of the state of Montana from the open range of former times to the carefully cultivated ranches of today has been brought about through the indomitable energy and persistent industry of the men who had faith in their undertaking and were broad-visioned enough to know that their work would terminate successfully although they had to pass through much hardship to reach such an end. The state has always been, and will continue to be, a great cattle and sheep country, and the most successful of the operators have recognized this fact and, while experimenting with some crops, have specialized in the stock industry with very gratifying results. One of these men who is numbered among the worth-while residents of the state is Joseph B. Simpson of Gildford, one of the extensive stockmen of his region.

Joseph B. Simpson was born at Port Burwell, Ontario, Canada, September 22, 1873, a son of John and Elizabeth (Kennedy) Simpson. John Simpson was born in Birmingham, England, and died at Delaware, Ontario, Canada, in 1914, when ninety-five years of age. He and his wife were married in Canada, and they had three sons and three daughters born to them, all of whom are living. Of these Joseph B. Simpson was the second son and fourth child. The mother of these children died when Joseph B. Simpson was a small child. John Simpson was a soldier in the English army and served in the Crimean war and also in Ireland, following which he came to Canada by sailing vessel, and after landing taught music in Quebec until 1873, having been bandmaster in the army and a natural musician. In 1873 he embarked in a boot and shoe business at Lawrence Station, Canada, and continued in it until his retirement, when he moved to Delaware, Canada, and there spent his last years. All his life he was a member of the Church of England.

Joseph B. Simpson attended the schools of Canada, and early became a wage-earner, his first money being acquired herding cows and pigs, for which he was paid one dollar a month. Later he engaged as a farm hand, first receiving four dollars a month, his stipend later being increased to eight dollars per month, and finally to fifteen dollars per month. Having by this time reached the age of twenty years, in the spring of 1893, he realized that he must branch out if he intended making anything of his life, and he came into Montana. Reaching Havre, he was engaged by a sheepman as sheep herder, and for three years Mr. Simpson continued to work for him, during that period being almost completely isolated, away from railroads and civilization, practically all of the time being alone, save for now and then meeting with an Indian or two. During this time he saved his wages, and then in partnership with his brother Ernest J. he bought 1,000 head of sheep and entered upon his career as a stockman, branching out until now he buys, sells and raises sheep, cattle and horses. His magnificent ranch of 4,000 acres of his own and 4,000 additional he has leased from the

United States Government is located on Milk River and Wild Horse Lake near the Canadian line, and contains Blue Joint Meadow. With the exception of about twenty-five acres in alfalfa Mr. Simpson devotes his ranch to his stock industry and is carrying on a very large and profitable business. He is a republican, but has never cared for office and confines his political labors to exercising his right of suffrage. A Mason, he belongs to Havre Lodge No. 55, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Chouteau Chapter No. 19, Royal Arch Masons; DeMolan Commandery No. 15, Knights Templar; Algeria Temple, Mystic Shrine of Helena, Montana; Havre Lodge No. 1201, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and Gildford Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

In September, 1910, Mr. Simpson was united in marriage with Flora McKey, born at Medicine Hat, Canada. Mr. and Mrs. Simpson have two children, Joseph B., Jr., and Flora Bell. Having played an important part in the changes in Montana during the past quarter of a century Mr. Simpson is naturally attached to his section and a firm believer in its future. He measures up to the highest standards of citizenship and is one who holds the confidence and esteem of all with whom he is brought in contact, and is recognized as a representative man of Gildford and Havre as well as this part of Montana.

Thomas P. Strode. For nearly forty years Thomas P. Strode has followed his diverse interests as a stockman over many of the hills and through many of the valleys of Montana, and in his experience he has come in contact with many of the noble characters and many of the outlaws of territorial days, and has earned a place among the successful and influential citizens of the state.

Mr. Strode, whose home is at Whitlash in Hill County, was born on his grandfather's farm in Mason County, Kentucky, October 26, 1862, son of William B. and Eliza Ann (Sutton) Strode. His parents were natives of Kentucky. His grandfather, Samuel Strode, spent his life as a Kentucky farmer, and that was also the occupation of William B. Strode, who in addition became a dealer in mules, and drove a number of bands to market at Atlanta, Georgia. He conducted a livery stable at Paris in Bourbon County, Kentucky. During the war he was on the Confederate side and was a follower of the famous rebel raider, John Morgan. Some years after the war he moved to Illinois and located in the center of the corn belt in McLean County, near Bloomington, where he used his experience and capital successfully in the raising of corn, cattle and hogs, and was one of the leading cattle feeders in that section of the state. He died in Illinois in 1892, in his fifty-eighth year. He was never a seeker for public honors, being a democratic voter. His wife died in Kentucky in 1874, when a comparatively young woman. Thomas P. is the oldest of her children and the youngest, Emma, died in infancy. Olney P., the second, lost his life at the age of twenty-five during a storm in April, 1892, in the Sweet Grass Hills of Montana.

Thomas P. Strode spent his boyhood days in Kentucky, and was fourteen years of age when he left that state with his fathher and went to Illinois. He busied himself with duties on his father's farm until the fall of 1881, when he started out to see the world dependent upon his own resources. For a month or more he was in the Red River Valley of Minnesota, shocking grain and feeding a threshing machine. Returning to Minneapolis, he was a brakeman with the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway until March, 1882, and then went hunting, spending most of the months of the year in looking for big game. In the spring of 1883 he crossed over the divide to Bozeman, Montana, traveling with mule teams. Reaching there, he bought a mule and rode it to Augusta over the Priest Pass, where he went to work on the horse ranch of China Clark. After about a year he began running a small bunch of horses of his own, but in May, 1888, traded his horses for sheep and trailed them to the Sweet Grass Hills. Mr. Strode handled the sheep business on an extensive scale until 1902, when he sold out and turned his capital and enterprise to the cattle industry. In 1910 in turn he sold his cattle and then for several years was a sheep man. In the winter of 1917 he disposed of the last of his sheep, and since then his ranch has resumed its aspect as a cattle proposition. Mr. Strode owns leases and operates about 15,000 acres of land in Hill County. Ever since 1883 he has done some farming, cultivating from forty acres upward to grain, and he is able to speak with authority on every branch of agriculture in this section of the state.

Mr. Strode has also done his part as a good citizen in his various communities. He served as a school trustee many years, is affiliated with Havre Lodge No. 55, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, with Havre Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and with the Scottish Rite Consistory and Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Helena. Politically he is a republican.

Mr. Strode married Ella Johnson in November, 1895. She was born at Cokato, Minnesota. Six children have come into their home: Eva, who is a nurse in the Deaconess Hospital at Great Falls; Annie, who was educated in the schools of Dillon and St. Paul and for a time was a stenographer in the Security State Bank of Havre; Thomas O.; William F., who died at the age of sixteen in 1917; Edris, who also died in 1917; and George, the youngest of the family.

Frank J. Reichel. Few states offer better opportunities for agricultural activities than Montana, and the men of this region who have taken advantage of them have no reason to be discontented with their choice of a calling. Compared with many other sections the land is cheap, and its possibilities, especially for stock raising, unlimited, and those who are willing to work hard can be sure of ultimate success. One of the men thus awake to existing conditions is Frank J. Reichel, who is engaged in ranching and raising and selling horses twenty miles north of Havre. He was born on his father's farm in Wright County, Minnesota, September 12, 1878, a son of Jacob and Susan (Mross) Reichel. Jacob Reichel was born near Warsaw, German Poland, July 12, 1841, and his wife was born in the same place July 26, 1841. They were married in their native land on July 7, 1862, and six of their fourteen children were born before they set out for the United States in a sailing vessel in 1874, bringing with them Jacob's parents, Joseph Reichel and his wife. They landed at Baltimore, Maryland, and from there traveled west to Wright County, Minnesota, and bought eighty acres of land, to which more was later added, and on it they continued to live until 1894, when they retired and went to Waverly, Minnesota. After several years there they finally located at St. Paul, Minnesota, which is still their home. In 1912 they had the pleasure of celebrating their golden wedding anniversary, and on July 7, 1919, their children and grandchildren gathered about them in honor of their fifty-seventh anniversary. Eight of their children still survive, and of them Frank J. is the ninth in order of birth. They recall with pride what they accomplished during the early days in Minnesota when they brought a home out of the wilderness, for they were among the pioneers of that region and endured all of the hardships incident to frontier life. It has been given to them to live to see their children and grandchildren prosper and the place where they made their first home in this country develop into one of the fertile farming sections of the state. Both these excellent people are devout members of the Roman Catholic Church.

Frank J. Reichel attended the public schools of Wright County, Minnesota, until he was sixteen years old, and then came west to Havre, Montana, and was engaged in draying for about three years. For the next two years he was a hotel clerk, after which for four years he conducted a retail liquor business. Selling it, he went into a grocery business for one year, and then embarked in ranching, specializing on raising horses and developing the latter industry until he is now buying, selling and shipping very extensively, especially to the Dakotas. His ranch is located twenty miles north of Havre. While living at Havre he served as alderman from the Fourth Ward for one term, being elected on the republican ticket. The Roman Catholic Church holds his membership. He belongs to the Eagles and Knights of Columbus.

On August 15, 1910, Mr. Reichel was married to Elizabeth O'Connell, born at Houghton, Michigan, a daughter of Thomas and Mary (Sullivan) O'Connell, both natives of Ireland, who are now deceased. They were married at Houghton, Michigan, and of their ten children, nine survive, Mrs. Reichel being the third in order of birth. Mr. O'Connell came to Montana in the early '80s, engaging in mining at Marysville and being one of the pioneers miners of that region. At one time he had three claims. His wife passed away in 1905, at the age of forty-four years, and he survived her only a year, being at the time of his demise fifty years old. He belonged to the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In religious faith he was a Roman Catholic, and in politics, a democrat. Mr. and Mrs. Reichel have two children, Mary Mabel and Elizabeth Bernice.

Pliney S. Richardson. It is a little more than thirty years since Pliney S. Richardson arrived in Montana, a young man, with normal strength and ambitions, no money, with some training in farm work, and a readiness and willingness to adapt himself to the new conditions of a new country.

Mr. Richardson has done exceedingly well, though not without the average vicissitudes and set-backs as a rancher, and was one of the first settlers and is today one of the leading citizens of Powder River County.

Mr. Richardson, who enjoys an extensive acquaintance over Eastern Montana, and who is known by no other christian title than "Dick," was born near Carthage, Hancock County, Illinois, October 31, 1866. He is of New England ancestry, his grandfather, Jesse Richardson, being a native of Vermont. Jesse Richardson was a stone mason and worked on the Erie Canal construction and again did canal and turnpike building in Pickaway County, Ohio. In later years he moved to Illinois, and is buried in Hancock County. He married Margaret Whiteside, and their four children were George, Nelson, Mrs. Rebecca Renshaw and Andrew.

George Richardson, father of the Montana rancher, was born in Ohio and was an early settler in Hancock County, Illinois, with his father Jesse. He acquired but an ordinary education, and early in the Civil war enlisted in the One Hundred and Eighteenth Illinois Cavalry. He was under the command of Sheridan and took part in the Vicksburg campaign and toward the end of his service was sent by water to Texas. He escaped wounds and capture, and for many years was a pensioner. In the early eighties he moved to Northeastern Missouri and lived on a farm there. He died at Newark, Missouri, in January, 1909. His wife was Elizabeth Jennings, a daughter of James Jennings, a native of Indiana. Mrs. George Richardson died in November, 1903. Her children were: Lawrence, of Los Angeles County, California; Pliney S.; George, of Newark, Missouri; William, a rancher near Powderville, Montana; Laura, wife of Frank Hunter, of Carthage, Oklahoma.

"Dick" Richardson was sixteen years of age when his parents moved to Knox County, Missouri. He acquired his education chiefly in the country schools of Illinois, and he lived with his parents in Missouri until he was about twenty-three years of age. It was on the 28th of June that he arrived at Miles City, Montana in the year 1889. His parents were unable to give him any capital when he left home, and he reached Miles City with a dollar and forty cents, therefore being obliged to make his labor immediately available. His first employment was at corral building on the sheep ranch of H. H. Sykes. He had no previous experience to qualify him for this work, but used his American initiative and soon became a useful hand. In winter he became a shepherd, working for thirty dollars a month and board. He left the ranch to become a stage driver from Powderville to Willow Creek. He drove the stage at night three times a week, resting during the day. It was a sixty mile drive, and while there were certain hazards and difficulties due to uncertainties of road, there was no danger from road agents. He was thus employed from July until the following April.

On changing employment Mr. Richardson went with the Seven-O-L-Ranch on Powder River as a wage earner, and eventually served that organization two and a half years as ranch manager. After that he was a ranch hand on the Cross ranch, and then made his first independent start as a rancher, squatting on a claim on Crow Creek. The land had been unsurveyed, and he lived on his claim during the winter and worked for wages during the summer. His first home was a log cabin with a single room. When he married he took his bride to the claim and built a two-room cabin. After several months they abandoned the claim, sold the improvements, and Mr. Richardson took a band of sheep to run on the shares, acquiring by purchase the improvements on the old Seven-O-L-Ranch. He used the surrounding land for grazing his sheep. It was in the fall of 1898 that he established himself in that locality, and it has been his home continuously for over twenty years. He and his wife exercised their rights under the various land laws of the United States, and have acquired title to a section of land. Their entire ranch now embraces 4,270 acres, and is used for the raising of cattle.

Mr. Richardson for many years regarded sheep as the most profitable form of livestock farming in Montana. However, there were occasional reverses that all but swept away the accumulation of years. Then the influx of settlers caused a fencing off of water rights and brought about other changes that made it advisable to sell his sheep and take up cattle instead. Mr. Richardson breeds the White Face cattle and sells his surplus from the range at the age of three and four years. For a quarter of a century he also raised horses on a modest scale, though some of his stock went to eastern markets.

Though Mr. Richardson came to Montana the same year that it was admitted to the Union, his home in the eastern section of the state was sparsely settled and it was almost a quarter of a century before a school district was laid off and a school established in his community. He was made a member of the first school board. In his early years in that country there was not a public highway or bridge, no machinery for road working, and the Custer County he first knew embraced the present counties of Rosebud, Prairie, Fallon, Powder River, Carter and Wibaux, a territory equal almost to the eastern end of Montana.

In the fall of 1916 Mr. Richardson was elected to the Custer County Board of Commissioners for a term of six years, succeeding Charles Daly. The chief service of the board has been road building and adjusting business between the new county of Powder River and Custer. Politically Mr. Richardson was reared a republican, casting his first vote for Benjamin Harrison in 1888 at Newark, Missouri. He is affiliated with the Masons, Odd Fellows and Elks. Mrs. Richardson was clerk of District No. 2 while her husband was trustee of that school district. She took a very earnest and hard working part in the local Red Cross Chapter during the World war.

October 30, 1896, Dick Richardson married Miss Nettie Hart, daughter of Isaac and Jane (Miller) Hart. Her father moved from Minnesota, in which state Mrs. Richardson was born August 8, 1879, to North Dakota, and then on to the Snake River country in Washington, and died at Asotin in that state. There were four daughters and two sons in the Hart family, and those still living are Mrs. Mary Gillis, of Canada, Mrs. Ida McKenzie, at Miles City, Mrs. Hattie Jordan, in Dawson County, Montana, and Mrs. Richardson.

Mr. and Mrs. Richardson have five children: Clarence, Roy, Lois, William and Harold. Clarence was in the One Hundred and Seventy-Second Aero Squadron, received intensive training in England, and at the signing of the armistice was at Bordeaux, France. He and his brother Roy are now associated in the ranching business with their father.

Randolph Deibel. With the year 1920 Mr. Deibel is able to claim thirty years of participation in the ranching activities of Custer County. His name has become prominently associated with livestock, business and civic affairs in Eastern Montana. Since 1885 he has lived at Miles City, moving his home from his ranch in order to give his children better educational advantages.

The Deibel ranch now comprises 10,000 acres, much of its grazing land in the Pine Hills back from the Yellowstone.

Mr. Deibel was born at St. Louis, Missouri. He represented Custer County in the Fifteenth Legislature, serving one term as a democrat. He was a plain citizen in the Legislature, and opposed every effort at political manipulation. He is an Elk and has served as an officer in the Elks Lodge and is also affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

He was married at Santa Ana, California, December 22, 1909 to Miss Rena M. Wilson, his wife being also a former resident of Miles City. To Mr. and Mrs. Deibel have been born five children: Randolph, Jr., Dorothy, Hazel Ardus, Richard Wayne and Florence Elizabeth.

Calvin Todd. A modest ranchman on Mizpah Creek, fifteen miles above Mizpah, Custer County, Calvin Todd settled in Montana in 1902, coming as a cattleman from Texas, in which state he had been reared. He is a native of Madison County, Kentucky, born not far from Richmond, May 2, 1875, and was an infant when taken by his father to Grayson County, Texas, where the elder man, John Todd, was a stock farmer for some years, then moving on west to Montague County and still later to Swisher County, in the plains country. There John Todd was a cowman and passed his remaining years, eventually becoming the owner of the best herd of cattle in that locality. He was a democrat in politics and was fraternally affiliated with the Masons. He married Martha Denham, a daughter of Jesse Denham, who died in Grayson County, Texas, June 5, 1877, and belonged to the old Kentucky people of that region. Mrs. Todd died in Kentucky, leaving issue: Nancy, who married J. P. Moody and resides in Swisher County, Texas; John, a farmer in Potter County, Texas; Will M., a ranchman of Swisher County; Jessie, the widow of James Turman, of Tulia, Texas; Mary, who married George Watts, of Tulia; and Calvin. John Todd, Sr., married for his second wife Minerva Moody, but no children were born to their union.

John Todd was born at Richmond, Kentucky, March 16, 1834, and passed away near Tulia, Texas, June 5, 1905. His first wife was born in Madison County, Kentucky, October 5, 1835, and died there November 6, 1875. The mother of John Todd was Nancy Stenson and his father was John Todd, Sr., and both died in Madison County, Kentucky.

Calvin Todd had poor school advantages, the Hopewell School of Montague County, Texas, giving him his first lessons. He finished his school days in Rannells County while living with his sister, Mrs. Turman, and when sixteen years of age began farming with his brother-in-law on shares, continuing to be thus engaged as long as he was there. When he went to the plains country with his parents he began running cattle, in the employ of Johnson Grake, who had the "Three Circle" outfit, and when he left them after four years spent two terms in school at Canon City, and paid his expenses from his savings. Leaving school for good, he went back to the bunch of cattle he had accumulated and began ranching on his section ranch, which he sold in 1902 on coming to Montana. Mr. Todd arrived in this state without knowledge of the country except that acquired through reading of its advantages as a stock country, and his first four years were spent in working for ranchmen. He worked for two years for the Concord Cattle Company on the Yellowstone River, and another two years for Harrison & Kimes on the Tongue, and then, convinced that this was the country in which he should locate, purchased the ranch and cattle of Thomas T. Hill and began with title to a quarter section of land and 132 head of cattle. His plan of operation of the ranch is to carry 100 cows and to market their increase annually, and his ranch has expanded by homestead entries to 840 acres. He and Mrs. Todd have each entered lands from the public domain, and these are being used as a part of the ranch. Mr. Todd has been in the past a shipper limitedly from this locality, his stock going from Miles City to the Chicago market. He has always manifested a warm friendship for public education, being embarrassed himself somewhat by lack of early school advantages, and organized the first school in his district, building a log cabin to accommodate his own children and conducting a private school for three years, or until a public school was established in the neighborhood and a new schoolhouse erected by the district.

Mr. Todd was married in Hale County, Texas, January 13, 1907, to Miss Nona Knight, a daughter of Charley and Amanda (Powers) Knight. Mr. Knight came to Texas as a child with his father and settled at Midlothian, in which community Mrs. Todd grew to womanhood. Charley Knight moved out to Hale County when that region was being settled, and at present is a stock farmer of Running Water, Texas. His family is comprised of the following children: Nona, who is now Mrs. Calvin Todd, Minnie Lee, Gertrude, Dona, Chloe, Gladys, Lewis and Loss. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Todd: Dorothy, Lewis Calvin, Gladys, Winnie and Maxine. Mrs. Todd is identified with church work in her community, and is a Baptist in faith, having been reared in that church as a child and continuing to be true to her faith as a woman.

Frank D. O'Neill is a prominent and well known ranchman on Powder River, with headquarters on Trail Creek, and since becoming a resident of Montana in 1885 he has also been conspicuously identified with the political life of the commonwealth.

Mr. O'Neill was born in Guelph County, Ontario, Canada, December 18, 1864, but was reared near Lawrence, Kansas, where his father, James O'Neill, owned a large Galloway stock farm. The senior Mr. O'Neill was born in Valcartter, Province of Quebec, and was of Irish parentage. He established his home in Kansas in 1867, going there from the Province of Ontario. He married in early life Margaret Ryan, who was born in Tipperary, Ireland. From Kansas Mr. and Mrs. O'Neill went to Saline County, Missouri, where the former spent the remainder of his life and died, and his widow subsequently passed away in Miles City. Their children were: John, who died without issue; James E., a wholesale merchant at Butte, Montana; Thomas, who died before marriage; William, of Miles City, Montana; Mary E., a resident of Butte, Montana, and a suffrage leader of the state; and Frank D.

Frank D. O'Neill remained at the parental home until about eighteen years of age, when he made his way to Nebraska, thence on to Oregon and Washington, down into California and finally to Montana. He had spent about one year as a laborer on ranches in the vicinity of Stockton, California. It was in April, 1885, when a lad of twenty-one, that he came into what was then the territory of Montana from the Golden State, traveling over the Northern Pacific Railroad. He had little knowledge of the country he was entering and was seeking work. His first opening was as a sheep herder for Oscar Gruell, whose ranch was located on Froze-to-Death Creek, north of the Yellowstone, and for this work he received $40 a month. During a period of three years he worked at herding and shearing sheep, and then entered the sheep business for himself, starting the industry as a half owner with Arnon Laney in 1,000 head near the mouth of the Mizpah on Powder River, and he remained identified with the range of that region until he established his headquarters on Trail Creek in 1888. He continued associated with Mr. Laney for two years, then entering the business alone, and has so continued ever since. Mr. O'Neill started his sheep industry with and held to the Marino blood, as he was advised and found that sheep herds closer to the flock, shears a higher priced fleece and finally produces as much mutton as other breeds, and they also do well on a close and rough range. While at the height of his business as a sheep man Mr. O'Neill handled 12,000 head, which sheared him 95,000 pounds of wool. He sold much of his output at 9¼ cents a pound, with little or no profit to himself, but he had confidence enough in the future of the sheep industry to believe that the price would return to a profitable basis, and his intuition proved true, for he eventually sold wool at the high price of 25 cents a pound. He gave up the sheep business in 1913 because of financial difficulties, and in a duration of thirty-six months he disposed of 17,000 head at the average price of $1.98 a head.

After going out of the sheep business Mr. O'Neill turned his attention to the cattle industry and has since handled the Herefords under the "ON" and "3 bar gate" brands. He produces them for beef, and has become one of the most prominent cattle shippers of the region.

Mr. O'Neill entered his homestead at the mouth of Trail Creek, also an additional homestead under more recent legislation, and his domain now embraces 1,100 acres along Powder River. His pioneer home was built at the mouth of Trail Creek, a log structure now being used by the "TN" Cattle Company. The improvements where he now lives are of his own making and add materially to the appearance of the community. Mr. O'Neill is also interested with his brother in the wholesale produce business, and in his livestock interests he is associated with his sister.

In Custer County, Montana, October 21, 1901, Mr. O'Neill was married to Miss Margaret C. McKenzie. Her father, John G. McKenzie, brought his family from Stillwater, Minnesota, to Montana, in 1892, locating at Miles City. He engaged in the hotel business there. His death occurred, however, on the O'Neill ranch when he had reached the age of eighty-five years, and his widow passed away there a few years later. They were the parents of three sons and three daughters, namely: Mrs. Kenneth McLean, of Miles City; Alexander G., whose home is at Salt Lake; Mrs. W. T. Perham, of Glendive, Montana; Mrs. O'Neill, who was born in Stillwater, Minnesota; Fay W. and Royal McKenzie, who are the two youngest of the family and are Powder River stock men. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. O'Neill: Aileen, Thomas A., Robert, Margaret, Emmet and Roma.

Mr. O'Neill has always taken an active part in the civic and political activities of his community and his county, and as a democrat has made himself known and felt locally. He was elected to the Thirteenth Montana Legislature, where he served under Speaker McDonald, and his committee assignments were appropriations and mileage, and his interests lay principally in livestock legislation in opposition to measures prepared in the interest of so called farming. He also introduced some road legislation, embracing the idea of contract and specified road work, but this measure failed of passage as a result of lobbying against it. He supported Walsh for election to the United States Senate, and he was a friend of Senator Clark during the latter's political regime. Mr. O'Neill served as a committeeman for Custer County as a member of the State Democratic Committee, continuing in that office for about ten years, and he has attended most of the state conventions of his party since 1892.

Franklin J. Murphy. Any gathering of old time Montana trailsmen and cattle men would be incomplete as a representative convention if Franklin J. Murphy was absent. From his standpoint as a cowboy and rancher he has known this country for forty years, and he has been in at the making of cattle range history over all the great range states and territories from Texas to the Canadian boundary.

Mr. Murphy was born at Orange, New Jersey, September 24, 1858. His grandfather, Dennis Murphy, an Irishman, was a laboring man in New York City, where he died. His only child was John Dennis

Murphy, who was born in New York City and married Sarah C. Jacobus, a native of New Jersey and of Holland Dutch stock. In 1869 when Franklin J. Murphy was eleven years of age his parents moved to southwestern Texas, locating in Frio County. John D. Murphy was a farmer and rancher there until his death. His widow died at the home of her son in Miles City in 1914, at the age of eighty-four. Her children were: Mrs. Mary Hilliard, who lives at Billings; Sarah, her twin sister, who married Will Campbell and died in New Jersey; Mrs. Jennie Stephenson, who died in New Jersey; and Franklin J.

Franklin J. Murphy received most of his education in common schools before the family went to Texas. He grew up in one of the most remote districts of the Lone Star State, and just as naturally as a boy along the sea coast turns to the career of a sailor he took to cow punching. He got his earliest experiences in that industry fully as early as 1875. Besides riding the range for some of the immense herds that grazed over the southwestern Texas prairies he also drove the trail north to Dodge City for two trips, one trip to Fort Hayes, and made his final trip from the south to Julesburg, Colorado. From there he went into the Black Hills district of the Dakotas and joined a buffalo skin hunting outfit. It was with this outfit that he made his original entry into Montana in the month of October, 1879. He is one of the last survivors of the white men who were in Eastern Montana at that time. That fall after loading his wagons with hides and meat the buffalo hunters returned to Deadwood and spent the winter. In the spring of 1880 Mr. Murphy engaged in freighting as a "bull whacker" between Mandan and Deadwood and Pierre and Deadwood, continuing that work until the summer of 1881. He was in the service of Jim Vance, who ran an outfit of thirty wagons with ten yoke of cattle to the wagon. His next experience began at Sidney, Nebraska, where he boarded a train for Kelton, Utah, and then traveled by stage to Baker City, Oregon. In Oregon he joined the "N bar" outfit, which soon afterward started five herds of cattle over the trail towards Running Water, Nebraska, but diverted four of these herds to Montana to the newly acquired ranch on Powder River, while the fifth herd was sent for beef to the Pine Ridge Indian Agency. Mr. Murphy came into Montana with this outfit, and remained a cowboy for the old ranching concern along Powder River. Later for two years he worked for Billy Moses, manager of the "v v v" outfit, and still later for Rus Wilson on Grand River, the "E-6" outfit, and also for the Hash Knife outfit run by Billy LaForce. His last work as a cowboy was for Joe Scott on Powder River with the "G-H" outfit managed by Bud Burdette. That ended his employment by others, and he then began ranching for Franklin J. Murphy on the Yellowstone River at Shirley.

Mr. Murphy started his operations there with 150 head of common range cattle, his headquarters being on Brook Creek near Shirley. For several years he grazed the public domain. His "NF-quarter circle" became one of the well known brands of that vicinity. This ranch he exchanged for that of the Concord Cattle Company on Mizpah Creek, securing the company's improvements and a squatter's right. The land had been only recently surveyed, and he filed a homestead claim to a quarter section. On this quarter his ranch headquarters and other improvements are now located. The old ranch and that which brings comfort and accommodations to travelers is the one he now occupies. Since then he has been engaged continuously in the cattle business. He added to his homestead a desert claim and also a railroad section, giving him a domain of 960 acres in one body. Mr. Murphy is distinctly a cattleman, but has also become interested in farming owing to the change in climatic conditions and the need of winter feed for the stock.

He is one of the supervisors of the road district of Custer County, also one of the local appraisers of the Federal Farm Loan Bank, and he served as secretary of the local council for war work. He aided in putting his district over on all demands made by the Government for funds. Mrs. Murphy was also one of the energetic Red Cross workers, and she is a factor in the community life as postmistress of Mizpah at the ranch headquarters. Mr. Murphy and family have for twenty years been resident of the locality at the mouth of the Mizpah on Powder River. Politically he has attended a number of democratic conventions. He served as a deputy sheriff under Sheriff Hugh R. Wells, and at an earlier date was a deputy under Sheriff William Savage.

In Custer County January 10, 1893, Mr. Murphy married Miss Mary E. Smith, daughter of Dr. J. W. and Mary (Krohn) Smith. Her father was a veterinary surgeon, who moved from Louisville, Kentucky, to St. Peter, Minnesota, and a number of years later to Spokane, Washington, where he is still living. Mrs. Smith died in St. Peter. Mrs. Murphy, who was born in 1868, has an older brother, William C. Mr. and Mrs. Murphy have an adopted daughter, Elizabeth.

In 1882, when Mr. Murphy entered Montana as a cowboy, he saw about the last remnants of buffalo running at large. A few small bands were scattered about but disappeared altogether in a couple of years. The gray wolf roamed in bands over this region until a very recent time, and was very destructive to all kinds of live stock. The mountain lion, though not so numerous, was a dangerous pest, while the coyote was a menace only to the sheep.

John Henry Hasty. Both as a ranchman of the Yellowstone Valley and commissioner of Custer County John Henry Hasty is deserving of more than passing notice, having in both capacities won the respect of his fellow citizens because of his ability and effective ideas. He was born in Aroostook County, Maine, January 24, 1857, a son of John Henry Hasty also a native of Maine, born in that state in 1832. The elder Mr. Hasty after completing a collegiate course went into lumbering, and followed that calling all of his active life. When the news reached him of the outbreak of the war between the North and the South he was engaged in driving logs down the Aroostook River, but he "hung up his drive," settled with his men, and immediately enlisted in the Union army as a member of Company C, Fifteenth Maine Volunteer Infantry, and was assigned to the Army of the Potomac. Enlisting as a private, he rose rapidly and was mustered out after three years of service as captain of his company. In 1870 he went to Minneapolis, Minnesota, and continued in the lumber business until his health failed, principally operating in the vicinity of Grand Rapids, that state. He was a strong advocate of republican principles and doctrines, and was equally staunch in his support of the Episcopal Church, of which he was a consistent member, and his wife also held to the same creed. His death occurred in 1909, but his widow survives him and lives in Minneapolis, although eighty-five years of age. Her maiden name was Martha R. Goss, and she is a daughter of Thomas Goss, born near Bangor, Maine, who spent his active years as a farmer and stockman. He married a Miss Chase, and they had thirteen children. Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hasty, Sr., became the parents of the following children: John Henry, whose name heads this review; Martha R., who is the wife of D. M. Wagner, of Minneapolis, Minnesota; and Lydia W., who married E. E. Witchie, of Minneapolis.

The Hasty family is a very old one in the United States, it being claimed that one of the name came to the colonies in the historic Mayflower. As far back as there are any definite records the Hasty family has been connected with lumbering interests. The paternal grandfather of John Henry Hasty of this review had the following children: John H., who was the father of John Henry, Jr.; Daniel, who spent his life in Maine, Minnesota and Montana, and is now living near Baker, of the last named state; and Lydia, who married William Winchell and died leaving a family now residing in Maine.

A defect in eyesight deprived John Henry Hasty of the usual amount of educational training, but being an unusually intelligent man he has remedied this by close observation and study. Before he reached his majority he was self-supporting, having entered the employ of the Minneapolis Street Railroad Company and remained there for four years, rising until he was in charge of the main barn of the company. Leaving this employment, he went into a merchandise business and was doing well until he, like many other small dealers, was affected by the low-tariff policies of the Cleveland administration, and lost what he had invested. He then began handling grain and milling, and was so engaged at Minneapolis for nearly ten years. Too close application to business brought about a failure in his health, and acting upon the suggestion of his physicians he sought a change of climate. Mr. Hasty reached Terry, Montana, on April 7, 1900, and was so impressed with the improvement he felt almost immediately that he decided to locate here permanently and embark in the cattle business. Pursuant to that resolution Mr. Hasty bought the ranch settled in 1883 by Watkins and Sons, located on Sandstone Creek, about fifty-five miles southeast of Terry, and lived on it for eleven years, raising horses, cattle and sheep. He ran his stock under the brand "Lazy P-hanging H," and his enterprise developed from a modest undertaking to one of large proportions, his cattle numbering thousands and being of the Shorthorn and White Face strains, while his horses were of the Percheron strain, and bred highly. Mr. Hasty not only was well known during this period as a shipper to the Chicago market, but also as an aggressive stock dealer.

At the expiration of eleven years he sold his ranch and coming to Miles City bought the W. B. Johnston ranch under the Yellowstone and Tongue River irrigation ditch, and since then his efforts have been devoted more to farming than to stockraising. Grain, alfalfa and potatoes constitute his main crops, and his accessibility to water insures his continuance in this line. His improvements have been added to by him in a substantial manner, including the modernization of his residence by the introduction of electric light, hot and cold water and sanitary conveniences, and the erection of a commodious barn.

As a citizen Mr. Hasty has ever taken an active part in public affairs. He learned from his father the principles advocated by the republican party, and adopted them as his own, casting his first presidential vote for James A. Garfield, and never since has missed voting at a presidential election, nor swerved from his support of republican candidates. His first official service was performed as commissioner of Custer County, to which office he was elected in 1918, his colleagues on the board being Joseph R. McKay and P. S. Richardson. The board has directed much attention to the development of good roads, and the district under Mr. Hasty's supervision contains about 125 miles of post roads and the Yellowstone Trail, and in addition to these the laterals have been worked and placed in commission as available highways. A settlement of the business affairs between Custer and Powder River counties has been arrived at satisfactorily by this board, and it is considering a road project under the State Highway Commission which calls for an outlay of $11,000 on the part of Custer County.

John Henry Hasty was married at Minneapolis, Minnesota, on January 5, 1879, to Jennie Crow, a daughter of George and Clarinda J. (Ellsworth) Crow, the latter being a cousin of Lieut. Elmer Ellsworth, the first man killed in the war between the states, his death resulting from an attack made upon him by a hotelman named Jackson at Alexandria, Virginia. George Crow was born in Michigan in 1834, but went to the vicinity of Sandusky, Ohio, where he was engaged in farming at the time of his marriage. In 1858 he went to Minnesota and was in that state at the time of the outbreak of the Chippewa and Sioux Indians, and he and his family were driven from their homestead by the dusky warriors. In 1862 Mr. Crow enlisted in Company I, Seventh Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and died in the service of his country in December, 1864. His widow passed away in December, 1884. She was seven years his junior. Their children were as follows: William A., Henry, Fred and Mrs. Hasty, the latter being the only survivor of her parents' family. She was born in Stearns County, Minnesota, on July 2, 1860, and was educated in the public schools of that locality. Mr. and Mrs. Hasty have a daughter, Ada Belle. She married N. A. Eggleston, of Ellensburg, Washington, and they have the following children: Altha Bernice, Glen Hasty, Harlan John, Lola Jane, Ruth and Delberta. Mr. Hasty is a Master Mason, an Odd Fellow, Knight of Pythias, and also belongs to the Sons of Veterans, the Foresters and Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Charles H. Miller. Few citizens of Carter County are more widely and favorably known than Charles H. Miller, of Piniele. His life has become a part of the history of the community in which he lives, and his active and honorable business career has brought him before the public in such a way as to gain the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens and give him a reputation such as few of his contemporaries have attained. Keen perception, tireless energy and honesty of purpose, combined with mature judgment and every-day common sense, have ever been among his most prominent characteristics, and while laboring for individual success and for the material interests of the community he has also been largely instrumental in promoting the moral welfare of those with whom he has mingled.

Charles H. Miller was born in Boswell, Ohio, on August 9, 1859, and is a son of Noah and Samantha (Grable) Miller. Noah Miller came of stanch old Dutch stock of Pennsylvania, from which state he came to Ohio, locating in Boswell, where he engaged in the mercantile business. He married there and spent the rest of his life there, dying at the comparatively early age of thirty-two years, while his widow passed away at the age of thirty-seven. The latter was the daughter of Jonathan Grable. Mr. and Mrs. Miller left three children, namely: Alice, who became the wife of J. N. Rickards and died at Beatrice, Nebraska; Alva M., of Oil Center, California; and Charles H., of this review.

After the death of his parents Charles H. Miller made his home with his mother's people, living with his maternal grandmother until her death, her home being in the Village of Aetna, Ohio. He received a good practical education in the public schools. When the time came for him to take up life's responsibilities on his own account he turned his face westward, his first location being at Beatrice, Nebraska, where he obtained employment as a clerk in a hardware store. Two years later he engaged in the hardware business for himself at Kearney, Nebraska, being so engaged from 1879 to 1891, when he went to Boise City, Idaho, where he spent eight years, engaged in the mercantile business. Then for a few years he was in business in Spokane, Washington, whence he moved into the Black Hills country, spending the following nine years in Deadwood. Then for a year he was a resident of Belle Fourche, South Dakota, where he was engaged in business. On March 15, 1911, Mr. Miller came to the locality where he now lives and with which he has been actively and closely identified ever since. At that time he opened a mercantile establishment, which he conducted for six years, selling the business at the end of that time to the Piniele Mercantile Company. That was the pioneer store of this section of the county and it was a financial success from the beginning. Mr. Miller entered a homestead in section 23, and upon a portion of his entry the Village of Piniele is located.

Piniele was promoted actively by Mr. Miller and his associates, and the fourteen acres devoted to the townsite were platted by him. He erected the first building on the site, which served as his first residence and store, and which is now the hotel, and the other buildings of the place have almost altogether come into existence through his assistance and aid. He is a stockholder of the Piniele Milling Company, and aided in the erection of its building, and is also a stockholder in the Piniele Mercantile Company and in the Piniele State Bank, of which he was a promoter and is the vice president. Mr. Miller was appointed United States land commissioner soon after he came here and for seven years he has filled that office. It is through his court that filings of lands have frequently been made and through the same court that titles to lands have been passed to the actual settlers. He tries contests and all disputes over the rights of the settlers on the public domain and represents the Government in the taking of testimony and then submits the case to the Government for final decision.

In Kearney, Nebraska, on October 31, 1883, Mr. Miller was married to Clara B. Scott, who was born at Sheffield, Illinois, on April 13, 1864, the daughter of Albert G. and Emily E. (Smith) Scott. Mr. Scott was born on June 12, 1825, at Barry, Vermont, and received a liberal education. He became an active business man in Sheffield, Illinois, but in 1879 he moved to Kearney, Nebraska, where he established himself as a grain dealer. He became prominent in public affairs, being World's Fair Commissioner for Nebraska and in many ways evincing a live interest in the public welfare. While a citizen of Illinois he served in the Legislature of that state. He was a republican in politics, a member of the Masonic Order and of the Congregational Church. His death occurred in Holdredge, Nebraska, on June 30, 1895, while his widow passed away in Spokane, Washington, on July 3, 1899. Their two children who reached maturity were Mrs. Miller and Herbert W., who was a grain dealer in Hastings, Nebraska, and died in 1908. To Mr. and Mrs. Miller have been born three daughters, namely: Laura Scott, the wife of Charles S. Einsel, of Piniele, Montana; Katherine Emily, the wife of Fred A. Porter, of Atlanta, Nebraska; and Alberta A., who is a graduate of the Spearfish Normal School and has spent two years as a teacher in the public schools.

Politically Mr. Miller is a stanch supporter of the republican party, having cast his first presidential vote for Gen. James A. Garfield. He joined the Masonic fraternity at Kearney, Nebraska, in 1882, and is now a member of the Blue Lodge at Deadwood, where he also belongs to the Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, the Commandery of Knights Templar and the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His career presents a notable example of those qualities of mind and character which overcome obstacles and win success, and because of these things he enjoys to an unusual degree the confidence and good will of the entire community.

Edgar C. Bussert. As a town community thoroughly adequate in all its resources and with a citizenship far above the average, Forsyth is properly proud of its schools and educational work. The city has been fortunate in having continuously the high class ability and services of Edgar C. Bussert as superintendent of schools for nearly ten years. Mr. Bussert is an exceptionally able school administrator and has handled the local situation in a most admirable manner, co-operating with the progressive forces in the community, using his initiative and leadership where needed, and in every way possible re-enforcing and building up school standards that are a matter of just pride to the community.

Coming from a state that has contributed so many prominent men to the professions and statesmanship Mr. Bussert was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, May 16, 1880. He comes of a family of farmers, and is a grandson of Solomon Bussert, who came from Maryland early in the history of Ohio and settled along the edge of the southeastern hills in Hocking County, a wooded and farming district adjacent to the rolling coal and mineral region of the state. There he opened a farm out of the timber, and from that locality his descendants have scattered to other points of the United States. Asher Bussert, the oldest of the nine children of Solomon, was fifteen years of age when his father died, and he had a limited education and early assumed serious responsibilities as head of the household. Though too young for front line duty in the Civil war, he belonged to the Squirrel Brigade. His quiet and earnest efforts were in the main devoted to farming, and he lived in his locality until his death, at the age of sixty-nine. He married Mary Koch, whose people came out of Pennsylvania, and were, like the Busserts, of German ancestry. She is still living, the mother of three children, Mrs. Frank Reed, of Fairfield County; Edgar C.; and Frank R., a Chicago business man.

Edgar C. Bussert graduated from the Fairfield Union Academy at Pleasantville, Ohio, at the age of twenty, and soon afterward began his career as a traveling salesman for E. R. Dumont of Chicago. For three years he covered an important territory east of the Mississippi River, but in that time conceived that his talents and duties belonged in the field of education. He therefore entered the Ohio State University, acquiring his Bachelor's degree in 1908 and two years later, after an interval of teaching, his Master's degree. For a time he was superintendent of the public schools of New Lexington, Ohio, and came direct from there to Montana to assume his duties as superintendent of schools at Forsyth, the only town and position with which his work as an educator has been identified in this state. He has been constantly alert and busy in directing the educational program of the county seat of Rosebud County.

In 1911 Forsyth had two school buildings, a corps of ten teachers, a graded system of twelve grades, with a high school fairly instituted, though not yet accredited and with less than twenty pupils enrolled.

While many obvious handicaps have been imposed upon school progress in recent years, it is easy to discover numerous prominent improvements and advancements at Forsyth. The enrollment in the high school is 105, while nine pupils were graduated in 1920. Commercial and domestic science courses have been added, and a complete rearrangement and enlargement of the four year high school course undertaken. There has been an interesting change of attitude among high school graduates, who formerly considered their education "finished" when they received their high school diplomas, but more recently the tendency has been for the graduates to enter higher institutions of training. The Forsyth school has shown a creditable though not over emphasized interest in athletics, has been well represented in basket ball and track work, the team standing third in the district in basket ball. In literary contests the school had a representative in debating at Miles City and Hysham in 1920, and in the declamation and extemporaneous speaking contests at Missoula. There are now eighteen teachers on the staff of the Forsyth schools and eight in the district outside the supervision of Mr. Bussert. A high standard has always been maintained for teachers. Grade teachers must present diplomas from normal schools or equivalent training, while the high school teachers are all college graduates, and once in four years every teacher must attend a summer session of a reputable institution for training teachers.

In material equipment the outstanding feature of Forsyth's educational facilities is the new high school building in course of construction during 1920. In this building is an auditorium with a seating capacity of 750, a gymnasium 90 by 43 feet, a complete locker system, nineteen perfectly appointed class rooms, and altogether a building that represents some of the most advanced ideas of high school architecture. The cost of the building complete will be $150,000. When it is occupied the high school work will be enlarged to comprise a six year program.

Mr. Bussert, while he has had a very busy program since coming to Forsyth, has kept in close personal touch with outside sources of inspiration to the educator. He has done considerable residence work in the Columbia University Teachers' College at New York City, and has from that state institution the degree of Master of Arts and the Superintendent's diploma. He has been a working member of the State Teachers' Association of Montana, and is a former president of the eastern branch of the association.

In his home community he has entered with zest into the civic program, is an active member of the Chamber of Commerce, being chairman of its Parks and Playgrounds Committee, and is a director of the County Fair Board, through which a deep interest has been stimulated in agriculture and related arts. During the war he was chairman of the Thrift Stamp campaign in Rosebud County, helped with all the Liberty Loan campaigns, and was a member of the executive board of the committee of one hundred. The Bussert household down to the youngest member did practical work for the Red Cross.

In Darke County, Ohio, August 25, 1909, Mr. Bussert married Miss Mamie Minnich. She was a teacher in that county when she met Mr. Bussert, then principal of the Arcanum School. Mrs. Bussert was born January 3, 1887, second of the four daughters of Solomon E. and Ellen (Sigerfoos) Minnich, old residents of Darke County, her father being a merchant at Arcanum. The three children of Mr. and Mrs. Bussert are Bettie, Charles and Margaret.

Carl N. Thompson. No man in the practice of law in Musselshell County has exercised an influence finer in quality and purpose than Carl N. Thompson of Roundup. It is an influence proceeding from a character of quiet strength, sanity and disinterestedness, fortified by a varied experience of men and events, directed by a kindly but keen discernment of human character and of the forces moulding the relations of men. He is a man who impresses others with his unshakable honesty as well as his ability to lay hold of the essentials of a situation, and his flaming sincerity carries conviction to the hearts of his hearers. He has attended to the legal affairs of several corporations as well as those of individual clients, bringing to them the ability of a careful, experienced and skillful lawyer.

Carl N. Thompson was born at Madison, Wisconsin, May 24, 1875, a son of Knut and Rachel (Thompson) Thompson, natives of Norway, where he was born in 1844 and she in 1849. They were married at Madison, Wisconsin, and became the parents of ten children, six of whom survive, and of them all Carl N. Thompson is the second. Knut Thompson came to the United States on a sailing vessel when a child, being brought by his parents, who after landing in New York City came west to Dane County, Wisconsin, and were pioneer farmers of that region. There Knut Thompson was reared and educated, but in young manhood went to Madison, Wisconsin, and engaged in an agricultural implement business. In 1875 he left Madison for Minnehaha County, South Dakota, and continued to deal in agricultural implements at Sioux Falls until 1895, when he retired. He is still residing in that city, and is an earnest member and worker of the Lutheran Church. In politics he is a republican.

Carl N. Thompson attended the public schools of South Dakota and the Lutheran Normal School of Sioux Falls, and then entered the law department of the University of Wisconsin, was graduated therefrom in 1903, and almost immediately thereafter was admitted to the bar of Wisconsin. Mr. Thompson was engaged in the practice of his profession at Chicago, Illinois, and Sioux Falls, South Dakota, and then, in 1908, came to Roundup, Montana, as local attorney for the Chicago, Milwaukee and Puget Sound Railroad Company, being the first of his calling to come to this city. For two years he continued to administer the affairs of this company with signal capability, and then resigned as attorney to devote more time to his increasing private practice. He belongs to the Musselshell County Bar Association, the Montana State Bar Association, and the American Bar Association. A Mason, he belongs to Unity Lodge No. 71, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and Jewel Chapter No. 48, Order of the Eastern Star, of which Mrs. Thompson is worthy matron. By instinct, training and inheritance Mr. Thompson is a Lutheran and a republican. In addition to his professional duties Mr. Thompson owns a ranch of 1,200 acres of irrigated land and is interested in the cattle industry, the development of oil property and other affairs, and is one of the most active persons in the county.

On October 14, 1903, Mr. Thompson was united in marriage with Ida M. Jensen, born at Jackson, Minnesota. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have two sons, J. Kenneth and Eldon A. Mr. Thompson represents

Carl N. Thompson

in character and accomplishment the qualities which raise and dignify democratic citizenship and are the foundations of our best leadership. His presence and his counsel are in great demand, and he is ever ready to give the best that lies in his unusual powers, his qualities of heart and brain.

George Judson Murphy. A lawyer whose services have been given to Ismay during a number of years past, Mr. Murphy has gained a place of distinction in the courts of Custer County. He came to Montana as a citizen in April, 1907, from his native state of Indiana, although he spent a few brief years enroute in Minneapolis and Milwaukee.

Mr. Murphy was born at Spencerville in DeKalb County, Indiana, but he was reared in Allen County, that state, and his common school training which he received there was supplemented by preparatory work in college before entering the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio. He completed the sophomore year there and taught school one year in Allen County, and then soon afterward entered upon the practice of law. His preparation for the profession was obtained first under former Congressman Walpole G. Colerick, of Fort Wayne, and Mr. Murphy was admitted to the bar upon examination by a committee appointed by Judge Heaton of the Superior Court. Two days of writing was necessary to do the work of the examination. W. H. Shambaugh, city attorney of Fort Wayne, and John Morris, Jr., were two of the committee and are men who have attained eminence in the profession of the law. The law practice of Mr. Murphy began in the Justice Court before he had been admitted to the bar, and his first case was an action to collect a milk bill from a cheese factory. In the Superior Court his first case was as a defendant's attorney in a divorce case. In the main his practice has been along civil lines, and he is a member of the Custer County Bar Association and the Montana State Bar Association. In addition to his own private practice he represents the First National Bank of Ismay and is the city attorney for Ismay, while in the line of politics he has served his voting precinct as a committeeman. Although his first presidential vote was cast in the support of Major McKinley in 1900, he is now giving allegiance to the democratic party, having left the republican ranks in 1912 on the tariff issue.

George J. Murphy is a son of George Murphy and a grandson on the paternal side of John Murphy. This John Murphy, a native of New Hampshire, was for many years a merchant in Cleveland, Ohio, and lies buried in that city. He married Louisa Wheelock, also a member of a New Hampshire family and of colonial ancestry. George Murphy, his son, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, June 30, 1837, but lived in Indiana from the time of attaining young manhood. During the Civil war he became captain of Company E, Thirtieth Indiana Infantry, and was a comrade of Gen. Henry W. Lawton, who was killed in the Philippino insurrection. Mr. Murphy served with Sherman's army to Atlanta, and returned North with the army that fought the battles of Franklin and Nashville. During his service he was three times wounded, but he continued in the ranks until the end of the war, and it is believed he received his discharge as late as the date of his pension voucher, about 1880.

After resuming civil life Captain Murphy began preparing himself for the practice of medicine, and spent the remainder of his life as a physician. He took very little part in political activities but upheld the principles of the republican party, was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and late in life became a member of the Masonic fraternity. For his first wife he married Nancy Dever, who was born at Leo, Indiana, a daughter of John Dever, who removed to Indiana from Ohio and it is believed he came originally from Virginia. He was among the pioneers of Indiana, where he served in various capacities, as a trapper, hunter, as a detective and as a lawyer. Mrs. Murphy died in 1880, when her youngest child was but two years old. She bore her husband the following children: Geraldine, who resides in Garrett, Indiana; Rosemond, who married O. D. McRory, of Fort Wayne; Abbie F., who died in childhood; and George J. Captain Murphy was subsequently married to Florence Knight, and their four children are May, Irma, John and Raymond. The son John was a World war soldier with the Ninth Infantry, and saw service overseas in France.

During the period of the World war George J. Murphy served on the Legal Advisory Board and contributed loyally to the auxiliary war work of the time. He is unmarried.

Albert Roberts became identified with the Town of Ismay in Custer County almost at its foundation, and since coming here has earned and saved the money which makes him one of the prosperous and substantial residents of that locality.

Mr. Roberts is an old time cowboy, and spent many years on the ranch and range both in the South and Northwest. He was born in Gallia County, Ohio, near Gallipolis, July 20, 1874. His father, James Roberts, who was born in Virginia in 1820, moved to Ohio when a young man and entered the Union army from there. He was in the war four years, including three months in Libby Prison at Richmond. For many years he was active in the Grand Army of the Republic, and took a good citizen's interest in politics as a republican. He was a member of the United Brethren Church. His wife was Martha Cottrell, whose father, Elijah Cottrell, was one of the early children born in Gallia County. He was a farmer. Mrs. James Roberts died in 1902. She was the mother of ten children, eight of whom reached mature years and those still living are: Alonzo, of Gallia County; Truman, a farmer in Custer County, Montana, near Ismay; George, of Gallia County; and Albert.

Albert Roberts grew up on his father's farm in Southern Ohio and acquired a district school education. The spring before he was nineteen years of age he left home, telling his parents he would not be back for ten years. His mother accepted his decision as final, though the rest of the family said he would return in two weeks. By railway he traveled to Laramie, Wyoming, and there entered the service of the TV cattle outfit. He left it with three saddle horses, and with one companion journeyed 1,100 miles to Texas, the journey passing without incident save the escape and subsequent recapture of their horses. The trail was through the towns of Denver, Pueblo, past the house in New Mexico where Billy the Kid was killed, on to Portales, then to Plainview, Texas, and to the yellow houses of the XIT outfit, the largest cattle company in the world. He rode the range for that cattle company five years. He was an efficient man, commanded good wages, but spent his money as fast as it came. It was in the service of the XIT people that he first came to Montana with a trainload of cattle, the stock being unloaded at Glendive. Later he made several trips with their stock to Chicago, shipping from Fallon. After his service as a cowpuncher on the north side of the Yellowstone with the XIT outfit he went with the EY ranch as foreman, remaining there three years. When he finally left the Daily ranch to locate at

Ismay on March 1, 1909, he had practically no capital.

With a small nucleus of mares he engaged in the livery business, built a barn the same fall, and has continued in the livery and livestock business ever since. Horse drawn vehicles were popular for several years, but the business suffered the inevitable decline owing to the competition of the automobile, and he now has equipment for a number of motor rigs.

His first barn was 60 feet long and was subsequently 50 feet, and is now equipped with convenient sheds and lots, enabling him to handle a large number of stock. The barn is equipped with hot and cold water, a system seldom found even in metropolitan barns. Out of his prosperity Mr. Roberts has provided liberally for home comforts. He has an ice house for refrigeration of drinks and food. His first home was a one-room shack, subsequently increased by another room, and he has built his modern eleven-room house on the installment plan. He did all the planning himself and now has a residence two stories high, 20 by 40 feet, with complete basement, in which is located Delco electric lighting plant and a furnace. Artesian water is supplied from his own wells throughout, with numerous faucets for both hot and cold water. The cellar is also generously stocked with preserved fruits and vegetables put up by Mrs. Roberts. Another feature that means a great deal to a modern housewife is a power laundry machine. Evidently Albert Roberts has built his home for permanence and for convenience. His artesian well was drilled by the East Side Water Company, in which he is a stockholder. He is also a stockholder in the Farmers Elevator at Ismay. Mr. Roberts opened a stage line from Ismay to Cabin Creek in 1916, and drove it and carried the mail a year before the Government took charge. For a time he also drove stage to the TD postoffice south of Ismay, twenty-five miles. When he married Mr. Roberts engaged in the horse business with eleven head of mares, and has bred and sold horses and developed a herd of 130 head of driving and saddle animals. Politically he is a republican, but is satisfied to cast his vote without further participation in politics.

At Glendive, Montana, December 6, 1906, he married Miss Anna Vaule. She was born in Norway and came to the United States alone. They are the parents of seven children, Daisy, Ralph, Lillie, Rolla, Ray, Violet and Rose. Five of them are now students in the Ismay schools.

Charles de Graffenreid is a pioneer of the Northwest, whose identification with Montana began as early as 1884, and who has been a permanent resident in the state since 1893, coming to the locality from Wyoming, where he had ranged the region as a cowboy for the Grimes Company, whose ranch in Texas was at Matagorda, the region from which Mr. de Graffenreid came to the North.

Leaving the Lone Star State with a herd of cattle in 1879, he crossed the State of Kansas by way of Dodge City, went on through Ogalalla, Nebraska, and into the Dakotas near Buffalo Gap, where they came to the Cheyenne River. This was a year after the Northern Cheyenne Indians under Chief Dull Knife escaped from their reservation in the Indian Territory and crossed over the states of Kansas, Nebraska and South Dakota, massacreing settlers as they went, and some of the evidences of their depredations were still visible when the Grimes' outfit passed through the region and occasionally crossed the Indian trail. A Bohemian woman who had been maltreated by the Indians but whose life had been spared was still living, and many years afterward, perhaps twenty-five, she began suit against the United States through her attorney for damages for injuries received by the Cheyennes, and collected, it is said, a judgment of $1,000.

Mr. de Graffenreid was in and around the Black Hills country until 1883, when he made his way into Wyoming and the following year in Montana and to the Little Powder River country. The Grimes Company had previously sold their interests to the Shadley Cattle Company, and Mr. de Graffenreid was subsequently employed by them, their ranch being familiarly known as the Flying V. The Shadley Company after a time moved north to the Morrows in South Dakota, and Mr. de Graffenreid remained with them until he came to Montana to reside permanently in 1893. While with the company he filled various positions, from cowboy to wagonman and foreman, but during all this time he paid little attention to the value of his wages. When he finally located in Montana he joined the Home Land and Cattle Company, the "N-N" people, whose headquarters were north of the Yellowstone River, and which was the largest cattle outfit in the state at that time, their stock ranging from the Yellowstone River to Canada. They closed out their interests in 1898, and the "DHS" Company purchased the remnant of their outfit, but Mr. de Graffenreid went to the "L7" on the Big Dry as foreman of its ranch for the old Shadley Cattle Company. He remained in charge of that outfit until it closed its interests in 1902, and in the following year became stock inspector of the state, a position he filled for one year. He then removed to the Town of Jordan, where he was engaged in business for two years, and at the close of that period began his connection with Ismay.

Mr. de Graffenreid is the pioneer resident of Ismay. To him belongs the honor of making the first effort toward the establishment of this little town, and until recently he added to its industrial activity as a confectionery dealer. Since then he has lived retired. During his residence here he has contributed to the dwelling portion of the town as well as to its business houses, and was appointed one of its first school trustees.

Although in his more recent years a business man and identified with town building, Mr. de Graffenreid was reared as a cowboy on the range, and the cattle business claimed the greater part of his industrial career. He was born in Fayette County, Texas, January 30, 1860, was educated in the schools of his home district, and in the military school at Austin, and when he was a young lad of sixteen he was orphaned by the death of his last parent and deprived of a home. When he was seventeen he went to Northwest Texas and became identified with the region of Concho and McCullough counties, and after following the range there for a time returned to his boyhood's home and subsequently was received in the service of the Grimes Company.

Mr. de Graffenreid's father, Thomas de Graffenreid, went to Texas in 1858 from Tennessee, and during the war between the North and the South he served with the Confederacy as a soldier from Texas. After a time he accumulated a few sections of land in Fayette County, and there spent the remainder of his life and passed away in 1868. He had married Catherine Murchison, whose father, a Scotchman, had removed from North Carolina to Texas. To Thomas and Catherine de Graffenreid were born four children, namely: Mrs. Lillian Murchison, whose home is in San Marcos, Texas; Charles, of Ismay, Montana; Mrs. Addie Holman, a resident of Weimer, this state; and Mrs. Fannie Griffin, of San Antonio, Texas.

Charles de Graffenreid was reared in a democratic state of the South, and when the time came for him to cast his vote he joined that party's ranks and supported Mr. Bryan and has since remained true to the principles of the democratic party. In his fraternal relations he is a member of both the Elks and Eagles at Miles City.

Mr. de Graffenreid was married in Colorado County, Texas, November 26, 1908, to Miss Georgie Jamison, who was born at Columbus, Texas, a daughter of T. G. Jamison, who migrated to that state from Kentucky, where he was both a merchant and a stock man. His death occurred at the Town of Columbus, Texas. During the Civil war he served as a Confederate soldier and became connected with the commissary department, assisting in bringing supplies from Mexico to the Confederate forces. He married Ellen Bennett, a daughter of H. W. Bennett, who died in 1899. To this union were born the following children: Harry G., who resides at Bay City, Texas; Mrs. C. M. Bailey, whose home is in Columbus, Texas; and Georgia, who became the wife of Mr. de Graffenreid. She was born in Texas, and her parents were also married in that state. She accepted the right of franchise when it was given her and cast her first presidential vote for Woodrow Wilson. Mr. de Graffenreid during the World war was delegated to look after the families of the enlisted men of his locality and to report to the Government on the situation. Both he and his wife gave valuable aid in all the drives for funds for the carrying on of the war and in all auxiliary war work.

James Boden has lived in Montana over a quarter of a century, put up a brave and hopeful struggle against adverse odds in the early days, and has become master of a reasonably fortunate destiny as a rancher and banker at Ismay in Custer County.

Mr. Boden, whose home ranch is twelve miles southwest of Ismay, is a Texan by birth and spent his early life as a cowboy. He was born near Paris, Lamar County, Texas, January 5, 1861, son of John and Ann (Rich) Boden. His father, a native of Tennessee, went to Texas in the '50s, and spent his life as a farmer and stockman. He died near Caddo, Oklahoma, at the age of eighty-one, his wife having passed away at the age of forty-eight. Their children were: George and William, both in Oklahoma; James; Robert, in the locality of Caddo, Oklahoma; Milton, who spent most of his years in Oklahoma; Annie, married and living in Oklahoma; and Alice, who lives at Denison, Texas.

James Boden grew up on a farm between Sherman and Denison in Grayson County, Texas, and had a common school education. He left home at the age of nineteen and went into the Chickasaw country of old Indian Territory. There he was employed by a cattle outfit as a wage earner, and gradually drifted north from Durant to Falls Valley and thence to the Kansas line. For six or seven years he was a trader in stock and lands around Kiowa, Kansas.

From Kansas Mr. Boden came to Montana about 1894. One year he was employed as a cowboy by the Watkins horse outfit south of the Yellowstone, and the next year worked at several ranches. In 1896 he came to his present ranch home and became a squatter on the public domain on Cottonwood Creek. After the region was surveyed he took up land, his homestead containing his present ranch improvements. His capital of $1,000 enabled him to buy seventy-five head of Montana range cattle. He has always used the brand "UZ with a half circle," and his stock are now bred up to high grades of Hereford and Shorthorns. For a number of years he has been an individual shipper by car lots to the Chicago markets.

Mr. Boden's first home on his ranch was a log building comprising three rooms, and with subsequent additions and improvements it is still sheltering his family. His stock shelters are sheds and stables, and he kept his herd on the increase both in number and quality until 1913, since which date his operations have been curtailed largely through shortage of range. His ranch enclosure embraces about 5,100 acres. Five hundred acres are devoted to farming, his crops being the various grains and roughage for stock feeds. As a man of substantial character and resources, Mr. Boden is also president and a director of the Farmers and Stock Growers Bank of Ismay.

He settled on Cottonwood Creek before a school was organized, and employed his influence in that direction and helped build the pioneer schoolhouse, which is still being used. He is a member of the school board. Like many other good men Mr. Boden refuses to be bound by partisan ties in politics, and has voted for presidential candidates in both the old parties.

At Terry, Montana, October 15, 1899, he married Miss Julia Babcock. Her father, Clint Babcock, is a retired farmer of Montana, and a former resident of Minnesota. He served as a Union soldier during the Civil war. His wife was a Miss Montague, and they had four sons and five daughters. Mrs. Boden was born in Minnesota in October, 1881. She is the mother of three children: Floyd, George and Robert. Floyd is a student in the Ismay High School.

Charles James McKay. Both before and since he came to Montana Charles James McKay had experiences out of the ordinary. In early life he was an iron worker and sailor, and traveled and saw much of the world and men and affairs. Since he located at Ismay in Custer County in 1892 his work has been ranching, but even in that he has had to exercise constant vigilance in order not to be swept away by the vicissitudes that have overwhelmed so many ranchers in Eastern Montana.

He was born near Pembroke, Maine, April 27, 1856. His father, John P. McKay, was born on the Island of Rathlin, Scotland, and after his marriage came to the United States and settled in Maine, to take possession of some property owned by his father. He had been reared in luxury, was liberally educated, but was never able to apply himself to practical business. When thrown upon his own resources he became associated with a company for the manufacture of plaster. That enterprise, like all others which he touched, proved a failure. He spent his last years at Pembroke and died when about seventy. His wife was Margaret McCurdy, who survived him several years. Of their children, John died of wounds incurred while a soldier in the Civil war. Daniel was in the navy during the Civil war aboard the frigate Niagara, and died unmarried at St. Louis. Ann became the wife of Isaac Goff and died at Pembroke. Neill was in the Sixth Maine Infantry the last two years of the Civil war. James was drowned when a boy, and the next in age is Charles J. of Montana. Mary Ellen, widow of Alexander Hay, is a teacher by profession, lives at Great Falls, and for a time was identified with the city schools there.

Charles J. McKay acquired all his education before he was fourteen. When he ran away from home he took a boat to Boston and went to work in some iron mills, for which a brief previous experience fitted him. He had grown up near the ocean, and was quite able to take the place of an able seaman. Besides working in mills he made several trips on coasting vessels, one of them being a smuggler. He had learned the puddling trade at Pembroke, and later with a firm from Troy, New York, went to Londonderry, Nova Scotia, and worked as a puddler, was similarly employed in several mills in New York, Vermont and Pennsylvania, and while at Chester, Pennsylvania, he and his fellow workmen went on a strike and he accepted the opportunity to seek employment in another locality. He went to Birmingham, Alabama, when the first rolling mill was built and when Birmingham was a village. He was employed there as a puddler and from Alabama went to Panama. He was at Aspinwall, Panama, in 1882, during the revolution, when that city was burned by the rebels. While on the Isthmus he was employed as fireman on a dredge when the DeLesseps Company were endeavoring to cut out the canal. He remained there about eighteen months and was dredge captain when he left.

It was from the Isthmus of Panama that Mr. McKay came to Montana in the early '80s. For a few years he worked at Alder Gulch and Virginia City, also prospected around Pony, but had little to show for his efforts at mining. He also worked for wages on hay ranches in the Deer Lodge Valley and eventually came to Miles City and bought an interest in a band of sheep with Alex Cree. The band was moved from Little Porcupine over to Sunday Creek, a year later to Fallon Creek, and during the summer the grazing ground was in the region of Ismay. The next move was to Whitney Creek, where Mr. McKay had the business partly wound up when the blizzard of April, 1892, struck him. Sixteen hundred head perished in that storm, and only 600 were left. Mr. McKay then used all his credit to buy sheep, but it was a most inauspicious time to promote the sheep industry. Wool was going down and conditions were rapidly approaching the panic year of 1893. His last shipment of wool was sold for 7c a pound, and he was glad to find a buyer who would take his sheep at 90c a head.

Despite such discouraging circumstances Mr. McKay was not ready to quit and evidently liked Montana and was satisfied to cast in his lot permanently with the state. He then turned his resources more and more to cattle, ranging them on Whitney Creek, where he fenced in a large tract of the public lands. Eventually his cattle had a pasture with a twenty-mile fence around it, and besides 500 head of cattle he had about 300 horses. His original brand was the "8-5," which he soon changed to the present brand, the Lazy-3-X, described as lazy three x. Mr. McKay entered a desert claim on Whitney Creek, and placed the pioneer improvements, beginning with a one-room log shelter, which was gradually enlarged to eight rooms and a bunk-house with two rooms. He also had ample shelter for 700 head of stock, and outside there was a good protection afforded by the breaks. The next misfortunte was a fire which destroyed sheds, corrals, implements and much of his hay. After this Mr. McKay changed his location to Fallon Creek, near Ismay, going there just as the railroad was building through. Here he owned a section astride the creek, on which are located his improvements, also a section and a half cornering with the first section and another half section still further out. As a cattleman Mr. McKay exercises good judgment in crossing the Hereford, Polled Angus and Short Horns, and gets what he considers not only better beef animals, but one with a maximum of ranging ability and storm resistence. The present McKay ranch has been developed by Mr. McKay and includes ample buildings, a number of acres seeded to alfalfa, and much of the roughage required by his stock is produced on the place. Fallon Creek at this point abounds in cottonwood timber, furnishing stock shade and fuel and also quantities of lumber.

Besides the ranch Mr. McKay is a director of the Farmers and Stock Growers State Bank of Ismay, and was also a stockholder and helped establish the Ismay Fair Grounds. He is a stockholder in the Masonic Temple at Miles City, the Masonic Lodge being his only fraternal connection. He cast his first vote in the South as a democrat, but eventually allied himself with the republican party and for a number of years has regarded that as his permanent affiliation.

Mr. McKay married at Birmingham, Alabama, Josephine Witsendingler, who died there. In New York City he married Rene Parks. Mr. McKay has no children.

Hal S. Withington is an old timer of Montana, though by no means an old man. For upwards of thirty years he has been identified with the community of Forsyth, chiefly as a merchant and business man. His father was one of the prominent pioneers of Montana Territory.

His father is the venerable Peter S. Withington, now living retired in California. He was born at Ashland, Ohio, January 12, 1837, and eight years later, in 1845, accompanied his parents to Rock County, Wisconsin. Though he grew up on a farm he came of a family of watchmakers and gunsmiths. His grand ancestor was a mechanic who made clocks out of wood and later of brass, also hammered out spoons from silver coins, some of this plate being in the family today. A brother of Peter S. Withington was Charles B. Withington, who invented the first self-binder and secured a patent, but when about to lose it through infringement sold his right to the McCormicks, who adapted his invention, and for many years he remained in the company's service as foreman and mechanical adviser.

Peter S. Withington during his active life had many experiences in the Far West. As early as 1861 he freighted across the plains to Colorado. He then returned to Wisconsin, and about 1862 enlisted in the Thirteenth Wisconsin Infantry. He was with his regiment in the South, though it was his fortune to participate in none of the greater battles. He was discharged at the close of the war, having been injured when run over by a cannon, and for many years he was a pensioner.

After the war, like many thousands of old Union soldiers, he went to Kansas and settled in Franklin County, maintaining his family there near Williamsburg until 1878. However, in the meantime as an itinerant jewelry merchant and watch repairer he visited many parts of the great West. As early as 1867 he came to Montana, visiting the mining camps, selling jewelry and repairing watches. He came to know some of the pioneer personalities and the life of old Alder Gulch, and during two years saw many other historic points in the old territory. On leaving Montana he went down the Missouri River from Fort Benton in an open boat to Sioux City, Iowa.

In 1879 he acquired a more permanent interest in Montana and in 1880 brought his family to the Northwest, spending the first year in Pease Bottom. It is believed that Peter Withington shipped the first self binder into Montana, bringing it by boat up the Yellowstone to Junction and using it to harvest his own grain and that of some of his neighbors. After locating at old Junction he practically gave up his trade and business as a jeweler and watch repairer and practiced agriculture. In 1886 he removed to Wyoming, settling on Pass Creek, near Sheridan, where he continued operations as a farmer and stock man. But since 1900 he has lived at Santa Cruz, California. Peter Withington has been a republican from the time of Lincoln. In Wisconsin he married Miss Jane Griffin, who was born at Scranton, Pennsylvania, a daughter of James Griffin. To their marriage were born four children: Loran, a resident of British Columbia; Hal S.; Effie, who died at the age of six years; and Leroy, who died while a soldier in the Spanish-American war at Jacksonville, Florida.

Hal S. Withington was born on his father's farm in Franklin County, Kansas, in 1871, and was about nine years of age when he came to Montana. He grew up at the old town of Junction, and altogether had limited opportunities to attend school. When he was about seven years of age his father had taken the family back to Wisconsin, and for two years he attended a country school in that state. For two months he was a pupil on the overland stage school in Pease Bottom, Montana, and finished his education in a private school and finally a district school at Junction. In the spring of 1889 Mr. Withington went to work for the Northern Pacific Railway as freight clerk at Custer.

In 1892 he first came to Forsyth, clerking for Thomas Alexander two years, spent the following summer as a cow puncher on the roundup for the 7 U K outfit, for a year worked with Donovan & Spear at Billings, and for two or three years following was again at his old home town at Junction, employed by Charles Spear & Company. Lured by the gold discoveries, he went to Alaska in 1898 and spent some time around Dawson City, prospecting unsuccessfully. He started back toward the States on a little steamboat, and at times helped pull with rope up the swift current of the Yukon. He reached home after an absence of thirteen months in the Far North. He then continued employment with the successors of the old Spear Company until 1900, when he went to the Crow Agency and managed the store of C. T. Babcock, the Indian trader, and his successor, A. L. Babcock, until 1903.

Mr. Withington has made his permanent home at Forsyth since 1903, when in association with others he formed the Richardson Mercantile Company, taking charge of its grocery department. In 1916 he acquired this department as his independent enterprise, and has since carried on a succesful business.

Mr. Withington has always been a citizen ready to respond to various community projects and his country's need, and during a portion of the World war was food administrator of Rosebud County and a leader in the Liberty Bond sales. He cast his first presidential vote for Benjamin Harrison in 1892 at Forsyth. In that town he took his first degrees of Masonry and is a member of the Elks at Miles City.

At the Crow Agency February 23, 1901, Mr. Withington married Miss Bertha C. Conn, who was born at Peru, Indiana, and came to Montana a year before her marriage. She is a daughter of V. C. and Anna Conn, and the oldest of three children. Her brother Ed is associated with Mr. Withington in the grocery business at Forsyth. Her sister is Mrs. Guy Newsbaum, of Peru, Indiana.

Emmett F. Meyerhoff. While he came to Montana eighteen years ago as a railway agent, Mr. Meyerhoff is best known in Rosebud County as president of the First National Bank of Forsyth and as one of the men of capital and enterprise who have done most to develop the wonderful agricultural resources of this part of the Yellowstone Valley through irrigation and practical farming.

Mr. Meyerhoff was born near Villisca in Adams County, Iowa, September 22, 1867. His grandfather came from Hanover, Germany, about 1830, living for a few years in Ohio, subsequently in Seymour, Indiana, and eventually moved out to Iowa and died near Villisca about 1870. At Seymour, Indiana, was born John H. Meyerhoff, who removed to Iowa in 1856, and spent his early youth on a farm in Adams County. The year of the Civil war he enlisted a private in Company F of the Twenty-third Iowa Infantry, was with Grant's army during the siege of Vicksburg, later took part in the Red River campaign under Banks, and was in the siege of Mobile, including the reduction of Forts Spanish and Blakeley. Soon afterward the war ended and he was discharged at Davenport in the summer of 1865. His brother Fred died during the Red River expedition.

The war over, he resumed his industrious work as a farmer and that was the effective part he played in life. He died in 1890, at the age of fifty. As a republican he filled some minor offices, and was a member of the Masonic Order and the Presbyterian Church. He married Mary J. White, who died in 1906. She was born near Zanesville, Ohio, July 22, 1846. Her grandfather had been a captain in the British army during the Revolutionary war, remained in this country when independence was achieved, and became a sterling American citizen and was a pioneer of Ohio. Dennis White, father of Mrs. Mary Meyerhoff, was an Ohio man. The children of John H. Meyerhoff and wife were: Emmett F.; Dennis H., of Corning, Iowa; Mrs. Florence Wooddell, of Villisca; Miss Lillian C., of Washington, D. C.; Miss Grace, of Villisca; and Lieut. Charles L., of Villisca, who went overseas with the Rainbow Division and later served with the Seventy-seventh Division in France and Belgium.

Emmett F. Meyerhoff lived on his father's farm in Iowa until he was seventeen years of age. He attended the public schools of Villisca, and besides learning something of the practical side of farming he acquired a knowledge of telegraphy. Suffering impaired health from the climate of Iowa, he started West in search of more vigorous atmosphere, and for a time lived in the State of Nebraska. With the Burlington Railway he served as an operator at Louisville, and altogether spent a dozen years railroading. The Burlington Company sent him to Montana in 1898 as agent at Crow Agency. Leaving railroad work in 1902, he came to Forsyth as one of the organizers of the First National Bank, to succeed the Forsyth State Bank. This is one of the stable and conservatively managed institutions in that part of the state, has a capital of $75,000 and surplus of $25,000. Senator John E. Edwards was the first president, the first cashier was J. P. Auld, while Mr. Meyerhoff became assistant cashier, subsequently being promoted to cashier and has been president since 1913. Other officers and directors are: J. P. McCuiston, vice president; P.

J. Bunker, cashier; H. D. O'Brien, assistant cashier, and Charles A. Westphal, director.

Farming and farm development have been an important feature of Mr. Meyerhoff's business activities ever since coming to Forsyth. In the Yellowstone Valley he has acquired otherwise unproductive land, made profitable farms and invested a large amount of capital in substantial and permanent improvements. For the benefit of his own land and those of his associates and the valley in general he has been a leader in irrigation and was one of the first to suggest the organization of the Yellowstone Irrigation District, a project completed in 1910. This district now affords water for 12,000 acres of land, and these lands, comprising an important rural community on the south side of the river, are a tremendous asset to Forsyth's agricultural production. The original cost of the system was a quarter of a million dollars, and the annual outlay for maintenance and other purposes involve the sum of $40,000.

Busied with affairs that of themselves constitute a public service, Mr. Meyerhoff has never entered practical politics, contenting himself with voting largely for the man, though his normal preferences are for the republican candidate. He is a Mason, being eminent commander of Allenby Commandery No. 20 of the Knights Templar, and is a member of Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Helena. During the war he was chairman of the Bureau of Civilian Relief, and is still chairman of the Home Service section of the bureau.

Miss Anna E. Dunning was born and reared on a farm in Iowa adjoining the Meyerhoff family, and was a playmate and schoolmate of Emmett Meyerhoff. They were married April 26, 1893. She had completed her education in the Presbyterian Academy at Corning, Iowa, and had been a teacher. Her parents were Almon and Eliza (Amspoker) Dunning, who reared a large family of children. The only child of Mr. and Mrs. Meyerhoff is Miriam, a young woman of liberal education who has discovered for herself an interesting program of activities. She spent two years in the Western Woman's College at Oxford, Ohio, a year in Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois, and took a special course in occupational work at Reed College, Portland, Oregon. She was in the hospital service at Camp Lewis until that service was discontinued, and during the war was also assistant superintendent of Red Cross at Forsyth and gave much of her time to that work. She is the only woman in Rosebud County honored with membership in the American Legion.

Frank K. Hollenbeck has been an interested participant in the life and affairs of Rosebud County for twelve years, and had achieved a substantial success as a rancher and stock man before he was called to his public duties as postmaster at Forsyth, an office he has filled with every degree of credit and efficiency for four years past.

Mr. Hollenbeck was born at Fremont, Dodge County, Nebraska, June 18, 1878, and represents a distinguished name of that state. His father, the late Judge Conrad Hollenbeck, was a native of Pennsylvania. From his native state he went into the Civil war as a private in the Two Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, and was with the Army of the Potomac from the Battle of the Wilderness until the close of hostilities.

After the war he studied law and soon became identified with the life and affairs of the western state of Nebraska. For many years he enjoyed a large practice at Fremont, which was his home when he died, though his last years were spent as a member of the Supreme Court of Nebraska, and he was its chief justice at the time of his death. He was an influential democrat and was a delegate to the famous Chicago convention of 1896 when William J. Bryan won his first nomination. While Judge Hollenbeck agreed with Mr. Bryan on the silver issue he frequently disagreed with him on other questions. Judge Hollenbeck represented an old and distinguished family lineage in Pennsylvania. The Hollenbecks originally came from Holland and were identified with some of the early colonial settlements in this country. Judge Conrad Hollenbeck married Jeanette Knox, also a native of the Keystone State and representative of one of the old Pennsylvania families. She is still living at Fremont, and of her two sons Frank is the only survivor.

Frank K. Hollenbeck acquired his early education in the city schools of Fremont, and was graduated in 1900 from the law department of the State University at Lincoln. Though educated as a lawyer he has found his chief occupation in other lines. For a time he was connected with banking at Fremont and later was cashier of the Banner County Bank at Harrisburg, Nebraska.

On leaving Nebraska Mr. Hollenbeck came to Montana in 1908 and entered and proved up a homestead on Smith Creek south of Forsyth. He made entry during the very early settlement of that locality and continued a growing and prosperous business as a stockman and farmer until 1916, when he sold his interests and moved to Forsyth.

Mr. Hollenbeck was appointed postmaster in 1916 as successor of L. W. Katzenstein. He has administered the office to the satisfaction of all concerned and at the same time has taken a public spirited part in the community and was an interested worker in behalf of all war movements. He cast his first presidential vote in Dodge County, Nebraska, and has always been a democrat.

At Forsyth, November 15, 1905, he married Miss May Alexander, daughter of Thomas Alexander. Her father was one of the early settlers of what is now Rosebud County, and Mrs. Hollenbeck is a native of Forsyth. To their marriage have been born five children, named Thomas, Janet, Gretchen, Prudence and John.

Thomas Alexander. In 1919 death claimed a real pioneer and a very prominent and useful citizen of Rosebud County and Forsyth. Thomas Alexander came to the Territory of Montana in the centennial year of 1876, and was practically the first to settle and initiate business enterprise in what is now the flourishing little city of Forsyth, whose best interests were always close to his heart.

He was born at Farmiston, Carleton County, New Brunswick, July 9, 1856. His father, David Alexander, came from Scotland in 1830, and lived a long and successful career as a farmer in New Brunswick. The mother of Thomas Alexander was Elizabeth Stickney, who was born in New York State, but whose parents were natives of England and when she was a child moved to New Brunswick, where she met and married David Alexander and survived him five years. She was the mother of six sons and a daughter, George, Richard, James, John, Thomas, William and Amelia, who married Solomon Ketchin. The first of this family to come to the United States was George, who located in Idaho and was soon afterward followed by Thomas. William also came to this country. The other children remained in Canada.

Thomas Alexander grew up in New Brunswick, attended district schools and graduated from the high school at Woodstock in 1872. The following year, at the age of seventeen, he came to the United States and at Boise, Idaho, followed prospecting and mining until his advent to Montana Territory in 1876. At old Fort Keogh, near Miles City, he worked as a clerk, and was also a cowboy in the employ of Mr. McVey. With the outbreak of the Nez Perce Indian war in 1877 he joined General Howard's command, and was in the campaign until Chief Joseph and his band were subdued.

After this brief experience as a soldier, and in the fall of 1877, Mr. Alexander located in the districts of which Forsyth is the prominent town. He remained continuously with that locality for the remaining forty odd years of his life. There was no town, and he practically had no neighbors, though a few other stock outfits were in that general region. Therefore his efforts as a rancher might be properly called the first enterprise of white man in the present Forsyth locality. His nearest market point was Miles City, and many years passed before this portion of Custer County was laid off as Rosebud County, with Forsyth the county seat. Mr. Alexander continued running stock on the range until 1883-84, when he opened a general store. His first building was his log cabin home near the bank of the river, and that was succeeded by another log cabin, and in that he and his family lived until it became the custom of the settlers to erect more modern residences. In 1896 he erected the generous frame house in which he enjoyed the pleasures of life until his death. His first store building was a small frame shack, situated on the corner where the Alexander Hotel now stands. For many years his business as a merchant was as a factor in the Home Trading Company.

Mr. Alexander used his capital and influence in a way to make him the most conspicuous builder in the early days of Forsyth. He put up many of the structures still standing along Main Street and in other parts of the town. He also joined other local business men in the establishment of the first bank at Forsyth, the Merchants Bank, which was a private institution, and he gave much of his time to its successful management. As a banker, merchant, owner and manager of lands and townsite property he had many affairs to occupy his time and attention.

With the creation of Rosebud County he was chosen one of the first county commissioners, his colleagues being Hunter Terrett and Thomas Hammond. The administration proved a turbulent one, as those who remember that far back can testify. He served on later county boards, notably the one which built the new court house. With the close of that term his official connection with Rosebud County ceased. As a democrat he was in the minority party of the county, and that fact created a jealousy which led to much of the turmoil which characterized the administration of the county board. For many years he participated in political campaigns, was well able to defend his position and give reason for his convictions, though he was in no sense a speech maker, but made his influence felt quietly and through individual contact with his fellow men. Altogether Thomas Alexander, in the opinion of his associates and friends was born under a lucky star and it guided him out of many embarrassing situations.

In religious matters he made no distinction in his donation to churches and in every way he was liberal as a citizen. To aid the railroad he moved his property back and permitted the company to occupy some of his land on an exchange basis he had arranged with the company. His homestead was entered between the bluff and the river, and some of it has been developed and is known as the Alexander Addition to the town. Fraternally he was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and the Elks.

In 1882 Mr. Alexander married Melissa Wyant at Miles City. Her father, Benjamin Wyant, was one of the early settlers of this Montana region. She was born in Minnesota but was reared in Montana, and died at Forsyth a year after her marriage. Her only child is the wife of Postmaster Hollenbeck, of Forsyth. On January 24, 1884, at Jacksontown, New Brunswick, Mr. Alexander married Miss Mary Fitzpatrick, who survived him. Her parents were Anthony and Caroline (Hanna) Fitzpatrick. Her father came to America from Ireland at the age of sixteen, and spent the years of his married life at Jacksontown, New Brunswick. He was a farmer, and a man of quiet and earnest character. He died in 1898, at the age of seventy-seven, and Mrs. Alexander's mother passed away March 15, 1916, aged ninety years. Mrs. Alexander was the third in a family of five children, the others being Charles, who died at Waterville, Maine; George, a resident of Aroostook County, Maine; Ella, Mrs. James Breed, and Anna, Mrs. Chicoine, both residents of Lynn, Massachusetts.

Mrs. Alexander grew up a farmer's daughter, acquired a public school education and for thirty-five years was the devoted companion of her husband and witnessed his successes and reverses and shared in both. She became affiliated with the Rebekahs and Eastern Star, and these with her household duties and the interest she took in Mr. Alexander's business have made her residence at Forsyth a busy one. She and Mr. Alexander did their share in the World war, with loyal spirit and with material contribution of funds to the various causes, including the Red Cross, to which Mrs. Alexander was particularly helpful.

Paul Jones. As an example of an independent, self reliant and constructive citizen who has made his own way in the world and has achieved no small degree of success as a Montana rancher and business man, the case of Paul Jones, of Forsyth, may be properly reviewed.

Mr. Jones, who has been in Montana for fifteen years, was born at Chicago, September 24, 1879, and is the only surviving child of Hiram C. and Adelaide (Cook) Jones. His father was a native of Vermont and his mother of Wisconsin. Hiram Jones died in 1882, when his son was three years of age. The widowed mother subsequently married and went to South America, and it is believed she was finally lost in the Gulf of Mexico.

In the meantime Paul Jones lived at the home of a half-sister, Mrs. Walter S. Horton, at Peoria, Illinois, spent some time in the home of a friend of the family and a few years of his boyhood were passed in Kansas. Eventually he returned to the home of his half-sister at Peoria, and lived there until he was old enough to make his own way. He acquired most of his education at Peoria, and after completing a high school course went to Chicago and was an employe of Bartlett, Frazier and Company and their successors in the grain business. For two years he was with the Corn Products Company in the Chicago offices. At that time this company was introducing to the market "Karo," the popular corn syrup.

Mr. Jones left Chicago and came to Montana in 1905 to launch out into something entirely different from previous experience and achieve a place as a constructive factor in a new country. He established himself in Rosebud County, where his first efforts were made in the cattle industry at the head of the East Fork of Armells Creek. He bought a squatter's improvements on unsurveyed land, and subsequently entered his own homestead in that locality, completing his proof by residence and work. For a dozen years he remained in that region raising range cattle and running them under one of three brands, lazy A-4 on the left shoulder, the antelope head on the left side, and lazy DW on the right side. His stock when finished for the market was sent to Chicago and Omaha.

Leaving that scene of his pioneer efforts he bought the old FUF cow camp near the mouth of Armells Creek, and from this land developed a hay ranch. Here he completed fourteen years of consecutive labor as a Montana rancher, and in the fall of 1919 closed out his holdings, shipped his cattle to Dakota for the winter feed, and in the spring of 1920 moved to Forsyth and entered the real estate business as a partner in the firm of Hill and Jones. With a thorough knowledge of Montana lands, particularly in Rosebud County, and with a thorough business training, Mr. Jones is well qualified for continued success in a new field.

On coming to manhood he allied himself with the republican party, casting his first presidential vote for William McKinley in 1900. The only public service he has rendered in official capacity has been as a member of school boards on Armells Creek. He has recently acquired membership in the Masonic Order. During America's participation in the World war the Jones family performed its part in carrying war burdens by the puchase of bonds and contributions to other causes. Mr. Jones responded with all his power to the call for increased production of grain and beef, and kept himself in readiness for call to sterner duty whenever the draft board reached his classification.

At Clarion, Pennsylvania, Mr. Jones married Miss Mary Wilson on October 10, 1906. She was born in that section of Pennsylvania, daughter of S. Winfield Wilson. The Wilsons are an old Pennsylvania family of Clarion County, and for many years were identified with the iron furnace industry and lumbering. Mrs. Jones had a finished education, having attended the National Park Seminary at Washington and Miss Ely's exclusive school for girls in New York. She was born the same year as her husband and they have a family of sons and daughters named Paul, Jr., Helen Wilson, Walter Gordon and Mary Virginia.

John Van, of Fallon, is one of the citizens of eastern Montana who have seen this region develop for three decades. His chief business has been ranching, both cattle and horses, and his conduct of business affairs and his relationship with the community mark him as one of the high grade men, substantial, public spirited and generally esteemed.

Mr. Van was born at St. Jacque, not far from Montreal, Quebec, Canada, in 1866, son of Joseph and Felice (Landre) Van. Joseph Van was a French Canadian. John Van was one of a family of nine sons and a daughter, three of the sons having come to Montana. John grew up on a farm in Quebec, attended a French school and had knowledge of no other language when he came to the United States.

He reached Montana in the fall of 1888. coming by way of Northern Pacific Railroad. The previous five years had been spent in Nevada, where he was employed in hauling wood for the railroad company, driving a sixteen horse team, a jerk-line outfit. He became an expert in handling his team, and while working in Nevada he also thriftily saved something from his earnings, and brought enough capital with him to Montana to buy his first bunch of cattle, about fifty head.

While he stopped for a time at Terry, he soon established himself as a rancher at Fallon. His present home contains the site where he settled as a squatter. Beginning with range cattle he bred up a high grade of White Faced stock through the years and was an individual shipper of beef cattle to the Chicago market. He has also bred Shire horses, finding his market for horses in Montana. Besides his own enterprise as a stockman Mr. Van gave much of his time in the early years to work as a cowboy on the range. Some of the large concerns that employed him in that capacity were the XIT, the 101 outfit, for which he ran the wagons, and the LH outfit owned by Jim Drummond.

Mr. Van took up his homestead in 1896. The quarter section lies against the Fallon townsite. His pioneer home is his present one, comprising five rooms, a house he built of logs, and since then sided and made very comfortable, and is in fact one of the better farm houses of the locality. Mr. Van owns besides this claim two sections of land east of Mildred, which he uses for grazing land. He retired from the cattle business several years ago, and his only stock at present is a small bunch of horses. He adopted the brand LC on the left shoulder for the horses and for the cattle ZD on the right ribs.

Mr. Van was a settler in Custer County when he came to Montana, and in recent years his home has been included in the territory of Prairie County. He took out his naturalization papers in Miles City, and since becoming a voter has been identified with the republican party, though not in practical politics. He was an ardent admirer of the late Theodore Roosevelt. He also took stock in the Montana State Bank of Fallon, and for two years served on its Board of Directors.

At Miles City, Montana, December 5, 1892, Mr. Van married Mrs. Amelia Lanseign. She was born in Lorignal, Canada, May 16, 1866, daughter of Issac and Marian (Vincent) Balanger. Her father was a native of Canada and a farmer. Mrs. Van is one of four children, and is the only one of the family in Montana. Mr. and Mrs. Van have one child, Myrtle Virginia. Mrs. Van by her first husband has three children. John W., of Glendive, volunteered for the World war, was in a Machine Gun Company in the 14th Infantry, but failed to get across because of the early armistice. Sophie Lanseign became the wife of Henry Nelson, of Glendive, and they have two children, Ella and Henry. Nettie, who is the wife of Frank Van, a brother of John, lives in St. Jacque, Canada, and has two children, named Gilbert and Willie.

Hartwig Lund. While he is the leading merchant of the town of Fallon, Hartwig Lund has been selling goods only a few years, and has been longest known in that section of Montana as a farmer and rancher. He is a pioneer of Eastern Montana, having come to the territory nearly thirty-five years ago.

Mr. Lund was born in the country just east of Christiana, Norway, October 9, 1865, son of Ole and Mary (Osnes) Lund. His father was a farmer in the same locality as had been his ancestors for generations. Hartwig was the third son in a family of four boys and two girls, and is the only one in the United States.

In Norway he acquired the equivalent of a common school education, and grew up with the knowledge of a farmer boy. With that equipment, and with

J. C. Bogue

barely enough funds to get him across the ocean and nearly across the continent he arrived at Miles City, Montana, February 22, 1886. His first employment was at Fort Keough as a man of all work for Mr. McQueen, the merchant, at wages of $15 a month. Two months later, at the opening of spring, he found a job in a brickyard at $40 a month. When the plant shut down two months later he went to a ranch on Pumpkin Creek, and remained there during shearing time and hay making. Following that he helped build an irrigation ditch on Tongue River until late in the fall, when he was laid off and was idle until January 24, 1887. Like many of the early settlers Mr. Lund had a versatile gift sufficient to enable himself to engage in various employments, and his next work was as a bridge carpenter with the Northern Pacific Railway. This work was between Glendive and Billings, and for five and a half years he was with a crew working regularly and ready to respond to a summons at any hour of the night. He was paid $2.75 a day while with the bridge gang, and left that to take a position as sectionman on the road, he remained at Fallon as section foreman seven years, at wages of $50 a month.

While his salary was never large as a railroader Mr. Lund saved some capital, and used it to buy out a ranchman and cattle in Yellowstone Breaks, near Fallon. He began ranching in earnest in 1900 with a hundred and one head of Minnesota cattle (dogees), and continued the industry actively for nineteen years. Eventually he established himself on Cabin Creek, where his present ranch is and where he made his best success. This ranch embraces 600 acres, is watered by an artesian well, has a two-story frame house of eight rooms, with shed for stock and other equipment. He has combined grain farming, and in favorable seasons has made a great deal of profit from wheat and oats.

While in the Cabin Creek locality Mr. Lund helped start the educational work, his children attending school in district No. 47. He was a member of the School Board and has always favored good schools and a long term. Leaving the ranch in August, 1917, Mr. Lund engaged in merchandising at Fallon, buying a stock of goods from Charles Hansen, a general merchant. He now has the leading store over a large district of territory, housed in a two-story brick building 30x76 feet, with full basement, and equipped with steam heating and eletric light plants. Mr. Lund has been a stockholder in the Montana State Bank of Fallon since it was organized, and was one of six men to furnish the capital for drilling the artesian well in Fallon, a well that flows with a capacity of seventy gallons a minute.

Mr. Lund had been in America only a short time when he took out his citizenship papers at Miles City in the fall of 1886, and secured his final papers in 1892, casting his first presidential vote that year for Benjamin Harrison. He has been acting with the republican party ever since. Mr. Lund now enjoys a favorable situation as to his financial affairs and also has a splendid family of young people quite ready and well qualified to relieve him of his heavier responsibilities. He married at Miles City December 25, 1893, Miss Sophie Leskela. She was born north of Helsingors, Finland, June 25, 1875, came to the United States alone, reaching Montana in 1892, and while employed at Fallon met her future husband. Mrs. Lund died October 26, 1918. The oldest child is George Albert Lund, a garage man at Fallon. Olga Marie was liberally educated, has taught school, but is now her father's housekeeper. Elmer Edwin and Leo are both on their father's Cabin Creek ranch. John William is associated with his father in the store. The youngest, Lawrence Silas, is in the eighth grade of the public schools at Fallon.

John C. Bogue, president and manager of the Newton Hardware & Implement Company, which he helped to organize at Roundup, is a man who has always had a firm and abiding faith in the ultimate reward of homely honesty, direct diligence and unselfish loyalty to the task at hand, and his success in life proves that he was right. He was born at Pittsford, Vermont, May 14, 1862, a son of Marcus C. and Sarah (Giddings) Bogue. Marcus C. Bogue was born at Canton, New York, on July 8, 1827, and his wife, who was Sarah Giddings, was born in West Rutland, Vermont, on August 27, 1878. John C. Bogue was the youngest of the five children born to his parents, three of whom survive. While still a young man Marcus C. Bogue went to Pittsford, Vermont, and there engaged in a general merchandise business, which he continued until 1870, at which time he came west to Sioux City, Iowa, and until 1890 carried on a boot and shoe business. Selling that, he began handling real estate and making loans, and was so engaged until his death, which occurred December 11, 1907. His wife died February 4, 1908, both at Sioux City, Iowa. The Congregational Church had in him a faithful member, and he was equally zealous in living up to the teachings of the Masonic fraternity. In politics he was a republican, but his private affairs were too engrossing to permit of his entering public life, although he always exerted his right of suffrage.

After attending the public schools of Sioux City, Iowa, in which he secured an excellent knowledge of the fundamentals, John C. Bogue began to be self-supporting as a clerk in the employ of a railroad construction company, with which he remained until 1909, at which time he came to Montana and spent a year as Ismay, Custer County, leaving it for Roundup. Here he took steps to found his present company and it was organized in July, 1910. Since January, 1914, he has been its president and general manager, his associates in it being C. C. Hopkins, vice president, and C. J. Jeffries, secretary and treasurer. This company is one of the solid concerns of Musselshell County and a large trade is controlled by it. Like his father, Mr. Bogue has not cared for political preferment, and he follows in his father's footsteps in supporting the republican party. For a year Mr. Bogue was president of the Pioneer Club of Roundup.

On October 22, 1894, Mr. Bogue was united in marriage with Jennie Bridenbecker, born at Phelps, New York. They were married at Sioux City, Iowa, and they have two children, namely: George Henry and Doris M. Mr. Bogue is one of the superior type of self-reliant, clear-brained business men of this region, and under his capable management his company has grown until it occupies a commanding position among similar concerns in this part of Montana.

Leon B. Clark Merchandising always plays an important part in the commercial life of any community, and the man who distributes the greatest amount of the necessities of life among the population tributary to a given point is in every sense an important citizen. In the town of Mildred, Prairie County, Leon B. Clark is the chief exemplar of this business and is a pioneer of the locality.

Mr. Clark came to Montana from a little town in Southern Michigan where the Clarks have been prominent in business affairs for a great many years. He was born at Bronson, Branch County, March 21, 1878. His grandfather, Milo Clark, Sr., established a hardware business in Bronson in pioneer times, and later the Clark family erected the principal hotel of the village. Milo Clark was a native of New York, grew up near the ocean and in early life was a cod fisherman. For that work he acquired the money necessary to give himself a medical education, and he located in Southern Michigan when much of the country was new and swampy and traveled long distances by horseback to attend his patients. Later he engaged in merchandising at Bronson, conducting both a drug and hardware store. Gradually the main interest was shifted to hardware, and his son Milo M. came into the management of the store and thenceforth conducted it entirely for hardware and implements. Milo M. Clark, Jr. was born at Antwerp. Ohio, August 22, 1854, and was long associated with the business at Bronson Michigan. In 1910 he came out to Montana and is now one of the few retired citizens of Mildred. He is a member of the Congregational Church and a democrat in politics. He married Ida M. Bennett, daughter of Christopher Columbus Bennett, who was born in Pennsylvania and was an early settler in Michigan and a farmer and stock buyer and shipper. For fifty-six years he shipped stock to Buffalo, New York. Mrs. Milo M. Clark was born in Madison, Michigan, April 3, 1856. She is the mother of the following children: Leon Bennett, of Mildred; Harold, just ten years younger than Leon and now commercial artist for the *Motor Age* of Chicago; Arline, wife of Harold Souther, sales manager for the Libby, McNeil & Libby Company and a homesteader at Mildred.

Leon B. Clark was educated in the schools of Bronson and in the Michigan Agricultural College at Lansing, leaving school and marrying in his sophomore year. He had been brought up in the store at Bronson, and in 1908 he came out to Montana primarily to stake a claim. He reached the Mildred community in April, 1908, and within a month had homesteaded. His third effort towards getting a claim succeeded, and he entered a quarter section a half mile from Mildred. His was the second emigrant car unloaded at Mildred, and he established the first business place in town, a hotel, and in the following July branched out in merchandising. Along with his household goods he brought the furnishings for his hotel, the hotel having been built by the syndicate which handled the railroad lines. Mr. Clark managed this for about a year, and while feeding the public he was also doing the work necessary to acquire title to his land. The first building besides the hotel on the townsite was his store, 16x34, and his original stock was worth about $1,500. After abandoning the management of the hotel Mr. Clark devoted his time to farming and merchandising, and both phases of work have occupied him ever since.

On his claim he built a 12x14 box house, which sheltered himself, his wife and two sons for less than a year. He then began the erection of a permanent farm home of six rooms, which is still in use. His farming efforts have been directed toward corn and alfalfa, and his corn crops at times have produced the best of any in this country. His test of seed corn led him to select the Wisconsin 8 as the best adapted to this climate, and in 1915 this seed corn made a yield of forty bushels to the acre. In that year his exhibit of ten years of corn took cash prizes amounting to $141 and the Milwaukee cup, besides some minor premiums. The Grimm alfalfa has done well when properly cared for, and there is always a demand for all that can be grown. Mr. Clark's stock consists of both horses and cattle, and these have more than met his expectations on the range.

Mr. Clark helped organize the local school here in 1909 and has been on the board almost continuously. The original schoolhouse was built by private subscription, and much of the mechanical work was done by the people of the neighborhood. Later the district was bonded and a permanent house was erected.

When Mr. Clark came to Montana Mildred was included in Custer County. He was one of the men most active in creating Prairie County, and was one of the three men of his locality to take up the question, first with Ismay as the possible county seat and later for Terry. Practically the unanimous sentiment of the people of Mildred favored the Terry locality, and Mr. Clark was chairman of the committee which did the active work for this end of Prairie County. Both the Congregationalists and the Catholics built churches in Mildred, and Mr. Clark was a member of the Building Committee of the former denomination. He has been an active leader in republican politics, and was chairman of the Prairie County Republican Committee until he resigned on account of his distance from the county seat. He is a charter member of the Terry Lodge of Masons and helped organize Sandstone Lodge of the same order at Baker. Since April 3, 1909, he has represented the United States Weather Bureau in keeping records of local precipitations, and has also kept temperature readings and records since 1918.

In Branch County, Michigan, December 7, 1899, Mr. Clark married Orie M. Cockle, daughter of William and Susan (Porter) Cockle. Her parents were natives of England, and after their marriage established themselves on a Michigan farm. Mrs. Clark was born at Bronson March 27, 1875. She has two brothers, William and Charles, the latter a druggist at Bronson. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Clark: Leon Waldo, Robert Bennett and William M. The oldest, now associated with his father in business, was a member of the Students Army Training Corps in the Bozeman State College.

George H. Klein, D. D. S. One of the leading exponents of the dental profession in Valley County is Dr. George H. Klein of Glasgow, who has been in active practice at this point since 1905, although he has been a resident of Montana since 1899. He was born in Blue Earth County, Minnesota, August 31, 1871, a son of Conrad Klein.

Conrad Klein was born in Germany and was brought to the United States by his parents when he was twelve years old, in 1848, settlement being made by the family in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and there he was reared and educated in the common schools. With the outbreak of the war between the North and South Conrad Klein entered the Union Army, enlisting in 1861 at New Lisbon, Wisconsin, as a member of Company H, Tenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and at the expiration of his three-year period re-enlisted and served until the close of the war, or 4 years and 3 months. He took part in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Missionary Ridge, Chickamauga and the Atlanta campaign, and during all of the war, in spite of his dangerous assignments, was only wounded once. He was discharged in September, 1865. After the close of the war he joined the Grand Army of the Republic and was an enthusiastic member, seldom if ever missing one of the annual encampments.

Following his discharge from the army Conrad

Klein in May, 1866, embarked in a livery business at Mankato, Minnesota, and then, in 1882, became the proprietor of the Clifton House at Mankato and was engaged in that line of business when he died, January 12, 1910, age seventy-four years. He was born on the same day as Mark Twain and was proud of the fact.

Conrad Klein was married to Margaret Ann Cecil Collins and her mother was a direct descendant on the paternal side from General Montgomery of Revolutionary fame, both he and Colonel Harper being great-grandfathers of Mrs. Klein. Mrs. Klein was born at Farmington, Jefferson County, Wisconsin, in 1848, and was taken when sixteen years old to Minnesota. Mrs. Conrad Klein, nee Collins, had three brothers, namely Amos, Ben and Alvin, who were all Union soldiers, and the latter, Capt. Alvin Collins, of the Minnesota State Militia, was engaged against the Sioux when the Civil war broke and was unable to respond to the call of volunteers because the State of Minnesota had its hands full. Captain Collins was with the soldiers who caught the Sioux after the New Ulm Massacre and helped build the scaffold at Mankato on which thirty-eight Indians were condemned to be hanged. President Lincoln held up the execution, and between postponement and the day of hanging reprieved all but thirty-nine of them. One died before the date of the execution and thirty-eight were executed on December 26, 1862. Captain Collins remained with the Minnesota soldiery keeping the Indians in check until 1864, when he became a lieutenant in the First Regiment, Minnesota Heavy Artillery. He was discharged at the end of the war with honors. He also built the scaffold in 1880 and later in the '90s at the state penitentiary of Oregon used for years for the execution of felons. Mr. and Mrs. Klein had but two children born to them, Doctor Klein's sister being Miss Laura E. Klein of Mankato, Minnesota.

Doctor Klein took his dental work in the American College of Dentistry at Chicago, Illinois, and in the Dental Department of Northwestern University, completing his course in the Dental Department of the Central University of Kentucky at Louisville, Kentucky, from which he was graduated July 1, 1897. He had gained some practical experience as a dental surgeon under Dr. Frank Kessler of Kilbourn City, and after his graduation he established himself in practice in several places in Wisconsin, Indiana, and at Chicago, Illinois.

It was while on a trip as lieutenant colonel of the order of the Sons of Veterans to the National Encampment held at Helena, Montana, that Doctor Klein awakened to the great possibilities of the state. Upon his return home, while talking of his trip with his father and others, he expressed the determination to make Montana his future home as soon as he was through with his professional studies. His father approved of the sentiment, for he believed in young men going further west, and encouraged him in every way possible.

Coming to Montana in 1899, Doctor Klein was engaged in practice all over Eastern Montana, making Forsyth his headquarters. From there he would cover the field, part of the time going to the communities along the route of the Northern Pacific Railroad, including Glendive, Wibaux, Rosebud and on the Great Northern Railroad to Columbia Falls, Whitefish, Shelby, Chester and others. He also visited sheep camps cow camps and ranch houses, carrying a driver with him for his team. He was traveling with a team and outfit in this manner and visiting the region of Glasgow when he was held up on account of high water between this place and Forsyth, so he arranged to "camp" at Glasgow for the winter. His experience during that winter decided him, and in the following July he became a permanent resident of Glasgow. He then abandoned his team work and opened his office, being at that time the only dentist between Williston and Chinook, but since then many others of his calling have come into this section and with him belong to the State Dental Association, of which he is now a past vice president.

When he became a permanent resident of Glasgow Doctor Klein assumed the practical burdens of citizenship and participated in its official honors. being elected the second mayor of the city. During his administration the electric light plant was installed, a bond issue passed, and plans for waterworks prepared. The public library was built. It was while he was in office that he filed on 158 acres of land for cemetery and park purposes for the city from the Government, President Roosevelt's signature being attached to the patent. At the time some censored him, but he was within the law and time has vindicated him and this land is now a valuable asset of Glasgow.

Doctor Klein is a republican, and cast his first presidential vote for Benjamin Harrison in 1892. His fraternal work began with his joining the Knights of Pythias at Elron, Wisconsin, and was continued when he was made a Mason. He was made a Blue Lodge Mason at Forsyth, Montana, in January, 1902, by Hiram Lodge No. 52, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and he demitted to North Star Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Glasgow, August 5, 1906, of which he is a past master. Doctor Klein also belongs to Great Falls Council, to Chapter No. 17, Glasgow; Glasgow Commandery No. 13, Helena Consistory and Algeria Temple, Mystic Shrine. He belongs to Havre Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is past president of the Commercial Club of Glasgow and was one of the first to organize a club of this class at Glasgow.

On June 8, 1905, Doctor Klein was married at Mondovi, Wisconsin, to Miss Grace Ethel Bond, daughter of Jacob Bond and his wife Jennie (Barrows) Bond. Some of Mrs. Klein's ancestors on the paternal side were rewarded by the United States Government for deeds of bravery during the Revolutionary war. She was born in Wisconsin on July 28, 1880, and is one of four children born to her parents, Aretus F. Bond and wife, two younger ones being Macey and Mrs. Blanche Canar. Doctor and Mrs. Klein have a daughter, Margaret Blanche, who was born April 7, 1906.

During the late war, Doctor Klein was very active, being one of the "Four-Minute" men of Sheridan County; was one of the organizers of the local chapter of the Red Cross, which he served as chairman; was chairman of the local Savings Stamps committee, and took part in the various Liberty Loan drives and those for securing funds for other war purposes. He also served as chief of the American Protective League, an auxiliary to the Department of Justice of the United States, and possesses a badge issued as a memento of his service. It would be difficult to find a man more public spirited in every respect than Doctor Klein and he stands just as high in his profession as he does as a man and a citizen.

Arthur N. Hotchkiss. It is not given to every man to live to see the resuts of strenuous labor fructify, but in a state like Montana, which shows visible development with almost every day, such a condition is not so remarkable. Owing to the resolute determination of its citizens the wonderful natural resources of this great state are utilized and the original defect of lack of abundant water supply remedied until now Montana ranks among the leading agricultural states of the Union. When settlers first migrated to it they found that its great open ranges were admirably suited to the production of cattle, and it has long been one of the greatest beef producing regions of the country. With the opening up of these ranges by the Government came a change in the methods of raising cattle, but the more far-sighted of the cattlemen provided for this and under different conditions continued to furnish the markets with beeves as they had before. One of the men who has long been associated with the cattle industry of the Powder River locality, although he is now retired and for the moment a resident of California so as to give his children the benefit of superior educational advantages, is Arthur N. Hotchkiss, whose abilities were brought out by the demands of pioneer life in Montana.

Born at West Haven, Connecticut, February 19, 1864, Arthur N. Hotchkiss is a son of the late Stephen G. Hotchkiss, and a brother of Samuel A. Hotchkiss, the Brandenburg, Montana, ranchman, whose biography is given elsewhere in this work. During his boyhood Arthur N. Hotchkiss attended the local schools of West Haven, but in 1881 he accompanied his parents to Montana, when settlement was made on Pumpkin Creek, some twenty miles from Miles City, and here he learned the essentials of ranching under pioneer conditions, attaining his majority on his father's ranch.

In the fall of 1885 Mr. Hotchkiss ventured to strike out for himself, and forming a partnership with the veteran soldier and ranchman E. M. Stevens, engaged in the cattle industry on the head of the Little Pumpkin. Subsequently he entered into a partnership with his brother-in-law, Captain Ambrose B. Marvel, which was maintained until 1897, they running cattle under the brand "4-bar-H." About 1897 Mr. Hotchkiss sold his interests and moved to Powder River, where he had homesteaded, and to which he added until he has now 2,000 acres in his fine ranch, now leased since his retirement. This he has devoted to the production of beef from range cattle. At the time he took possession of his homestead the land was in a virgin state and all of the development has been done by him. He erected the present log residence of eight rooms and bath, and in it he spent twenty years of strenuous activity. Having grazed both Shorthorn and White Face cattle, he makes no distinction between the two breeds as profit-makers.

A man of far sight and public spirit, Mr. Hotchkiss has sought to provide adequate educational advantages for the children of the neighborhood and helped to establish the community school at Moorehead, the school building being adjacent to his ranchhouse, and has officiated as a member of the school board, and was not inactive while on it, but one of its most aggressive figures. Brought up a democrat, he was not content to adhere to that party simply because his family had always voted its ticket, but looked closely into the principles enunciated by both parties and found that those of the republicans voiced his own convictions, and consequently gave them his unqualified support. Mr. Hotchkiss belongs to the Presbyterian Church, his wife is a Methodist, while his children are Baptists, and they all work together to bring about a moral uplift and a betterment of conditions. Miles City Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, holds his membership, but aside from this he does not affiliate with outside organizations, his happiness being found with his family.

On November 16, 1898, Mr. Hotchkiss was married in Custer County, Montana to Miss Mary E. Kelsey, a sister of Arthur R. and Frank T. Kelsey, both of whom are mentioned at length in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Hotchkiss became the parents of the following children: Mabel Lucile, who was graduated from the Hollywood High School, California, is now a senior in the University of Redlands, California; Francis Arthur, who was graduated from the Hollywood High School, is in the United States navy as radio electrician; Dorotheo Evelyn, who is a senior in the Hollywood High School; Paul Theodore, who is a student of the same school as Dorotheo; Samuel G., and Vera Ruth, who are students of the grammar school of Hollywood.

Mr. Hotchkiss has not confined his business interests to his ranch, but has invested in the Baker, Montana, Petroleum Company, and is now serving as its president. He is one of the wide-awake men of his period, aggressive and forceful, and has known how to make his efforts amount to much and yet at the same time keep in close touch with the finer things of life. Big of brain and kind of heart, he has made friends everywhere, and he stands as an epitome of all that is best in American citizenship of the real type.

William S. Elkins. Back to New York State must we turn in tracing the lineage and origin of William S. Elkins, one of the influential and highly esteemed citizens of Southeastern Montana. That section of the country which was the cradle of so much of our national history became the home of his ancestors in early times, and he seems to have inherited many of their sterling characteristics, since his life has been one of industry, integrity and public spirit, so that he has richly merited the high standing which he now enjoys among his contemporaries.

William S. Elkins was born in Tonawanda, New York, on February 5, 1853, and is a son of William S., Sr., and Helen (Safford) Elkins. William S. Elkins, Sr., was born in Vermont and was a bound boy from eight years of age. He educated himself and became a school teacher, following that vocation for many years before taking up the pursuit of agriculture. Eventually he moved to Batavia, Illinois, where he engaged in the manufacture of pumps, but finally located in Mendota, where his death occurred. He married Helen Safford, a daughter of Samuel Safford, of Perry, New York. To this union were born the following children: Henry C., who served in the Union army during the Civil war; Mary, the wife of Charles Van Campen, of Rochester, Minnesota; Sarah, now deceased, was the wife of Abner Kidd, of Mendota, Illinois; Ella is the wife of Abner Rose, of Greene County, Iowa; and William S., of this review. Mrs. Helen Elkins died in 1854 and sometime later Mr. Elkins was married to Bathsheba Burr, whose death occurred in Batavia, Illinois. She was the mother of children by a former marriage.

William S. Elkins, the son, lost his father when he was but ten years of age, and the family circumstances were such that he was not given the opportunity for a good school education. However, through the subsequent years he has made up for that deficiency by much reading and close observation of men and events, so that today he is a remarkably well informed man on general topics. From his native town he went to Chicago, Illinois, where he resided at the time of the great fire of 1871 and where he learned the trade of painting and decorating, at which he became an expert. From Chicago Mr. Elkins went to Rochester, Minnesota, where he followed his trade for twenty-five years. The following fifteen years were spent at Spearfish, South Dakota, where he conducted a painting and decorating business. In April, 1912, Mr. Elkins entered the section of Montana in which he now resides, and has been one of the most active and enterprising citizens. He drove into this country from the Black Hills locality following the advent of his sons, who settled here. He then owned four small ponies and a cheap wagon, and he bought a grubstake with the money he had received for his apple crop in Spearfish. The Government survey had not then been made here, but he entered upon the public domain and went to work to create a home. His first effort was the breaking of about three acres of sod for a garden spot, and on that patch they raised two wagon loads of melons, sweet corn and cucumbers, and more Irish potatoes than his family needed. He started in the stock business with a few horses and three cows, and by careful management and good luck these have increased to the modest herd which he now owns. Until recently horses were his chief reliance in animals, but he has lately turned his attention to sheep, in which he is meeting with splendid success. He keeps the Ramboulliet and the Shropshire breeds, heavy-wooled sheep and high-class mutton producers.

Mr. Elkins proved up his homestead, as did his sons, and each has also taken an additional tract, which makes their holdings, together with some small purchases, amount to 1,990 acres. The pioneer home, which sheltered the occupants of the land prior to the advent of the Elkins, is now a part of the family home. Other permanent improvements have added to the value of the ranch and the family are now very comfortably situated.

Mr. Elkins was married to Hattie E. Cook, a daughter of Martin W. and Mary (Benedict) Cook. Mr. Cook was a resident of Michigan, where he was interested in the timber business, but later moved to Minnesota, where he became a successful fruit grower. These parents had three children, those besides Mrs. Elkins being Ed, a banker at Rochester, Minnesota, and Bessie, of Rochester. To Mr. and Mrs. Elkins have been born the following children: Harry S., who is an attorney in the service of the Government at Washington, D. C., married Emily Bradley; Charles M., who is on the ranch with his father; Kenneth K., who is also on the home ranch, married Stella Ratliff and has three children, Lois, William S. and Nannie; and Earl C., who is also at home.

Politically Mr. Elkins has been a life-long supporter of the republican party, having cast his first presidential vote for Rutherford B. Hayes. He has never since missed a presidential election, though in 1916 he traveled over a hundred miles in order to cast his vote. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since attaining his majority, and for forty years has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, maintaining his membership in both organizations at Rochester, Minnesota. He is a man of sociable and kindly nature, which has made him popular with all who have been associated with him, and because of his commendable personal qualities he enjoys the confidence of all who have had dealings with him.

Major John A. Buntin. The Indian agency of the Cheyennes at Lame Deer, Montana, is presided over by Major John A. Buntin, who is the agent of the Tongue River agency. He has been identified with this work here in the same capacity since December 1, 1914, and as the successor of Major James R. Eddy came to this region from a long period of work in Oklahoma, being one of the old and efficient servants of the Government among the Indians.

Major Buntin began his service at Anadarko, Oklahoma, in 1893 as teacher of the Wichitas and Caddos and was connected with purely educational work for seventeen years, serving as superintendent of that school ultimately and being with it thirteen years. Upon leaving there he went to Lawton as superintendent of that Indian school, supervising the education of the Comanches for four years. In 1911 he was transferred to be superintendent of the Pottawatomies, Shawnees and Kickapoos at Shawnee, Oklahoma, and from that point was transferred to Montana to his present position.

Major Buntin went into Oklahoma early in its territorial life as an appointee in Indian school work. He went from Benton, Illinois, where he had been reared and had fitted himself for teaching and followed public school work for several years, his college studies having been prosecuted at Ewing (Illinois) College, where he completed the normal course. He was born near Rolla, Missouri, March 16, 1867, his father, Samuel Buntin, having settled in that region just after the close of the Civil war. His life was spent there and in Illinois as a farmer and stockman, and his final home was in Franklin County, Illinois, where he died at the age of sixty-three years, following injuries received in a train wreck. Samuel Buntin was a Kentuckian by birth, and being orphaned in infancy he secured only a limited educational training. In spite of this handicap he was a man of sound business judgment, acquired valuable farm lands, and participated in the politics of his community as a democrat. He was without church connections but was a man of the strictest integrity and honor. He married Nancy J. Coppage, a daughter of William Coppage, of Phelps County, Missouri, where Mrs. Buntin was born. She died in Franklin County, Illinois, in 1911, and was the mother of ten children: Mollie, the wife of James Crane, of Thompsonville, Illinois; Martha, who married Alex Summers, of Akin, Illinois; John A., of this notice; Charles W., of Lewiston, Montana; W. S., of Akin, Illinois; James, also a resident of that place; Charles W., of Lewiston, Montana; Frank, of Akin; Guy, a farmer in the vicinity of Akin; and Dr. Grover, a practicing physician of Benton, Illinois. Samuel Buntin's father was a native of Ireland, and he and his wife died early, leaving three sons and two daughters.

Major Buntin's administration covers a period of five years as agent of the Cheyennes, and it has contributed to the prosperity of these people. He has increased the agricultural area and food production, reduced cattle thefts by Indians to such an extent that it has almost ceased, and increased the annual income of the tribe from about $50,000 to $250,000 per annum. The erection of a flouring mill has contributed much toward the convenience of the reservation in the matter of providing flour and gives an impetus to the growing of wheat. Some 15,000 head of Indian-owned stock are on the reservation, and the Indians' grain and hay crops have reached the value of about $120,000, a vast increase from 1914, when it was about $10,000. The schools of the reservation are under the direction of the Major and comprise a boarding school and two day schools, and an increased school attendance is noticeable. One of the Indians, a full-blood, is employed as a class-room teacher.

Major Buntin was married at Wheeling, West Virginia, June 28, 1905, to Loa D. Davis, a daughter of Cyrus and Martha (Hart) Davis, of Wheeling. Mr. Davis, a native of Ohio, was formerly a foundry foreman, and now resides at Martins Ferry, Ohio.

Mrs. Buntin was born in that state, one of the five children of her parents, and for eight years had charge of a department in a large department store at Wheeling. She and her husband are the parents of three children: Martha, aged twelve years; Anna Loa, aged eight years; and Elizabeth, aged five years.

Edward McGehee, who is engaged in ranching in the country tributary to Birney in Rosebud County, has been a factor in the development of this region for almost forty years. He came to old Custer County to reside in 1880, and with the passing of the years he has witnessed the growth of the stock industry from its infancy to the zenith of its power, saw the ranches and ranges devastated by the disastrous winter of 1886, when cattle lay dead in great piles on the range, and has also seen the encroachment of the settler and the curtailment of the range, which threatens the cattle industry with gradual reduction.

Mr. McGehee came to Montana to hunt game for the skins, and his outfit, consisting of three men, made its headquarters on the head waters of Bloom Creek. They killed deer, elk and antelope, and also killed a few buffalo for their hides, which they utilized in the Bloom Creek shack. The hunters marketed their pelts in Miles City, a deer skin bringing them a dollar and sixty-five cents, the skin of an elk about the same price, and an antelope hide was worth only fifty cents. The meat they tried to sell to the merchants, but the offer was so low that rather than sell it at the small sum offered the hunters hauled it about the frontier and gave it to the washerwomen and others of the poor and needy classes.

This hunting experience of Mr. McGehee proved unprofitable, and he began work for the Circle Bar ranch on Otter Creek, owned by Howes, Strevell & Miles, the latter being the father of George M. Miles of Miles City. Mr. McGehee was made the foreman of the ranch, and remained in that capacity until the spring of 1887, when he came to the Hangingwoman and bought of Lee Brothers of New York the improvements on their old ranch. He subsequently homesteaded there and has continued to make it his home through the intervening years.

In 1883-4 Mr. McGehee went to Texas with Captain Howes and brought back a bunch of cattle to the Otter Creek ranch, and he also brought fifty head over to his own ranch, which formed the nucleus of his cattle industry. They were native Texas cattle running under the brand "W-Bar" on the left side, and he turned them on the range and has ever since carried on his stock business under the same brand. Mr. McGehee has been a member of the Montana Stock Growers Association since it was organized, and has been a shipper almost every years since he entered the business.

Edward McGehee was born in Noxubee County, Mississippi, near the Town of Macon, September 20, 1843, and two years later, in 1845, his father, Francis Micaja McGehee, moved the family to Texas and settled in Bastrop County. Micaja McGehee was a native of Broad River, Georgia, and a son of Micaja McGehee, a wealthy planter of the slave-holding aristocracy of the South. His ancestors were Scotch-Irish and represented as Americans the oldest families of the South. One of Micaja McGehee's sons, John Gilmer, was a soldier in the Mexican war in General Taylor's army, and another son, William, was killed at the battle of Pea Ridge in the struggle between the North and South. The family gave their allegiance to the southland in that conflict.

Micaja McGehee, Jr., married Nancy Perkins, a member of an old Alabama family. She survived her husband many years and died in 1877, Mr. McGehee having passed away in 1858. In their family were nine children, but only six, three sons and three daughters, grew to years of maturity, and of this latter number Edward is the sole survivor. Those who lived to rear families were Thomas J., whose posterity are in Bellingham, Washington, Christiana, who married Buck Billingsley and died leaving a son, Wash Jones Billingsley, and Edward has never married.

It was in Bastrop County, Texas, that Edward McGehee grew to years of maturity and received his educational training. From there also he entered the war of the rebellion, enlisting in the fall of 1862 in Company I, Colonel Duff's regiment, Captain Cocke's company. Sickness prevented his service for several weeks during his first enlistment, but he served under Captain Cocke in Texas during the remainder of the war and fought in the very last engagement of the conflict. In this battle a number of Federals were taken prisoners, who reported the surrender of General Lee, but the Confederates refused to believe the story and retained their prisoners until news came through Mexico of the fall of the Confederacy and the end of the war. Everyone then started for home, Mr. McGehee with the rest, and he subsequently took the oath of allegiance and resumed the duties of civil life.

His first trip out of Texas was made over the old Chisholm trail in 1869, when he drove cattle through to Salina, Kansas, and returned to the Lone Star State. He again started up the trail the following year, but changed his course and drove east to Alexandria, Louisiana, and on down the Red River to the Atchafalaya and Mississippi rivers. He had more than six hundred cattle in his herd, and he turned them loose along the big rivers, but in the following spring the waters rose and drowned the entire herd with the exception of about eighty head. Following this disaster he returned to Texas and drove herds to Ellsworth, Kansas, in 1871 and 1872. In 1873 an unfortunate deal made through his brother resulted in such financial reverses that Edward McGehee lost his fortune and was thrown back into the saddle as a cowboy on the range. In 1875 he drove cattle to Great Bend, Kansas, for Charley and Billy Slaughter, and in the following year began work for the old time cattleman of Texas and Kansas, W. G. Grimes, taking charge of the Grimes herds near Dodge City, Kansas, and holding them there until fall, when he turned them loose and wintered a bunch of horses for Mr. Grimes on from twelve and a half to fifteen cent corn during the winter months. Following this incident Mr. McGehee went into Nebraska in 1878 with a herd of cattle from the Circle Dot ranch, and on Platte River he began work for Mark Code, a prominent cattle dealer and ranchman of that time, and in the spring of the following year hired to the Powers Company in that locality. Later he was employed by E. S. Newman, who furnished cattle for the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies on White River, and Mr. McGehee assisted in that work. In the winter of 1879 he left the employ of Mr. Newman, and going to Deadwood, South Dakota, was appointed inspector of cattle by the Stock Growers Association of Dakota, continuing in that position one year, when he came to Montana to cast in his lot with the pioneers of this region.

Mr. McGehee was reared under political influences which caused him to espouse the democratic party when age gave him the right to vote, and he still continues to give allegiance to those principles, but at the same time he does not follow blindly in the path of the party leaders in local matters, supporting rather the men he deems best fitted for office. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is noble grand of Birney Lodge, and he is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks at Sheridan, Wyoming.

Edwin Boone Craighead. A distinguished scholar and educator, Doctor Craighead, a former president of the University of Montana, is now lending the singular gifts of his mind and the riches of his experience to the field of journalism. Doctor Craighead has established several papers in Montana, and makes his home at Billings, where he is editor of the Billings Star.

He was born in Callaway County, Missouri, March 3, 1861, son of I. O. and Frances J. (Payne) Craighead. His life from boyhood has been scholarly and his reputation as a college and university president rests on a substantial foundation. He finished his literary education in Central College of Missouri, graduating Master of Arts in 1883. He did post-graduate work in Vanderbilt University from 1884 to 1886, and from 1886 to 1888 was abroad as a student at Leipsic and Paris. The University of Missouri conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. in 1898, while the University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee, gave him the degree D. C. L. in 1907.

On returning from Europe he became an instructor in Emory College in Virginia, and from 1890 to 1893 was professor of Greek in Wofford College, South Carolina. If there is one institution of learning of which South Carolinians are particularly proud it is the State Agricultural and Mechanical College, better known as Clemson College. The campus of this school is on ground donated by Mr. Clemson, a son-in-law of South Carolina's distinguished statesman John C. Calhoun, who gave the old Calhoun estate and $70,000 to South Carolina as the foundation of an agricultural college. Doctor Craighead was called to the presidency of that institution in 1893, and remained there four years, and as a result of his vigorous administration the founders and friends of the institution saw many of their most sanguine expectations realized or in process of fulfillment.

From Clemson Doctor Craighead was called to the presidency of his alma mater, Central College in Missouri, where he remained from 1897 to 1901. From 1901 to 1904 he was president of the Missouri State Normal School at Warrensburg and then went South to become president of Tulane University at New Orleans. Tulane is a university of old and honorable traditions, and during his eight years as president Doctor Craighead more than doubled its enrollment, increasing the student body from 1,300 to 2,600, and the annual income from $165,000 to approximately $400,000. More important than these superficial evidences of prosperity, he broadened the scope and raised the standards of Tulane to the best university traditions in the South.

Doctor Craighead resigned as president of Tulane in 1912 to answer the call of the State Board of Education of Montana to take up his duties as president of the State University at Missoula. Doctor Craighead filled that office until 1915. As all friends of the university know his administration was a progressive one, and it was his persistently progressive policy that eventually put him out of sympathy with the governing body. He formulated and presented for consideration to the State Board of Education a plan to consolidate at one place all the higher institutions of learning, including not only the State University but the Agricultural College at Bozeman, the School of Mines at Butte and the Normal College at Dillon. The plan was approved by the board and recommended to the Legislature. By a small majority a bill looking toward the consolidation was rejected in the Legislature. The matter was then referred under the initiative and referendum to the people of the State, and again was defeated by a small majority. In the meantime changes had occurred in the personnel of the State Board of Education and there ensued "the consolidation fight" still fresh in the minds of Montana people. It was under these circumstances that Doctor Craighead was removed from the presidency.

Shortly afterward he was offered the post of commissioner of education for North Dakota, an office created by the Legislature. The commissioner of education had general supervision over all the higher institutions of learning in the State. Doctor Craighead served in that office from 1915 to 1917. While there in cooperation with a United States commissioner of education and other experts he compiled an educational survey of North Dakota, the results of which were published by the Federal Government.

The few years he had spent in Montana had completely won Doctor Craighead to the people of this commonwealth, and on leaving North Dakota he returned to Montana. He had previously founded at Missoula the newspaper known as the "New North West" and has since become editor of the Billings Star and also the Mineral County Independent. Through these papers he exerts a profound influence over public opinion in Montana and is probably the most scholarly editor in the state.

Doctor Craighead was an original and life member appointed by Mr. Carnegie to membership on the first Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. His official duties with that board brought him in personal touch with such eminent American scholars as President Wilson, former President Elliott of Harvard, President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University and others. Doctor Craighead resigned after twelve years with the board.

He is a member of the American Board of the Hibbert Journal, published at Oxford, England. He is a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and for a number of years was a member of the State Board of Geology of Missouri. A medal for distinguished service in the cause of education was conferred upon him by the Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, as representative of the French Government. Doctor Craighead in former years gave much of his time to lecture work on educational and other studies, and has appeared before student bodies in many of the leading American universities. In politics he is a Wilson democrat.

August 6, 1889, Doctor Craighead married Miss Kate A. Johnson, of Fayette, Missouri, daughter of Dr. B. F. Johnson. She was educated in the Howard Payne College at Fayette and in the Beethoven Conservatory at St. Louis. Doctor and Mrs. Craighead have three children, Edwin B., Jr., Barclay and Catherine. Edwin, who graduated from the Military Academy at Columbia, Tennessee, was eighteen months with the colors as a member of Company E, Fourteenth Infantry, being stationed on duty at Helena, Camp Lewis, Washington, and Camp Grant, Illinois. Since leaving the army he has been associated with his father and is advertising manager of the Billings Star. The son Barclay was educated in the University of Montana and is business manager of the New North West of Missoula. The daughter, Catherine, is a student in the University of Montana.

Lattie M. Osgood. Agriculture and stock raising have been honored vocations from the earliest ages, and as a usual thing men of honorable and humane impulses, as well as those of energy and thrift, have been patrons of husbandry. The free outdoor life of the farm and ranch has a decided tendency to foster and develop that independence of mind and self reliance which characterize true manhood, and no greater blessing can befall a boy than to be reared in close touch with Nature. From such environments have sprung the moral bone and sinew of the country, and the majority of our nation's really great men are indebted to its early influence for the distinction which they have attained.

Lattie M. Osgood was born in Runnells County, Texas, on March 31, 1881, and is the son of John C. and Mitt (Wheat) Osgood. John C. Osgood was a native of New Hampshire, where he was reared and educated. Sometime prior to the Civil war he went to Texas and engaged in farming, living at different times in Parker, Bostrop and Runnells counties. During the Civil war he enlisted in the Confederate army and lost an arm in battle. He died in 1907, at the age of seventy-five years, being survived by his widow, who now lives in Powder River County, Montana, where she has a homestead on East Fork. To these parents were born the following children: William, of Carter County, Montana; Robert C., a ranchman of Powder River; Majory, the wife of Boot Bly, of Cahoma, Texas; James, a ranchman on East Fork; Fannie, wife of Frank Castleberry, of Carter County, Montana; Frank, who is a ranchman on the Cottonwood in Carter County; John, of Boyes, Montana; Lattie M., the immediate subject of this sketch; Genie, the wife of Emmett Walker, of Little Powder River; Robert, of Carter County; and Maude, the wife of A. M. Blackford, of Carter County.

Lattie M. Osgood was reared on the Texas homestead and received what school education was obtainable in the somewhat indifferent rural schools of that location and period. He remained with his father until after he attained his majority, when he decided to locate in Montana, whither five of his older brothers had preceded him. He arrived here in 1904, locating on the East Fork of Little Powder River, where he was for some years a squatter, as the Government had not yet surveyed this section of the state. However, when the land was finally opened for settlement he entered a homestead about six miles above the mouth of the creek. During his first year here he was in the employ of the "TA" outfit, running cattle on the range on Little Powder River. Following this he engaged in the sheep business on his own account, leasing a flock of 1,500. He was without capital, but his terms for handling, which were the same as are still in vogue, gave him an advantage in case no misfortune overtook him. He was successful and ran the sheep on lease for four years. Mr. Osgood was in partnership with a brother later on, and they started out with 2,000 head, which they ranged all over the East Fork region and on Willow Creek. The partnership lasted until 1911, when they dissolved business relations, leaving Mr. Osgood with 1,500 sheep of his own, the nucleus of the business which he has since conducted and in which he has achieved marked success. He has handled the Rambouillet and Cotswold strains, noted for their fine quality of wool and high-grade mutton. From year to year he has sheared a fine clip from his flock and the price of his product has never failed to give him a nice profit on the business. The prices received for his wool has ranged from sixteen cents to sixty-nine and three-fourths cents a pound. Mr. Osgood has sunk two fine artesian wells on his ranch, which provide an inexhaustible supply of fine water for the stock.

He was married to Lillie Henderson, a sister of Mrs. Charles W. Watts, of Graham, Montana, who is represented elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Osgood was born in Runnells County, Texas, in 1896, and she has borne to her husband a daughter, Mary, now four years old.

In every phase of life with which he has been identified Mr. Osgood has played well his part, always striving to do as an honest conscience dictates, and he has at all times enjoyed the sincere regard and esteem of all who know him.

Chris Ramme. Few men of the pioneer period of Montana now living date their advent to this commonwealth at as early a period as Chris Ramme, now a retired stockman of Carter County and one of the conspicuous figures of its county seat. A record of his life activities for the forty-three years he has been in this region would recount many thrilling incidents and many achievements of personal combat with fate, and it would also include some of the adversities which overtake ambitious and industrious countrymen of his nationality. But now in the evening of life, when more than four score years of age, he is enjoying physical vigor, is surrounded with friends and has a competence such as will provide for him and his family in the years remaining to them.

Chris Ramme came into this region of the far Northwest in 1877, landing at old Milestown on the 26th of July of that year. When questioned as to how he came here he was accustomed to reply that he rode in on a Buffalo. He boarded this boat at Fort Buford at the mouth of the Yellowstone, having traveled by river up to Fort Benton from Bismarck, the then terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad. His traveling companion was a Frenchman named Simeno, and his object in coming was to find a better location, an opening in which to carve out his destiny. This he soon discovered in the territory of Montana, and notwithstanding the rough character of the citizenship as seen at old Milestown he decided to settle among them. Upon announcing his decision to his companion in travel the latter declared: "You surely are not going to bring your family out here among these horse-thieves, road agents and gamblers?" "Yes," said Mr. Ramme, and he proceeded to make his arrangements to that end.

His first employment was as a butcher for the contractor furnishing meat to the troops at Fort Keough, and he remained there almost four years. The capital he secured while thus employed he invested in cattle and ran them on the range about the Fort. In 1880 he moved his cattle to Pumpkin Creek, fourteen miles out, built him a ranch there, but about a year and a half later he sold his interests there and engaged in the restaurant business at Miles City, but this he disposed of before the end of the year and purchased a band of sheep. During the first winter he ran them on Powder River, and then moved them to the east side of Custer County, now the neighborhood of Ekalaka. In 1885 he built two ranch houses, one for himself and one for his son, and he continued in the sheep business there until 1906, when he disposed of his flock and retired from the industry. His career of twenty-two years as a sheep man covered periods of profitable years and periods when losses predominated, and twice the hard winters cost him one-half his flock, yet the industry can be said to have brought him satisfaction. Cattle and horses also formed a part of his ranching enterprise, and these also contributed much toward the filling of the domestic treasury.

In those early days there were no stockmen located in this portion of Carter County who occupied a prominent position save the old "Hash Knife" outfit, and consequently the range as far as Mr. Ramme could see was open to him. Among his early neighbors were Robert Wear and Captain Harmon, also the noted frontiersman and plainsman David H. Russell. On the south his nearest neighbors were from sixteen to twenty-five miles away, and there was nothing between them but grass. Mr. Ramme subsequently entered his land where he built his pioneer home, and there he plowed the first sod and was among the first to plant a crop in this region. His homestead was increased by additional homesteads to three quarter sections, which area forms the present Ramme ranch.

It is a coincidence worthy of note that Chris Ramme was born in 1837, came to the United States from his native German home in 1857, and established his home in Montana in 1877, showing a period of twenty years between each event. His native place is Prussia, his birth occurring four miles west of Halberstadt, December 20, 1837. His education was secured in the schools common to the country, and when he was fifteen years old his parents sent him to a veterinary college, but he remained there only three months, deciding he did not like the profession. He learned instead the butcher's trade, served two and a half years learning the business, and even now he needs no machinery to make any kind of pickled meat or sausage by hand, so thoroughly did he learn the trade in every department.

Mr. Ramme accompanied to the United States two German-Americans who had been visiting their old home in the Fatherland, sailing from Bremer-Haven on the ship "Hansa" and reaching the United States coast at Boston after thirty-one days on the ocean. He left the boat, however, at New York, and passed through Castle Garden. Although his destination was Sheboygan, Wisconsin, he stopped in Philadelphia and spent seven months in that city working at his trade. Continuing his westward journey, he finally located in the Lake Superior copper region, obtained work in the Minnesota mine near Ontonagon, and labored there with pick and shovel until 1861, a period of three years. He then moved to Menominee, Michigan, and engaged in merchandising and also operated a meat market. He continued there until 1877, when he decided to prospect in the far west and came to Montana for that purpose.

Mr. Ramme's father was Henry Ramme, who was born in Fekanstadt, Prussia, also the birthplace of his son, and he lived to the age of eighty-seven years. Throughout his industrial life he was engaged in the sheep and wool industry, owning a small farm, but he carried on the wool and sheep industry for a landlord on the shares. During four years he was a member of the king's body guard. Henry Ramme married Augusta Gorden, who bore him five sons and two daughters, namely: Frederick, who died in Germany; Christian, who also spent his life in his native land; Ernst, who passed away in Germany; Henry; Johanna; Augusta; and Chris. Both the daughters married and reared families.

Chris Ramme was the youngest of the seven children. He was married at Taycheedah, Wisconsin, in 1863, to Miss Regina Mueller, who was born on the River Moselle in Germany and was brought to the United States in infancy. Her father was Peter Mueller. Mr. and Mrs. Ramme became the parents of three children: Louis T., of Ekalaka; Mrs. Frank Emerson, a resident of Carter County; Ed, a musician and a world traveler who has not been heard from in many years.

Mr. Ramme secured his citizenship papers in Houghton, Michigan, in 1866, and began voting as a republican. He continued in this political course until the progressive movement was launched on the political life of the country, when he joined its ranks and in more recent years has voted independently. The only public service which he has rendered has been as an alderman in Miles City.

Hartford D. Arkwright came to Montana Territory in 1882 and has filled in the subsequent years with a varied program of activities and usefulness. In early life he was a railway mail clerk, later did a notable work as an educator in the Indian schools, and finally applied himself to ranching. For a number of years past he has owned one of the valuable irrigated farms in Custer County at Tusler.

He was born near Buffalo in Erie County, New York, June 10, 1861. His grandfather lost his life while crossing the St. Lawrence River and little is known about his history or his ancestors. The father of Hartford D. Arkwright was Michael D. Arkwright, a native of St. Lawrence County, New York, and a farmer there until 1863, when he took his family to Wisconsin and settled in Chippewa County. He developed a homestead in the Chippewa Valley and finished his quiet life there. He was a democrat in politics. Michael Arkwright married Eliza M. Mann, who was born in Genesee County, New York. They were married in Erie County, November 1, 1844. Both of them died in 1882, the father on May 20th and the mother on April 19th. Of their children the oldest was Christyan, who remained in New York when the rest of the family came West, and after a few years disappeared from family notice; Hannah became the wife of John Gray and spent her life in Wisconsin; Lafayette is still living in Chippewa County; Susan is the wife of John G. Fowler, of Minneapolis; Emma became the wife of Levi Pritchard, of Sedro Wooly, Washington; and Hartford D., is the youngest.

As a boy on his father's farm in Wisconsin, Hartford D. Arkwright acquired a district school education, learned something of the routine of farming, and also acquired business experience as clerk in a store and postoffice. Later he secured his appointment as a railway mail clerk, before that department was under Civil Service, and was given a run between Bismarck and Miles City. At that time the terminus of the Northern Pacific was at Forsyth, but the mail run ended at Miles City. It was the performance of the duties of railway mail clerk that brought Mr. Arkwright to Montana in 1882. He remained in the Government service for five years and then entered another department of Government work as superintendent of the Indian schools at the Crow Agency. The half decade of his work there was really a notable contribution to Indian school education in Montana. The Crows were still classified as blanket Indians. The only attempt to educate them had been made by the Jesuits some years previously. On the reservation the only school equipment consisted of a large dormitory for both boys and girls. At that time Mr. Arkwright was married and Mrs. Arkwright, an experienced teacher, was closely associated with him and bore some important responsibilities in carrying out their educational program. The Indian boys were made acquainted with industrial matters like farming and mechanical work, while the girls were taught housekeeping, sewing, baking and dress making under Mrs. Arkwright. An interesting index of the quality of their work was that the children made a grade a year, about the equivalent of the work expected of white children, and some of their pupils were qualified to enter Carlisle, the largest Indian school of the country. Under the supervision of the agent of the tribe the Indian men were instructed how to farm while they were drawing rations from the Government, and this development has continued until the Crow Reservation is dotted with Indian farms and ranches with irrigation plants, and furnishes some conspicuously successful examples of stock farmers. During those five years Mr. Arkwright proved himself so valuable that the department at Washington called him to a much more important school, as superintendent of the Tomah Indian School in Wisconsin. He remained there two years and then resigned altogether from the Government service and returned to Montana to give his time and personal supervision to some sheep ranching interests which he had acquired in the Musselshell Valley. In association with Dr. Jacob Mills he bought the Milner and two other ranches, embracing altogether 17,000 acres. During the next five years they increased their flocks to 20,000 sheep, the Merino and Rambouillet strains, producing the fine-medium wool. Mr. Arkwright on selling his interest to his partner left that region and in 1910 came to Custer County and engaged in farming and stock raising at Tusler. He bought a portion of the Crow-Rock Sheep Company's ranch, and his initial enterprise was directed toward building up a feeding plant for sheep. Inability to procure a sufficint supply of alfalfa prevented the immediate achievement of his purpose, and his farm is now devoted to range cattle, sugar beets, Poland China hogs and Barred Rock chickens. He has 512 acres, all under the Tongue River Canal, and all capable of cultivation.

His success as a farmer has brought Mr. Arkwright the honor of the secretaryship and treasurership and now the presidency of the Counter County Fair and Stock Bureau, and he has served in that capacity since 1917. He is also a stockholder and is one of the organizers of the State Bank of Moore, Montana, and of the Miles City National Bank. He is a member of the Society of Pioneers of Eastern Montana. While in Billings in early life he studied law in the office of Judge Harwood, was admitted to the bar and served by election as city attorney of Billings when that town had a population of about 5,000.

He began voting as a republican, casting his first presidential vote for Harrison in 1892, three years after Montana was admitted to the Union. Since then he has frequently been a delegate to state conventions and has become acquainted with the party leaders in Montana, including Senators Carter and Lee Mantle and Governor Richards. He was enrolling and engrossing clerk of the Lower House of the Montana Legislature while Lee Mantle was speaker, and engrossed the membership of the House and presented an artistic copy to the State Historical Society. He had previously served in a similar capacity with the Montana Senate.

Mr. Arkwright and family are Methodists, and both he and his wife joined that church when about fifteen years of age. He is a trustee of the church at Miles City and a member of the official board of the Young Men's Christian Association.

December 29, 1886, he married Miss Clara Belle Howard. She had previously been a teacher in the schools of Billings and afterward, as above noted, employed her experience successfully in the Indian schools. She was born in Iowa, one of six children, and the Howard family is of English origin and were early settlers in Massachusetts. From one branch of the family was produced the great Civil war soldier General O. O. Howard. Mrs. Arkwright left Keosauqua, Iowa, by invitation to take a position in the Billings schools. Mr. and Mrs. Arkwright have three children: Hazel is the wife of C. R. Cuss, a banker at Gary, Indiana, and they have two children, Catherine and Elizabeth. The son Stanley Howard Arkwright, now a factor on the Crow-Rock Ranch, is a graduate of the Gem City Business College at Quincy, Illinois, and enlisted in July, 1917, in the Second Montana, going overseas as a member of the Sunset or Forty-first Division. He was in France for several months but was never assigned to front line duty. He received his honorable discharge in March, 1919. The other son, Harwood Warren, who spent two years in the agricultural course at the Bozeman State College, enlisted as a volunteer in the Marines in October, 1918, and was on duty at the Mare Island Navy Yard in California until discharged. Mr. Arkwright is a member of Ashlar Lodge No. 29, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Billings.

Clemens H. Fortman has the honor of serving his second term as postmaster of Montana's capital city, and for many years he was also numbered among Helena's leading business men.

Mr. Fortman was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, a son of John Fortman, whose birth occurred at Osnabruck, Holland, in 1832, and whose death occurred at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1910. He was but a young, unmarried man when he left his native country for the United States, and he spent the remainder of his life in Cincinnati, serving for many years as a member of the city's police force and finally retired as a pensioner. He was a member of the Roman Catholic Church, and gave his political support to the democratic party. He married a lady from his own native land of Holland, who was born in that country in 1838, and she died at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1914. The following seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Fortman: Elizabeth, who became the wife of J. W. Fritsch, a real estate and insurance broker in Cincinnati; Henry, who resides in the Cincinnati suburb of Norwood and is a stationary engineer; Clemens H. was the third born of the children; Frances died at the age of thirty years, unmarried; Charles, whose home is in Cincinnati, is an employe of Russell Morgan Company, printers and engravers; Louise is the wife of J. W. Luckey, a printer at Cincinnati; Flora, whose home is also in Cincinnati, is an employe of the Russell Morgan Company.

Clemens H. Fortman received a parochial and high school training in Cincinnati, and was eighteen years of age when he left the school room to take up the active duties of life. During the first six years he was in the employ of Parker, Utter & Company in their spice mills in Cincinnati, leaving there to engage in the grocery business for himself. But in 1884 he disposed of his business there to begin life anew in the West, arriving in Helena on the 9th of September, 1884. He began work for the Great Northern Railroad Company when it first entered the city. He was given charge of the warehouse and in that capacity unloaded the first freight brought into Helena by train, and he continued on with this company for a period of two years. Then followed one year with the Northern Pacific Express Company, during nine years he had charge of the collections and the general supervision of the business for

C. H. Fortman

Sanford & Evans, hay and grain merchants, and then engaged in the hay, grain and farm implement business for himself, and succeeded in building up one of the largest industries of its kind in the city at that time. Owing to his appointment as postmaster of Helena on the 1st of July, 1914, Mr. Fortman sold his business, and has since given his entire time and attention to the fulfillment of his official duties, having been reappointed to the office on the 13th of September, 1918, for a second term of four years. The democratic party receives the active support and co-operation of Mr. Fortman and his religious affiliations are with the Roman Catholic Church. He is a member of Helena Council, Knights of Columbus, of Helena Lodge No. 193, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is also a member of the Helena Commercial Club and the Montana Club of Helena.

During the period of his residence in the Northwest Mr. Fortman has become the owner of considerable real estate in and around Helena, including one of the finest homes in the city, located at 423 Clark Street, which is set in the midst of attractive grounds of 100 feet frontage. He is also the owner of a warehouse on the tracks of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and has other valuable real estate in the city.

In 1884, before leaving Cincinnati, Ohio, Mr. Fortman was married there to Miss Margaret Fallon, a native daughter of Cincinnati and a high school graduate there. One child, Blanche Marie, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Fortman. She is now the wife of Floyd Davenport, and resides at Amarillo, Texas. Mr. Davenport is an oil operator and rancher at that place.

Fred Hitzfeldt. Many of the wealthy ranchmen of Montana came in to the state with cattle, and remained here as cowboys, receiving only $40 per month for their services, but during the time they were so employed they gained a practical knowledge of their business, and being on the spot were able to avail themselves of the opportunity to acquire land at very low figures. That the successful ones possessed something more is proven by the fact that where they prospered companions who worked under the same conditions were failures, and this something is ability. Without it experience, knowledge and land were of little use in the business of cattle production. One of the men who has demonstrated during the many years he has been a resident of Montana that he possessed that very necessary requisite is Fred Hitzfeldt, a ranchman of the Foster Creek locality of Custer County, and owner of 14,000 acres of valuable land.

Fred Hitzfeldt was born at Galveston, Texas, October 20, 1860, the youngest of the thirteen children of his parents. His father died three months before his birth, and he is the only survivor of the family. Only one other member of it married, and he died without issue. The elder Mr. Hitzfeldt was a ship carpenter and a native of Germany, and his wife was born in the same country. During the late war Fred Hitzfeldt demonstrated conclusively that his heart was with the adopted country of his parents, and he felt that had they been spared to live until that crucial period they, too, would have supported the country that offered them refuge from the persecutions suffered in the land of their birth.

Never having had a father's support, Fred Hitzfeldt was early compelled to earn his own living, and had but little opportunity to attend school. Practically all of the education he has was obtained from the instruction of a boy companion, but his experiences have given him a practical training that has proven amply sufficient for his requirements, and many a college graduate could well be proud if he had been able to accomplish what Mr. Hitzfeldt has done. His first work of any consequence in a financial way was done for Allen, Pool & Pierce, historic cattle men of Southeastern Texas, for whom he punched cattle. Leaving their employ, he engaged with the Comanche Pool outfit in Indian Territory for a drive to Montana. The cattle were owned by Hunter & Evans, shipped from Dodge City, Kansas, to Rock Creek, Wyoming, and from there driven to their destination on the Big Missouri River, 140 miles north of Miles City. Mr. Hitzfeldt dates his arrival in this region from August, 1885, and he remained with this outfit until the fall of 1886. For a few months during the winter season he was idle, and then went with the Hereford Cattle Company as a cowboy, subsequently becoming wagon boss, and remaining with this concern until it closed up its business.

Mr. Hitzfeldt was always a man to look forward and he saw that the open range was doomed, and therefore early set about preparing for the change which was bound to come. He and Judge Loud, who was manager for the Hereford Cattle Company, formed a partnership and began to acquire land. They picked up scrip land, a few homesteads and some railroad land, acquiring in this way several thousand acres of land, and for twelve years continued partners, raising cattle of the Hereford and Durham strains and shipping to the Chicago market. When this association was dissolved Mr. Hitzfeldt bought his partner's interest and established his headquarters on Foster Creek, where he now owns 14,000 acres, and is devoting it to raising the same strains of cattle. He still ships to Chicago. The original "S-L" brand used by the Hereford Cattle Company, and purchased by the firm of Loud & Hitzfeldt, is still used by Mr. Hitzfeldt. When he came to Montana he owned a "split-eared" pony, a saddle and bridle, and some bedding. The little money in his possession was but the savings from his wages as a cowboy. All that he now possesses has been earned by him since 1885, and his prosperity is certainly deserved. His residence is the one which replaced his original log house of one room that is still used as sleeping quarters on his ranch. The second house was moved log by log from Pumpkin Creek.

Mr. Hitzfeldt married late in life, as he did not meet anyone to whom he felt sufficiently attracted to propose marriage until 1904, when he had the good fortune to become acquainted with Miss Georgiana Shy, a daughter of George P. Shy, a ranchman on Pumpkin Creek, near Volberg. On February 23, 1905, this young lady became his wife. Her father came to Montana from Nevada, Missouri, in 1902, bringing with him his family. Her mother bore the maiden name of Mollie Homan, and she and Mr. Shy had the following children: Mrs. Hitzfeldt, who was born at Nevada, Missouri, Isaac, Dudley, Sam, and Mattie, who is the wife of Elmer Stimson.

Mr. Hitzfeldt is a Blue Lodge Mason and a member of the order of Elks. For the past twenty years he has belonged to the Montana Stock Growers' Association, and been active in its operations. During his earlier days he was a democrat of strong convictions, but when William Jennings Bryan became the candidate in 1896 he left his party on account of Mr. Bryan's bimetalism doctrines and voted for William McKinley, continuing with the republican party until the division in its ranks in 1912, when he returned to his old faith, and has given Woodrow Wilson his support in both his presidential campaigns. Although he has always performed his duty as a good citizen in exerting his right of suffrage. Mr. Hitzfeldt has never been willing to permit the use of his name on the local ticket, and therefore has had no experience as an office holder. His record as an upright, honorable man and loyal citizen is unblemished, and he stands very high in the esteem of his neighbors.

Charles F. Decker. The mature years of Charles F. Decker have been spent in the far west, and he is a product of it and the outgrowth of its expanding history, his character having been formed by the necessities of its pioneer days, when in order to succeed a man had to be resourceful as well as industrious and thrifty. He now owns a magnificent ranch in the Stacey region, and he has not only won material success, but there are few men in this locality who have a stronger hold on the hearts and confidence of the people than he. Mr. Decker was born in Washington County, Ohio, March 2, 1857, a son of Samuel R. Decker. The birth of Samuel R. Decker took place near Marietta, Ohio, in 1836, and he died at Fort Collins, Colorado, when he was seventy years of age. While he owned farm property his efforts were confined to contracting and building. He was a good citizen, who did not aspire to public office, but cast his vote for the candidates of the democratic party. Samuel R. Decker was married to Catherine Cady, a daughter of Charles Cady, whose life was given to farming in Washington County, Ohio. Mrs. Decker died during middle life, in Iowa, having borne her husband the following children: Charles F., whose name heads this review; and Jerome, who lives at Fort Collins, Colorado. Samuel R. Decker was married secondly to Jennie Jenkins, and they had the following children: Orange Ross, who is a ranchman of Stacey, Powder River County; Ethel; Nora, who is married and lives in California; Lydia, who is married, and lives in Colorado; and Laura, who lives at Fort Collins, Colorado, where the homestead is located.

Charles F. Decker was eight years old when his parents moved to Iowa, and he was reared in that state upon a farm, securing a country school education in Audubon County. When he was twenty years of age he went west into the Black Hills country, thus beginning his connection with the already growing West. For the subsequent couple of years he was employed as a cowboy in South Dakota and Wyoming in connection with the "3-V" outfit, and came into Montana with a herd of cattle belonging to C. B. Straus, which were subsequently taken over by the Hereford Cattle Company, who bought Mr. Straus' interests. Mr. Decker was also interested in mining in the Deadwood region of the Black Hills, and he was also in Spearfish Valley. He shot buffalo for hides in the Box Elder country, disposing of the hides for $2.75 each, thus tiding himself and a partner over a hard winter at a time when in that locality there was little or no work for them to do.

When Mr. Decker came to Montana it was still a territory and his only capital was his willingness to work and his physical strength to do so. Until 1897 he rode the range for others, but in that year with his savings invested in a small bunch of Texas cattle, and from that modest beginning his operations have increased until he has become an important factor in the ranch life of this region. He entered land of the public domain five miles south of Stacey, upon which he built a shack and held his cattle. His log house was 16 by 20 inside, with a dirt roof and floor and was daubed with mud, but it was comfortable both summer and winter, and in it Mr. Decker spent twenty-four of the best years of his life. Of course he added to his house room, and made other necessary and permanent improvements, but the old pioneer "cottage" was nearer and dearer to Mr. Decker than all which has come later. His homestead entry is the nucleus of his ranch, which comprises 2,700 acres, where he confines his farming to raising grain for his cattle. The survey of this region came long after Mr. Decker's advent into it. His early part in politics was confined with casting his vote for the candidates of the democratic party, but during more recent times he has performed actual official service as a county commissioner. With the creation by the Legislature of Powder River County from Custer County he was named in the bill creating the county as one of the commissioners, his colleagues being Henry Peays and J. H. Morris. The commissioners at their first meeting located the county seat at Broadus and elected a chairman of the board. At the second meeting justices of the peace, road supervisors and a public administrator were appointed and a few bills were allowed. Mr. Decker began voting with the democratic party and has maintained his relations with it, but his action has always been modest and unassuming, and only when solicited to do public service has he considered it.

On December 19, 1899, Charles F. Decker was married at Ashland, Montana, to Miss Mary Hamilton, a daughter of James Hamilton, who was born in Kilkenny, Ireland, and his wife bore the maiden name of Julia Ebbett. She is buried at Stacey. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton had the following children: James, who was the eldest who attained to mature years, lives at Lincoln, Nebraska; John T., who lives at Miles City, Montana; and Mrs. Decker, who was born in Lee County, Iowa, May 31, 1858. Mr. and Mrs. Decker reared in their home Esther Bidwell, who was married to Ben Toennis, has a daughter, Mary, and they are engaged in ranching near Stacey. Mr. Decker gives his support to the Christian Church, but Mrs. Decker was reared in the Catholic faith. Openhanded and sympathetic, Mr. Decker is the friend of all who know him, and yet his judgment and knowledge of men are of such a quality that he seldom misplaces a confidence in the better nature of those who seek his help. Devoted to this section and with a viewpoint which enables him to look into the future and plan accordingly, it would have been difficult to have selected a man better fitted to arrange the initial affairs of Powder River County. When future generations look back upon the pioneer period of this part of Montana they will appreciate at its real value the work accomplished by men of the calibre of Charles F. Decker, and rejoice that public affairs were placed in hands so competent and clean, and that they and their children after them are given the results of the sound judgment, the unflinching honesty and sturdy independence of the pioneers of Powder River County.

George F. McKenzie. The name of George F. McKenzie is one of the most widely known of the Powder River valley, where its bearer settled in 1889. He had been in the state (or rather the territory) of Montana since 1883, having settled in Gallatin County, May 26 of that year, and had come into the territory by rail to Huntley and prospected for a suitable location for live stock raising up into Gallatin County. Mr. McKenzie settled in the Bridger Creek valley, near Bozeman, and there opened a new ranch and stocked it with cattle, but soon discovered that he was in a wrong location for extensive stock raising and accordingly changed his tactics and began farming. His efforts in this direction were the pioneer ones there and were so successful that other settlers took the cue, and the valley soon became an agricultural region. In 1889 Mr. McKenzie disposed of his property and came to Custer County, entering a homestead and desert claims on Powder River, and this locality has since been the scene of his operations and of his rise to prosperity and prominence.

George F. McKenzie was born in the province of New Brunswick, Canada, near St. John, March 3, 1855. His father, David McKenzie, was also born there and spent his life as a stockman and farmer. He was of Scotch blood and son of a Scotchman, was one of seven children, and was educated in the public schools. He was an ambitious man, accumulated property beyond the average of his neighbors, and was held in high esteem, but his only office was as magistrate of his parish, a position which he acquired by election on the liberal ticket. David McKenzie married Mercy Connor, born on the St. Johns River, New Brunswick, a daughter of a pioneer of that locality, and passed away in 1917, when nearly ninety years of age, her husband having died at the age of eighty-seven. Their issue comprised the following children: Malcolm, of Welsford, New Brunswick; Dr. Zebulon, who died at Galveston, Texas; David W., a stockman and farmer of New Brunswick; John, who died at Temple, Texas, while working as an engineer; Moses O., who occupies the family homestead in New Brunswick; George F., of this review; Eliza, who died at Independence, Iowa, as Mrs. William M. Hays; Mercy, who married Captain George Morrissey, of Birmingham, England; Kate C., who died unmarried; and Alice, who also passed away before marriage.

On Powder River George F. McKenzie began as a sheep raiser and wool man and followed this line for twenty years. His were the sheep common to the country here, drifting toward the "fine medium," and his success was marked. Owing to the disastrous winter of 1886, which lost him much of his cattle in Gallatin County, and the misfortunes of sickness in his family, he had come to the Powder River country practically "broke." He arranged with a party to furnish him sheep and started in with 1,000 head. This locality was at that time particularly hostile to sheep, but the fact that his "outfit" was small and his treatment of the opposition was considerate as to its rights the hostility was allayed and other sheep men sprung up here and there and the region became as much a sheep country as a cow country. During the score of years he was in the wool business he prospered, and in 1909 closed out with some 20,000 head. He marketed his wool at Miles City, or consigned it there, and his sheep were marketed at Chicago, he accompanying them by trainload to that market. Disposing of his sheep because of the curtailment of the range, he entered the cattle and horse business, and is yet listed as a cattle man, carrying what stock he can with safety and curtailing to meet changing and more crowded range conditions. His brand is the "Crescent enclosing MK," and his ranch is recorded as "Crescent Ranch," his horse brand being the "Crescent" alone. He sold wool as cheap as 8 cents a pound at one time and as high as 23 cents; sold cattle as low as 4 cents a pound, while his best price was 15 cents a pound; and his horses have found a market as low as $15 a head for threes, and have brought him as much as $200 per head.

When he came to Powderville, Mr. McKenzie built himself a pole cabin with dirt roof. A better log cabin succeeded this and he finally built a frame house, which has been developed into a ten-room residence, convenient, and modern as to light and other modern equipment. His barns are in keeping with his residence in proportions. The family home was made at Powderville until 1910, when in order to secure better educational facilities for the children, removal was made to Miles City. Mr. McKenzie has gathered together lands here to the extent of about 3,000 acres as a ranch, Powder River forming its west boundary.

George F. McKenzie was married first at Woodstock, New Brunswick, Canada, June 16, 1880, to Miss Phoebe Hoyt, daughter of William and Mary (DeWitt) Hoyt, and she died in March, 1887, the mother of these children: Kenneth, a stock man near Boyes, who has two children by his first marriage, Gladys and Maud, and married secondly Miss McCory; Harry, the second child of George F. McKenzie, is a ranchman on Crow Creek, married Louie Bonner and has three sons, Donald, Kenneth and Duncan. George F. McKenzie married for his present wife Miss Ida Hart, daughter of Isaac and Jane (Miller) Hart. Mr. Hart came from Minnesota, where Mrs. McKenzie was born, and while he pioneered in Montana, he spent much of his time around Mandan, Dakota. Mrs. McKenzie came into Montana on a visit, met Mr. McKenzie, and they were married in June, 1893. Their children are: Ella, Agnes, Leila and Alice. Ella is a volunteer nurse in the Red Cross and still in service at Great Falls; and Agnes has been a teacher, and all save the youngest are graduates of the high school at Miles City.

In politics Mr. McKenzie holds allegiance to the republican party, but is inclined locally to vote somewhat independently. His only fraternal connection is as a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Public-spirited and patriotic, he backed strongly all war moves for funds to promote and carry on to successful conclusion this country's part in the World war.

John S. Howe. For all the remarkable development in Montana in recent years in the extension of crop growing and pure agriculture, sheep and wool still constitute a large and important share of the state's business resources. John S. Howe of Miles City is one of the big producers of wool, and has been in the industry since 1900. While not one of the oldest sheep men in the state, his activities have brought him well deserved prominence.

Mr. Howe is a native of Illinois, born in Douglas County, February 6, 1857. His father, William Howe, came to Illinois from Kentucky, having been born in Bourbon County in 1829. He was a farmer's son, acquired a common school education, and spent his life as a farmer. After the Civil war he became a republican in politics and held several local offices. He died at the age of sixty-four. His wife was Harriet A. Lester, a daughter of Sigler Lester, also of Kentucky and more remotely of Virginia ancestry. Mrs. William Howe died recently when past eighty years of age. She was the mother of eight children: James, of Barnston, Nebraska; John S.; Perry N., of Tuscola, Illinois; Etta, wife of James W. Drennen, of Osceola, Iowa; Charles, of Champaign, Illinois; Effie, wife of James Reed, of Whitewater, Wisconsin; Leona, wife of William Joseph of Tuscola, Illinois; and Nora, wife of Charles Robinson, of Ohio.

John S. Howe grew up on his father's Illinois farm, had a high school education, and also attended the Northern Indiana Normal School. He left school to go farming in his native county, and in 1880 went to what was then the western frontier at Dodge City, Kansas. After some experience as a cowboy and range rider he took up a ranch and started a herd of cattle and for five years operated in Western Kansas and Eastern Colorado. He then went down into Indian Territory, and in the vicinity of Guthrie took some part in real estate speculation and was also a buyer of wheat for the mills at Winfield, Kansas. His business duties required the regular interchange of business between Oklahoma and Kansas for several years. He participated in the pioneer phases of western or southwestern life for thirteen years and then went back to Illinois and was a factor in the agricultural and business life of that state until he determined to enter the sheep industry in Montana.

Mr. Howe came to Montana in 1899, and the following year started sheep ranching north of the Yellowstone River. For a number of years he utilized the public domain and so far as numbers and extent of operations was concerned he reached the zenith of his sheep raising career in the country north of the Yellowstone. Later he moved his headquarters to the mouth of the Mizpah Creek. He started his operations twenty years ago with 4,000 half-blooded sheep and eventually developed a flock of 25,000. He has handled sheep every year since 1900; and has been through all the ups and downs of the industry. Several times wool prices were below the cost of production. He failed to be discouraged by these backsets, and his reward came during the World war when wool went to about 65 cents a pound. With the reduction of the public range he necessarily decreased his flock, and has made more of the feature of intensive sheep ranching and farming. Ever since he came to Montana he has been a member of the Wool Growers' Association, and has been a thorough student of sheep and wool in every phase and a wide reader of all recognized periodicals on that subject.

In the fall of 1907 Mr. Howe established his headquarters at the mouth of Mizpah Creek. He then bought the Aaron Laney sheep ranch of 7,500 acres of deeded land and has since added about 5,000 acres, lying on the west side of Powder River and astride Mizpah Creek. His ranch is now under development as an irrigation project, the purpose being to provide his stock with winter feed. Recently he has also introduced to his ranch a line of good native cattle bred up to registered Shorthorns and Herefords. The finished product he markets in Chicago. Mr. Howe is also a stockholder in the Commercial State Bank of Miles City.

He has been interested in politics chiefly as a voter. His political convictions led him into the republican party at an early date. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

On March 8, 1886, while he was a figure in the livestock industry of Kansas and Oklahoma, Mr. Howe married Estella Longshore, who was born in Iowa in 1868. Her mother is still living, a resident of Burlington, Kansas. Her father was a captain in the Union army during the Civil war, was a harness maker and merchant and died in Iowa. Mrs. Howe is the youngest of three daughters. One married sister lives at Atlantic, Iowa, and the oldest is Mrs. Woodruff, of Coffey County, Kansas.

Of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Howe, Earl, the oldest, was educated in the University of Illinois, is a successful rancher on Powder River, and by his marriage to Hattie Logan has a daughter, Bettie. Laura Howe, the second child, is the wife of Elmer Holt, vice president of the Commercial State Bank of Miles City and is the mother of Laura, Bertie and Benjamin. Flora is a graduate of the Northwestern University of Chicago and was a Young Woman's Christian Association worker in the army and was still in France in the summer of 1919. Clifford, the youngest child, is a member of the class of 1920 at the University of Illinois, and was accepted for training in the Camp Taylor Artillery School but did not enter because of the signing of the armistice.

Herman Stoebe. To Herman Stoebe is given the distinction of being one of the oldest settlers on Moon Creek in Custer County and the pioneer sheep raiser in this locality. It was in 1883 that he first arrived in Montana, and in that early day he embarked in the sheep industry. He was then one of the few extensive sheep raisers here, and the well known George Horkan was his herder in that early day. Mr. Stoebe continued journeying back and forth between Montana and New York City until 1892, when he came out to the great Northwest to reside permanently and take complete charge of his sheep industry, which he had maintained through all these intervening years. He finally became associated in the business with his son, Sam, and they carried on the enterprise together for ten years, when they separated, the father continuing the business until 1918, when he disposed of his flocks and retired from the industry.

Mr. Stoebe started his herd with 800 sheep which he brought from Iowa, and in the zenith of the industry he and his son wintered more than 10,500 head. The cheapest price for which he sold his wool was 12 cents a pound, and the highest price paid him was 22½ cents. At the low price there was little or no profit in the business, but as the work was done largely by the family he was able to continue until prices assumed a profitable basis. During three years he herded his own sheep, this having been in the years of the early '90s, and the sheep industry continued to be his chief enterprise until he abandoned it altogether.

When Mr. Stoebe came into this Moon Creek region he was the first man to settle here, and nothing interfered with his supremacy of this vast district save a few cattle herds, and he rapidly expanded his interests, but as time wore on the settlers and cattle men multiplied, the range grew narrower and finally it was threatened with extinction save what was owned and fenced by the sheep owner. The Stoebe ranch embraces some 2,000 acres on Moon Creek, now devoted to cattle and farming, and the familiar brands are the quarter circle F triangle, the WXS and the triangle HL. The ranch is stocked with the White Face cattle, and produces about three cars of meat annually.

Mr. Stoebe is a Montana settler from New York City, where he spent thirty-five years of his early life, arriving in that metropolis April 19, 1857, when twenty-one years of age. He had studied music under private teachers and had become a proficient clarinet and violin player. He was born in Saxony, Germany, near Leipsic, February 2, 1836, the son of a farmer, and one of seven sons of Samuel and Rosina (Schlippe) Stoebe. He was one of twins, the youngest children in the family, and he was the only one of this numerous family to come to the United States. An incident occurred just before he reached American shores which enabled him to acquire the capital with which he began his career in New York. Having played aboard the ship enroute to the United States he was asked by the officer in charge of Castle Garden to play in the orchestra being improvised for the occasion, and at the completion of the concert a collection was taken from among the many thousands of people present, and all kinds of coins, foreign and domestic, were dropped into the box to be divided among the players. The coins were converted into United States money and proved a rich reward for each player.

After taking up his abode in New York City Mr. Stoebe entered the musical circles of the city, then embracing comparatively few professionals, and he came to know them all by name. But now there are more than 6,000 members of the Musical Protective Union, an organization proposed by Mr. Stoebe, and he is the sole survivor of the five who organized the union. He was treasurer of the Cinderrella-Aschenbrodel, a social organization which established a club house, and in his office of treasurer of this society Mr. Stoebe handled many thousands of dollars of its funds without bond.

But after thirty-five years spent in the world of music he tired of the city, and he also saw that his day as a leader in the profession was drawing to a close, that other men were coming in to take his place, and thus, after having played with all the celebrated conductors in New York save only one and after having won for himself a name and place in the front ranks of the profession, Mr. Stoebe abandoned music for sheep and came to the Northwest to become a ranchman. To the few new friends he made in Montana, he, however, continued his music, declining invitations to play before audiences over the state, preferring to tend his sheep rather than charm the ear and inspire the soul with the art divine.

While in New York City Mr. Stoebe enlisted in the Seventh Regiment National Guard, and marched down Fifth Avenue with his regiment April 19, 1861, as part of the great northern army. He was a member of the regimental band from 1861 to 1862, and was sent with his command to Baltimore, where he later met the lady who afterward became his wife. Although entitled to a pension along with other soldiers who fought for freedom and their country, and despite the fact that the papers were all made out awaiting his signature, Mr. Stoebe declined to sign them, saying "He was ashamed to take the pension." He began taking part in elections following the close of the war, casting his first presidential vote for Horatio Seymour against General Grant, but in 1872 he voted for Grant as against Horace Greeley. While engaged in the wool industry he supported the principles of the republican party on account of its protective tariff, but throughout his life his political work has been merely as a voter.

Herman Stoebe married in Baltimore, Maryland, February 12, 1867, Miss Margaret Vollandt, who was born and reared in that city. Her father, Christian Vollandt, came to the United States at the age of seven years with his father, John Vollandt, who had fought under Napoleon in the last French war with Russia, and he brought his family to the United States to evade military service for his sons. Christian Vollandt was a musician, a band leader, and he took part in the military service of the Confederacy under General Magruder at Yorktown, Virginia. His death occurred in 1864, when he was but thirty-seven years of age. He had married Emily Hill, a daughter of Alexander Hill. He was a member of an old Maryland family, fought under Washington, and was one of the party which crossed the Delaware and captured the Hessians. The mother of Mrs. Stoebe died in 1866, and she was the only child of their marriage. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Stoebe, as follows: Emily, the wife of David Jacobus, of Mont Clair, New Jersey, and their two children are Irving and Margaret; Anna, the wife of William Foster Rowe, of Mount Vernon, New York; William, who is identified with the home ranch, married Edith Tremelling, who died May 27, 1918, leaving a daughter, Ethel; Samuel, a ranchman on Moon Creek, married Florence Woolsey, and they have two children, Robert and Elizabeth Mary; and Mabel, the wife of Ernest H. Cooke, of Mount Clair, New Jersey.

After fifty years of married life, years lovingly devoted to family and friends, Mr. and Mrs. Stoebe celebrated their golden wedding anniversary in 1917, and the occasion was a prominent event in the community. The celebration was a surprise to them by their neighbors, who gathered with boxes filled for the feast and with presents for the "bride and groom." A wedding cake was sent from New York by Mrs. Jacobus, and the event was one of the brightest spots in the married life of this venerable couple. Mrs. Stoebe served on the battlefields of the south as a nurse while the war between the states was being waged. When a young girl she volunteered for the service from Baltimore in response to a call for nurses, and she lent humanity her aid in gathering up the wounded of both armies and ministering to them as their needs demanded. On more than one occasion she was instrumental in saving the life of a soldier who had already been cast into the trench for dead, a mere waving of the hand indicating to her that life was still there, or on other occasions she gave special attention to some conspicuous sufferer who lived to bless the hand that saved him.

Freeman Philbrick. This name introduces one of the chief stockmen of the Rosebud community in Rosebud County and one whose settlement here dates from the month of April, 1884. He was then a young man of twenty-two years, fresh from New England and in search of a location and eventually a home. He first disembarked from the train at Miles City but subsequently continued his journey to Rosebud and joined an old acquaintance, A. D. Howard, with whom he secured his first employment. It was ranch work that fell to his lot, running horses and sheep, and his chief interest in the time spent there was the remuneration of from $35 to $40 per month which came to him.

Leaving Mr. Howard, Mr. Philbrick bought a relinquishment on the Rosebud in July 1886, for which he paid $350. The pioneer improvements consisted of a log cabin of one room and a pole stable, and six acres of land were under the plow. Although he moved in his few effects and maintained his home there, he himself hired as a sheep herder to Peter Wylie for eight months on what is now the Cheyenne Reservation on Tongue River. The wage was the same there and he saved it all. In February, 1887, Mr. Philbrick was married, and in March of the same year established his permanent home on his claim. Beginning in earnest at his home, he gave his attention first to the construction of an irrigation ditch, plowing and scraping it out with his team, and this eventually acquired the proportions of a local system of irrigation when it was completed in 1888. It did him good service until the water failed because of a drouth during almost all of those years, but has been drawn upon annually since and has helped materially in growing and nurturing his crops, his ranches producing annually approximately 1,000 tons of alfalfa hay.

In 1888 Mr. Philbrick entered the stock business and started with 363 head of sheep, after which he worked as a herder himself for several years. In less than twenty years this bunch increased to 20,000 head of sheep, and in the early days they ranged all over Rosebud County. With the influx of settlers the range began to be curtailed and his sheep industry decreased to 10,000 sheep and lambs. As an antidote for the encroachment of settlers and the elimination of his range Mr. Philbrick began buying land, and 13,000 acres were added to his domains at 75 cents an acre. He has continued in the market for range lands and at prices up to $5 an acre. His properties are the Red Hills ranch on Armel Creek, the Butte ranch, the Diamond ranch and the R. O. Bean ranch, lying along the Rosebud, his ranch lands totaling an acreage of about 30,000. His headquarters ranch contains his buildings, but much of his property is enclosed with woven wire fences, a fact which does away with much help in herding and saves the straying of his sheep, as well as forming protection from coyote losses. Mr. Philbrick has sold wool as low as 12½ cents a pound and his best price was that affected by the war, 63 cents a pound. He runs various strains of Merino, a longer life sheep than others, which require less room on the range, herd in larger bands, and after they are a year old are the hardier sheep.

Mr. Philbrick engaged in the cattle business some dozen years ago as a beef producer of range cattle under the brand "EV Quarter Circle,"—"EV." He has raised many horses as a feature of his enterprise but with no profit as a commercial undertaking. Mr. Philbrick was appointed one of the first Board of County Commissioners when Rosebud County was organized, and served with W. W. McDonald and Hunt Terrett. This board made the settlement between Rosebud and Custer counties, but Mr. Philbrick served only a part of the term and then resigned. He is a republican, voting first in Maine, and cast his first presidential vote in 1892 in Montana.

Mr. Philbrick was born January 10, 1862, at St. Albans, Maine. He secured little schooling and grew up in the northern part of his native state in the woods from a child of twelve years. He did lumbering and some farming as he approached manhood and brought only that experience with him to Montana. His father was Freeman Philbrick, a contractor and builder in early life but a farmer later, and died in Aroostook County, Maine, at the age of sixty-five years. He was a Union soldier during the Civil war, serving in the Twentieth Maine Infantry as a private, and was honorably discharged because of disability, having participated in a number of hard-fought engagements, notably that of Antietam. Freeman Philbrick, the elder, married Mary F. Merrill, a daughter of James Merrill and a member of an old family of Maine of English and Welsh stock. Mrs. Philbrick died at the age of eighty years, the mother of nine children, those surviving being: Mrs. Annie Blaisdell, of Aroostook County, Maine; Fred, also a resident of that county; Freeman, of this notice; Newell, a ranchman on the Rosebud; Elias, of Maine; and Edna, the wife of R. W. Blakesley, of Rosebud County.

James Philbrick, the grandfather of Freeman Philbrick, was born in New Hampshire, where he was married to his wife, Mary, and subsequently moved into Somerset County, Maine. He was first a farmer and then a physician and practiced all over that region of the state, and it is believed that he took part in the Aroostook war in Maine. He was a whig first and then a republican. His children were: Newell, who died in Maine, at the age of sixty-five years; Freeman; James, who was a soldier and died in Maine; Mrs. Sarah Morrill, of Pittsfield, Maine; Mrs. Mary Larabee and Mrs. Susan Shaw, who settled in Dakota; and two other daughters, names not remembered. The remote ancestor of Freeman Philbrick was James Philbrick, his great-grandfather, who lived at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and ranked high as an educator of his time and state. He brought the family from England, his native country, and established it on American soil.

Freeman Philbrick of this review was married February 16, 1888, to Mary Howard, a daughter of A. McLarry Howard, who settled on the Rosebud a year before Mr. Philbrick and is still a resident there at the remarkable age of ninety-three years. His first wife, and the mother of Mrs. Philbrick, was a Miss Rollins, who bore him three children: Isabel, who became the wife of Captain Neat and resides at Portland, Oregon; Mary, who is Mrs. Philbrick; and her twin sister, Alice, who died at the age of seventeen years. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Philbrick are: Mary Frances, the wife of Harry Cornwell, of Forsyth, Montana, who has two children, Howard Freeman and John; Eugenia Gladys, who married Charles Dowlin, a ranchman on Armel Creek and a county commisisoner of Rosebud County; and Malcolm K., unmarried, who is in business with his grandfather, A. McC. Howard, as manager of the latter's stock enterprise.

Mr. Philbrick was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Forsyth, of which he subsequently became president, a position in which he served seven years. During the latter part of 1918 he was elected president of the Rosebud State Bank, and he is also vice president of the Yellowstone Packing Company of Billings, and a member of the Montana Stock Growers Association and the National Wool Growers Association.

Henry O. Boyes. A prominent ranchman of Powder River, adjacent to the postoffice at Powderville, Henry O. Boyes has been identified with the region about here ever since coming to Montana, March 10, 1886, when he left the train at Miles City and established himself among the people of Custer County. Mr. Boyes came out of old England, having been born in Northamptonshire, near Weddon, December 23, 1864. His father was Richard Robbins Boyes, who was reared and passed his life in Northamptonshire save for the ten years he spent in Australia as a miner, where he became a civil engineer in railroad work, subsequently freighted with a "bull train," hauling logs and freight, and still later engaged in lime burning at Geelong, Victoria. After a decade away he went back to England with ample capital to engage in farming and stock raising, and followed those vocations during the rest of his life. His forefathers for generations were Northamptonshire people, and all were tillers of the soil and rural people. Richard Robbins Boyes married Elizabeth Stanton, and both passed away after rearing their family. Their issue comprised: Lottie, Stanton, Henry O., Bert, Arthur, Edith and Emma. Only Henry O. and Bert came to the United States, and the latter returned to England, where he passed away.

Henry O. Boyes was reared on a farm and secured as much education as English boys of the farm could acquire. He was twenty years old when he arranged with Captain Elmhurst to come to the United States and take a place upon his ranch, and sailed from Liverpool aboard the Queen, landing at New York City as a cabin passenger. After spending two days in New York City and another two days at Chicago he came on to his destination at Miles City, went to work as a hand on the old Elmhurst ranch, better known as the Dowson ranch, and for twelve years was a prominent factor on the property. His acquaintance with stock and the handling of horses made him useful for the breaking of wild horses, and this work was his chief duty while on the Dowson ranch. His wage at first was $40 monthly, which was increased to $45 and finally to $50 a month, but his profligacy rendered him helpless as to capital when he closed his work with the ranch. Leaving the Elmhurst, he worked two years for J. M. Holt, also widely known as an extensive pioneer ranchman, and when he left him began ranching for himself with horses. He broke horses at $5 a head as a business, and there was enough to do to supply him with cash if he had saved it. He established himself on Ash Creek, where he "squatted," and there "batched" and ranged his horses about over the hills and in the valley. There was profit in raising horses then. Many of his, sold at Miles City, went to South Africa for service in the British armies, at prices which stimulated the industry. Leaving Ash Creek he came over to the Powderville community and established himself on his homestead at the mouth of Little Hawkey Creek. He entered a half section here and added cattle to his enterprise and has been running both since. He adopted as his universal brand the "7-U," and in the zenith of his success ran 200 horses on the range. His scheme for cattle is to breed for quantity, and he handles "she stuff," disposing of his steer calves and holding his heifers. He has shipped stock both for himself and his employer, once to England and again to New York.

Mr. Boyes came to this state when the country was stocked with wild horses, and the catching and breaking of these was a part of his work. The wild horse bordered on the thoroughbred, of the Oregon stock, and when captured and broken was marketable, some of them going to England and bringing $300 and $400 a head. It was common to find them in bands four and five years old that had never been inside of a corral, and the breaking of that kind of a horse made exciting work for the rider and furnished fun for those who looked on. In all his experience as a rider Mr. Boyes escaped serious injury, although he was pitched from the "hurricane deck" of many a horse and lodged upon the earth with considerable force.

Mr. Boyes was married at Miles City, July 3, 1904, to Miss Annie Davidson, a native of Malton, Yorkshire, England, and a daughter of William Davidson, a farmer of that shire. Mr. Davidson married Hannah Tindall, and they became the parents of these children: Mrs. Boyes, born February 11, 1882; Thomas, a ranchman of Crow Creek, Powder River County; Mary, of Northumberland, England, the present Davidson family home; and George, also of that shire. Mrs. Boyes was educated beyond the common schools of her native land and taught school in Northumberland two years. She came to the United States under the auspices of the Girls' Friendly Society to Miles City, and lived in the home of L. W. Stacey for more than three years, when she and Mr. Boyes were married. She then came to the ranch her husband was establishing, and the two have been promoting the stock industry together ever since. She took up a desert claim, a part of the Boyes ranch, the extent of which ranch is almost 2,500 acres. Their farming has been confined to feed raising in the main, and their pioneer home was a small log house of one room, 14 by 16 feet, which burned with their later home in August, 1918, together with their home equipment. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Boyes are: Edith Mary, Kathleen Hannah and Dorothy Louise.

Mr. Boyes became naturalized several years after coming to the United States, and when he lined up politically he did so as a republican. The women were given the elective franchise in 1916, and Mrs. Boyes cast her maiden vote in 1918.

NEIL BOYLE has been an interested participant in the life and affairs of Custer County over thirty years, and came to Montana when a boy of six years. Since early manhood his interests have been chiefly identified with ranching, and there is probably none better known for constructive and successful effort, business integrity and all around good citizenship.

He was born in Monroe County, Michigan, January 7, 1877. His father, the late Patrick Boyle, was born in County Donegal, Ireland, and as a boy went to sea and about thirty-seven years of his life were spent in seafaring. Most of this service was on boats engaged in the Atlantic trade. When he left the sea he went far inland and settled in southeastern Michigan, where he lived eleven years as a farmer. During that period his son Neil was born. In 1883 Patrick Boyle brought his family out to Montana and settled where the Big Porcupine empties into the Yellowstone. He came by rail over the Northern Pacific. For three years the Boyle home was near Forsyth. Patrick Boyle then went out to Western Montana and finally entered the Soldiers Home, where he died in 1915, at the age of eighty-eight. He married in County Donegal, Ireland, Mary Ward, a native of that county. She is still living in Custer County. The Boyle family came to America about 1872. The children of Patrick Boyle and wife were: Kate, now Mrs. W. P. O'Brien, of Hamilton, Montana; Miss Elizabeth, who lives near Miles City; Mary and Patrick, who died unmarried in Custer County; Neil and John, the only one of the children born in Montana, a rancher along the Powder River near his brother Neil.

Neil Boyle spent his early childhood on a Michigan farm and attended country schools there and also attended school in Montana. Almost as soon as he was able to ride he began assisting in the work of the ranch and range. He was a cowboy employed by several cattle outfits, and rode the range for others for ten years. During that time he acquired a few cattle of his own, and on taking up the cattle industry independently he located where he lives today, twenty-six miles east of Miles City. He entered a portion of the public domain, beginning with a quarter section, and that was the nucleus of his present six-section ranch. His first home was a bachelor's shack of logs containing a single room, with dirt roof and dirt floor. That building still has a distinctive place among the numerous ranch buildings, serving as a chicken house. Mr. Boyle started ranching with about ten head of cattle, his brand being "N-bar-3." At the height of his operations he had about 500 head on the range tributary to his home. He has been a large shipper out of the county to the Chicago markets. Owing to the break up of the old range to permanent settlement he has practically left the cattle business and for a number of years has been breeding horses. He has handled draft horses, and the business has been profitable because of the demand for these animals made by various governments for war purposes.

When Mr. Boyle first became acquainted with the region where he lives today it was purely a range country. He can name only two other settlers who were then his neighbors, Fred Smith and P. E. Sheeter. Smith is now deceased and Sheeter has moved further west. Much of the range was then occupied by the Concord Cattle Company and the Illinois and Wisconsin Live Stock Company. They were finally compelled to abandon the field by the encroachment of actual settlers, and their domain is now occupied by scores of farmers and small ranchers. Mr. Boyle states that his locality has always been a healthy one for stock, no disease ever becoming epidemic among cattle. The community has been equally free from the operations of bad men and thieves.

Mr. Boyle is a republican and formerly was active as a delegate in conventions. In Chester County, December 26, 1914, he married Miss Velma M. Morgan. Her father, William Seth Morgan, was born at Bloomington, Indiana, eighty-two years ago, and has lived in various middle western states and is now a resident of Thurston County, Nebraska. He married Anna E. Bryan, who is living with her children in Custer County. The Morgan children are: Mrs. Matilda Mozetter of Denver, Colorado; James H., of Winnebago, Nebraska; Seth Harrison, of Smith Center, Kansas; Mrs. Alma Grieve, of Rawlins, Wyoming; Sylvester E., of Winnebago, Nebraska; Ulysses S., of Smith Center, Kansas; Clarence C., of Miles City; Mrs. Boyle, who was born at Sloan, Iowa, March 5, 1883; John E., of Winnebago, Nebraska; and Bessie A., wife of William McIntosh, of Rawlins, Wyoming. Mr. and Mrs. Boyle have two children, Neillaine and Velma Madaline.

Mr. Boyle is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World and the Elks at Miles City. He has well merited the high reputation he has as a neighbor in his community, and his career merits the confidence he enjoys with the busines public generally. He has been a hard worker, and his home life and domestic affairs for many years has been presided over by a wife whose personal traits are as wholesome as his own.

Walter Forde. One of the most enterprising ranchmen in Carter County, who has believed from the outset of his career that the "wisdom of yesterday is sometimes the folly of today," and that the methods of our grandfathers in farming and stock raising were all right in their day, yet in the twentieth century we are compelled to adopt new methods and, to some degree, work along new lines, is the well-known man whose name forms the caption to this review. He has been a close observer of modern methods and is a student at all times of whatever pertains to his line of work; therefore he has met with encouraging success all along the line and, judging from his past record, he will maintain his position among the leading and representative farmers and business men of his community.

Walter Forde was born at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, on May 5, 1882, and is the son of John J. and Nellie Forde, who became the parents of three children, namely: Howard A., of Carter County, Montana; Frank, a ranchman of that same locality; and Walter, of this sketch. John J. Forde was born in New York State, of Irish parents, and he was partly reared in Ireland, whither his parents returned while he was a youth. Upon attaining maturity he returned to the United States, was married in Pennsylvania, and became an early settler of South Dakota, going to Sioux Falls in an early day and entering land from the Government. After spending some years as a farmer there he came farther west and for a time was employed by the "VVV" outfit in Wyoming. In the fall of 1901 he was accidentally killed while on his way to the ranch. His widow is now successfuly conducting a ranch on the little Missouri River in Montana.

Walter Forde was reared in Sioux Falls until the age of seventeen years, and received his education in the public schools of that city. His first employment away from home was on the cattle ranges at Smithville, South Dakota, where he spent three years in the employ of the "V-Cross" outfit. He then came to Belle Fourche as his headquarters, but entered a claim nearby in Wyoming. This he later abandoned, however, and went to the Black Hills, where for a time he was employed in the gold mills. He spent three winters in this work, but spent summers in "punching cows" for the "VVV" outfit. His next venture was as a ranchman on the Little Missouri River in Montana, where he formed a partnership. The firm bought a bunch of cattle on credit and began grazing them below Albion. The venture was a financial success, and after he had the cattle paid for Mr. Forde sold his interest to his partner and engaged in the horse business in the same locality. He bred and raised range and saddle horses for three years, at the end of which time he sold his stock and took up the sheep business. Buying 700 head of sheep on credit, he took up a homestead and a desert claim on the Little Missouri River, proved them up and they formed the nucleus of his present fine ranch of 1,800 acres. This additional land has been paid for entirely out of the profits from the sheep busines, as has the expense of erecting houses, farm buildings, reservoirs, fences and many other improvements which make the ranch one of the best in that section of the state, every possible accommodation being provided for the stock and modern ideas being put into effect wherever possible in the design and construction of the buildings, as well as in the methods of handling the stock. Mr. Forde tried out the tilling of the soil, but was not satisfied that farming could be successfully prosecuted here, and has therefore not given serious attention to it. He started in the sheep business with a cross of the Rambouillet and Cotswold breeds, which he handled for a number of years, but during recent years has changed to the Romney Marsh, with which he is better satisfied, his sole aim being for wool and mutton. In August, 1919, Mr. Forde embarked in a side line by entering the bakery and restaurant business in Belle Fourche, South Dakota but later disposed of the enterprise.

On December 31, 1907, Mr. Forde was married to Lou Erse King, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Irving G. King, early settlers of Alzada. They were the parents of two children, Mrs. Forde and a brother, Earl Clause King, a sheep ranchman in Crook County, Wyoming. Mrs. Forde was born at Alzada, Montana, on October 5, 1884, and was reared and educated there. To Mr. and Mrs. Forde has been born a daughter, Louie Marie.

Politically Mr. Forde gives his support to the democratic party. He is a man of kindly and generous impulses, who gives his support to every movement for the betterment or advancement of the community. Because of his busines ability, his success and his fine personal character, he enjoys the unstinted respect and esteem of the entire community in which he is interested.

Henry T. Smith, one of the oldest residents of West Point, is a veteran educator, and all who know of him and his work have only words of praise for the good he has accomplished.

Mr. Smith was born in Lincolnshire, England, August 18, 1851. In 1852 his parents, Thomas and Mary (Thacker) Smith, immigrated to the United States, and after spending a year in New York moved on to Wisconsin, where the parents spent the rest of their lives on a farm in Adams County. Thomas Smith early acquired American citizenship. When the Civil war broke out he entered the volunteer army as a member of the Sixteenth Wisconsin

Henry T. Smith

Infantry, was subsequently assigned to duty as a teamster in the Commissary Department, and was at first in General Grant's army and then under General Sherman. At the battle of Pittsburg Landing he was captured, paroled and sent home. On rejoining the army he went with Sherman's command, and followed that great leader from Atlanta to the sea and up through the Carolinas, concluding with the Grand Review at Washington. He was never wounded. After the war he resumed his place on the farm and as head of his family, and died in 1868, at the age of sixty-five. His widow survived him nearly half a century, until December, 1917. She was ninety-five years of age at the time of her death, and her mother had lived to the age of ninety-six. The children of Thomas Smith and wife were: Henry T., the Wolf Point teacher; George, a fruit farmer near Spokane, Washington; John W., at the old Smith home in Wisconsin; Harriet, wife of Henry Bonner, of Stewartville, Minnesota; and Emma, wife of Walter Gray, of Adams County, Wisconsin.

Henry T. Smith acquired his education in a high school at Mantorville, Minnesota, in teachers institutes and has always been a student. As a youth he was offered the teaching of a school near his old home in Wisconsin. He found the work attractive, and this first experience led him into a field of great usefulness and proved to be his life work. It has been almost fifty years since he taught his first school, and his aggregate of work in the schoolroom would be more than 400 months of his life. In 1873, as a young man of twenty-two, he removed to Stewartville, Minnesota, and was both a rural teacher and farmer in that community. Then, in 1884, he became connected with the Goodwell Mission School at Sisseton as an industrial teacher, and served for 9½ years. Following that for eight years he was a farmer at Corona, South Dakota, and came from there to Montana in 1903 to take charge of the Indian Training School at Wolf Point as industrial teacher.

He took up his local work under the Presbyterian Woman's Board of Home Missions, and has the general management of all the outside work of the school. He came here under the supervision of Mrs. C. D. King, and has co-operated with her in this work of education since. Mrs. King came in 1893 and is one of the early white settlers here and one of the oldest superintendents engaged in home mission school work in the United States.

To his pupils in the Wolf Point School Mr. Smith is a grandfather in educational matters. His own home has been childless, and he has directed the paternal impulse toward those committed to his care and training and is now welcoming the third generation of Sioux boys into the camp of American industrial and civic life.

Besides his school work he has taken an active part in the Presbyterian Church, was one of the organizers of the Wolf Point Congregation, is an elder of the church and superintendent of its Sunday school. He was also one of the organizers of the First State Bank of Wolf Point and is vice president and director of that institution. Mr. Smith is a republican voter, and is a charter member of Loyalty Lodge No. 121, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

At Stewartville, Minnesota, April 7, 1879, he married Miss Ella M. Bonner. She was born at Mount Pleasant, Pennsylvania, February 14, 1854, daughter of David L. Bonner, who went from Pennsylvania to Minnesota and became a farmer. Mrs. Smith, like her husband, has given her life to school work, and has been matron of the Wolf Point Indian Training School since she came here.

Ulysses C. Patton, who has long been identified with the agricultural interests of Carter County, has been a resident of Montana since 1903. He was born at Goodland, Newton County, Indiana, on January 25, 1864, a son of Thomas R. and Ellen (Petro) Patton. Thomas R. Patton was born in White County, Indiana, and after his service in the Union army continued to reside in Indiana until 1876, when he took his family to Kansas and lived in Labette County for a few years. He then located in Bates County, Missouri, where he died. He and his wife had three sons and four daughters, of whom Ulysses C. Patton was the fifth in order of birth.

Ulysses C. Patton attended the country schools of the several communities in which he lived, and remained at home until he was nineteen years of age, at which time he became self-supporting, first working in Cass County, Missouri, as a farm hand. As soon as he had accumulated a little money he rented a farm, buying his team and farm equipment on time. His widowed mother was his housekeeper, and he succeeded to such an extent that he was able to discharge his obligations within a short period and go into partnership with a brother in the purchase of a farm, upon which he lived for nine years. Realizing that he was not making enough progress, he decided to try and secure a portion of the open range so as to be able to raise stock in Montana, and in the spring of 1903 he made the trip by rail to Miles City, a distance of 1,230 miles from his home, and from there came to the vicinity of Ekalaka by stage. Having found the location for which he was looking in the vicinity of Ekalaka, Mr. Patton bought a team and moved his family and effects to the open range, four miles east of the old Milliron headquarters on Spring Creek. He came into this new country with but little capital, and engaged in the stock industry with fifty head of a good quality of range stock of the Hereford and Shorthorn strains, and ran them for six years at a profit. Then he found that his range was being eaten out so closely by sheep that he sold his cattle and substituted sheep instead, and ran them for some time with equal profit, notwithstanding the fact that he passed through some bad winters, which annually clipped several hundred head from his flocks. The settlement of the country and its division among new comers caused him to abandon the sheep industry, and he resumed his career as a cattleman, and since then he has been raising beef cattle, wintering his animals well and fattening on grass. He then ships them ready for the block to market. His brand, adopted when he entered the cattle business, is the "lazy SP" on the left hip. His more recent brand is the "4H" on the right rib.

Mr. Patton entered his homestead where he is now located, his "claim shack" becoming his first permanent Montana home. This country residence is a log one of seven rooms, and in it his children have been reared, and one of them was born in it. He has added to his homestead other lands until he now owns 2,000 acres of deeded land, and this together with the land he leases brings ten sections under his control.

In order to provide proper educational advantages for his children Mr. Patton joined with the manager of the Milliron ranch in the matter of building a schoolhouse between his ranch and that of the Milliron property. These gentlemen hired their own teacher, and the children went through the eighth grade work in it. The school district was then about thirty miles square and three directors controlled all of that territory. Since then other districts have been carved out of it, and other schoolhouses built, and the education of the children carried on according to law, although some difficulties have been experienced. In 1919 the little Spring Creek schoolhouse is not occupied, as Mr. Patton's child is the only one of school age in that district.

On November 1, 1893, Mr. Patton was married in Cass County, Missouri, to Miss Edith J. Pitcher, a daughter of Charles Pitcher. Mrs. Patton was born in Illinois, but was reared in Cass County, Missouri, and was educated there and at Kansas City, Missouri. She is one of four children born to her parents. After the death of Mr. Pitcher, Mrs. Pitcher, whose maiden name was Petsey Hogue, became Mrs. George Snyder, and she is still living in Cass County, Missouri.

Mr. and Mrs Patton became the parents of the following children: Harold, who is on the Patton ranch, and is manager of it; Thomas, who is also on the Patton ranch; and Sherman Clay, who is a student in the Baker City schools. Harold was in the University Training School of Minneapolis, Minnesota, just prior to the signing of the armistice, and therefore was not given an opportunity to enter the army for service during the late war. The Pattons, father and son, are republicans. Having developed with the state, Mr. Patton is typical of the great spirit of the West, and is proud of the part he has been permitted to take in its progress. He has succeeded in bringing up his sons on his ranch and with commendable foresight has made the work profitable enough to them to awaken their interest and cause them to adopt an agricultural life, so that he is giving the state several additional ranchmen who understand their business and who will not have to pass through an experimental period before they are of account to their community and industry. America has need of every intelligent, experienced and ambitious producer it can secure, and there is no calling in which there is more need for them than that of agriculture, especially at this time when the world is depending upon this country to keep from starving. If there were more men of the stamp of the Pattons there would be fewer economic and industrial problems for the Government to solve.

Harvey S. Trusler, who is ranching and farming near Ashland on Otter Creek, a tributary of Tongue River, has been identified with this locality since the year 1886. He came to this section of the West as a young and single man, and, being without capital save that represented by his ability in the way of hard and painstaking labor, he went to work for wages. The employment to be found was that to be secured on ranches, as this was purely a stock country and cowpunching and range and round-up work constituted his duties. Among his employers were Brandenburg & Van Gaskin, Sidney Padget, W. W. Terrett and Johnny Zook, all within this locality.

Out of his wages of $40 per month and board Mr. Trusler saved a part monthly, and when he married he started for himself as a ranchman. He purchased the remnant of the "box bar" herd of cattle and took up his ranch on Fifteen Mile, where he built himself a home, the first home of his own in the state, entered a homestead and proved it up, and ranched there for sixteen years. His pioneer domicile was a log house of four rooms, and it sheltered him and his family while he remained on that creek. He added to his homestead other land and developed a ranch of 800 acres, a part of his ranching interests still. In the spring of 1911 Mr. Trusler changed locations to Otter Creek, purchasing the Johnny Stafford ranch, which is growing alfalfa under a partial system of irrigation.

Mr. Trusler began his career of ranching with cattle, and while he is producing beef for the market he is introducing the pure blood Hereford, his aim being to build up a polled herd of the Hereford strain. The head of his herd is "King Jewel the Fourth," sired by "King Jewel" of the Muncie (Indiana) Herefords. Bulls from the famous "Richard Fairfax" family are among his range cattle and are sired by a brother of the famous $50,000 bull of that family. Mr. Trusler's Otter Creek ranch embraces 1,820 acres, with the creek meandering through it, is fitted with two sets of improvements, and his cattle range over a portion of the forest reserve under the old "box bar" brand.

Harvey S. Trusler came to Montana from Wyoming, where he went in 1884 and secured employment on the range during his stay there. He had spent several years in the Indian Territory prior to going to Wyoming, working for the "Cross H" outfit, whose ranch was on the Salt Fork above Pond Creek, Oklahoma. He went into that region from Fremont County, Iowa, where he grew up at the home of his parents, who had settled there when he was a child, and his final schooling was obtained there in the public schools. He left the parental roof when under age and became responsible for his own support and for his career when he was eighteen years of age.

The father of Mr. Trusler was William Thomas Trusler, who gave his life to his farm in Illinois, and died in Mercer County, that state. He was a native of Ohio and married Hannah Stevens, an Ohio lady who survived him many years and died in Fremont County, Iowa, in 1880, at the age of sixty-three years. She brought her children to the West from her Illinois home in 1876 and reared them in Fremont County. She was the mother of the following: Rebecca, who married Henry Tully and died in Oklahoma; William T., who was a soldier during the Civil war and is now a farmer near Sand Creek, Oklahoma; Mrs. Martha Gibson, who died at Lenox, Iowa; James M., a resident of Oklahoma; John W., who was last known of in the old Indian Territory; Ray, who married James Davis and is now a widow residing in California; Lena, a resident of Culbertson, Nebraska, and wife of Frank Henderson; Vie Ella, the wife of John Anderson, of Holdridge, Nebraska; and Harvey S., of Montana.

Harvey S. Trusler was born in Mercer County, Illinois, September 7, 1863, and was married in Custer County, Montana, February 15, 1895, his wife being Miss Louie Kimes, a daughter of Mrs. Roll Johnson. Mrs. Trusler's father was George Kimes who brought his family into Montana by steamboat up the Yellowstone River in 1881 from Bloomington, Illinois, the family landing at Buffalo Rapids, below Miles City. Mr. Kimes had been a school teacher near Bloomington, and came to Montana in search of better health, locating at Miles City, where he died in 1883, at the age of about twenty-five years. He married Abigail Long, who is now Mrs Roll Johnson, of Stacey, and there were two children born to them: Mrs. Trusler, who was born near Bloomington, Illinois, May 7, 1877; and Mrs. Luther Dunning, born there June 19, 1879. To Mr. and Mrs. Trusler there have been born five children, as follows: Ray, who served in the quartermaster's corps of the army as a volunteer and was stationed at Fort Keogh during the war; and Louie May, Leoti Myrtle, Luther Dale and Woodrow Wilson, at home, the last-named of whom calls himself "Bill." The Trusler politics is democratic, and fraternal affiliation is with the Masons, in the Master's degree at Miles City. Mrs.

Trusler is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Joseph R. McKay, who became a resident of the country around Miles City nearly thirty-five years ago, has figured so prominently as a rancher, stock man and public official that his name is one of the most easily identified in the citizenship of that period.

Mr. McKay was born in the Province of Quebec, Canada, January 26, 1847. His father, Alexander McKay, was a native of Scotland, came to America when a young man, lived in Ontario and engaged in the lumber business, and later moved to the Province of Quebec. He finally returned to Ontario and spent his last years as a lumberman and stockman. He enjoyed the confidence of the Canadian Government, being appointed to represent it on its river improvements and in other capacities. He was a conservative in politics and was postmaster at Morewood for many years. In Ontario he married Miss Elizabeth Robinson. Her father, William Robinson, was a native of Scotland but lived in the north of Ireland when Mrs. McKay was born. From there he brought his family to Canada and spent his life as a farmer. He had three sons and two daughters by his wife, Annie. Alexander McKay and wife are both deceased. Their children were: William, who died in Canada; John R.; Hiram, who is in the Dominion Government service at Ottawa; Dr. James, of Potsdam, New York; and Annie, who married Sergeant Brock and died leaving four children in Canada.

When Joseph R. McKay was a child his parents moved to Ontario and in that province, near Ottawa, he was reared, obtaining his education in rural schools. At the age of fifteen he began clerking and at seventeen was an independent merchant at Morewood. He continued merchandising at Morewood for ten years and then identified himself with the lumber business with Hamilton Brothers at Hoxbury.

Mr. McKay found the free trade policy of Canada an insuperable obstacle to success in the lumber industry, and chiefly for that reason he sought a home in the United States. He reached Custer County in October, 1885, and first established himself twenty miles up the Tongue River. After prospecting around Miles City he bought Northern Pacific Railroad lands and developed a new farm and home in that region. His first Montana home on Tongue River was a combination log and frame house of three rooms, accommodations which served him for a number of years. He also changed his business relations from what they had been in Canada to ranching and stock raising. He started in with 290 head of horses and 200 head of cattle, buying stallions of various standard bred horses and Shetland ponies and starting the cattle business with Shorthorns and Devons. He produced cattle for beef and continued a shipper to market until recent years. His horses were sold chiefly in the East and Canada and he became widely known both as a dealer and breeder. Mr. McKay's ranch embraced 960 acres of deeded land, but the range for his stock spread over a much wider region on the west side of Tongue River. About 1908 he sold his ranch and stock, and then bought his present farm, situated seven miles up the Tongue River from Miles City. This farm comprises 180 acres. Its first owner was John Ross, who sold to John Carter, and it is best known as the Carter place. This locality was at the time the playground of the Cheyenne Indians until they were bought off by the settlers. There is a legend that the McKay farm is the site of the home of a prominent Englishman once well known in the pioneer times of Montana. In recent years Mr. McKay has devoted much of his land to alfalfa and grain. He is a leader in agricultural affairs, is vice president of the Custer County Farm Bureau and has been keenly interested in the Custer County Fair Association, serving as one of its directors.

Mr. McKay married his first wife in Custer County. By that union he had two sons, Scott and Joseph R., Jr., both now engaged in the stock business in Southern Texas, at Mission. For his second wife Mr. McKay married Lucy Perry, who came to Montana from Mount Clemens, Michigan. They have a son, Perry McKay, born in 1911.

Mr. McKay is affiliated with the Lodge and Royal Arch Masons and with the Elks, and as soon as he could become a citizen of the United States he allied himself with the republican party. His first presidential vote was cast for Benjamin Harrison in 1888. He was a regular in the party until 1912, when he acted with the progressives and voted for Roosevelt. He was elected county commissioner in 1889, serving a part of one term and then resigned to become a candidate for the lower house of the Legislature. On that early board of commissioners he was associated with W. S. Snell and W. N. Haynes. One important service rendered by this board was the material reduction of the county debt. Elected to the Legislature, he was member of the second Legislature of the new state and served under Speaker Matthews. He was appointed chairman of one committee and took an active part in obtaining the location of the State Industrial School at Miles City. In 1894 Mr. McKay was elected a member of the State Senate. While in the House he had been in the fight for a United States senator from his party against the Daly and Clark factions. In the Senate the same issue came up again, and he was one of four who stood out for principle and voted for the republican caucus nominee, Mr. Marshall. Mr. McKay was subpoenaed by the United States Senate as a witness in the investigation of Clark's election. Mr. McKay went back to the Senate for a second term, serving four years in that body. In 1898 he was elected county treasurer of Custer County, filling that position for two years. After that came a period in which he was free from public cares. He was finally urged to become a candidate for county commissioner again, and was elected in 1916, and is now in his second term. On the first board he was with Charles Daly and Robert Yokley, while on the next board P. S. Richardson took Mr. Daly's place and Mr. Hasty took the place vacated by Mr. Yokley. At present the board is chiefly concerned with the public roads question and is arranging for some permanent road construction by the issuance of bonds.

Allen Mitchell Ball. One of the most widely known among the extensive ranchmen of Custer County is Allen Mitchell Ball, whose land lies on Tongue River and Sweeney Creek. He was born in Madison, Wisconsin, June 14, 1880, and he received his higher educational training at Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio. A few weeks after leaving college his father, Charles Edward Ball, died, passing away at the early age of thirty-one years. He was born at Ironton, Ohio, and was for a time a drug merchant and was later in the iron and foundry business at Madison, Wisconsin. He married Ida Mitchell, who was born in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and a son and daughter were born to their marriage. Mrs. Ball and her daughter, Miss Ruth N. Ball, reside in San Diego, California. On the paternal side the ancestry is traced back to Mary Ball, the mother of George Washington.

Mitchell Ball, as he is more commonly known, went to Wyoming in 1885, when but only five years old, and he grew to manhood in the region of the head waters of the Cheyenne River. He was reared in the home of his uncle, A. B. Clark, and was educated by his mother on the ranch until he entered college. In 1902 he came to Montana and became associated in ranching with his uncle, A. B. Clark, widely known over this region as a ranchman and who at one time was the owner of the ranch now owned by Clay Robinson of Kansas City, who acquired the estate through Mr. Ball. Mr. Clark was the originator of the range horse scale business in Miles City, and became perhaps the most widely known horse dealer of the more recent additions to the state.

Mr. Ball was his uncle's ranch foreman when sheep raising was also carried on there, and when he left Mr. Clark he bought what is now known as the Ball ranch, comprising at that time 4,200 acres. Hunter Terrett had previously engaged in ranching there, and after a time Mr. Ball added the A. D. Howard ranch to his original purchase, thus making a total acreage of 20,000 acres, and when railroad lands were also included the property became a ranch of almost 40,000 acres. But as settlers came in and lands for agricultural pursuits were sought Mr. Ball sold about half of the ranch and the remainder he fenced. In time he brought about 600 acres under cultivation, built a system of irrigation, and now has one of the big irrigation projects along the river. He is engaged extensively in the growing of alfalfa and grain. His stock are Shorthorns and White Faces, which he raises for the feeders, and for a time he also bred pedigreed Percheron horses. The extensive improvements on the place stand out conspicuously along the river, looming clearly and prominently among the other properties of the community. He originated the Liscom alfalfa, a variegated plant of the same strain as the Grimm, known to be the hardiest alfalfa plant yet found.

Mr. Ball descends from a republican family in matter of politics, and while he always supports the national nominees of the party, he has never cared for the emoluments or honors of public office for himself, nor has he ever cared to attend party conventions. He is a Mason, a member of the blue lodge at East St. Louis, while his chapter and Knight Templar Commandery membership are in Miles City, and at Chicago he is a member of the Scottish Rite and Shrine. At East St. Louis he also has membership in the Elks fraternity. He is a member of the college fraternity Beta Theta Pi.

On the 6th of January, 1909, in East St. Louis, Illinois, he married Miss Nellie Flannigen, who was educated at Columbia, Missouri. She is a daughter of Alexander Flannigen, a well known attorney of East St. Louis, and the mother of Mrs. Ball was of French extraction. A daughter, Nellie Elizabeth, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Ball on the 9th of November, 1911.

John W. Janssen. Although a resident of Montana for but nine years, the prominent merchant and ranchman of Coalwood, John W. Janssen, has had connections both permanent and productive of results. He came into this state October 10, 1910, crossing the state line at Marmath, North Dakota, as a passenger in his freight car, chartered from Calhoun County, Iowa. Since that time he has been a progressive figure in the promulgation and carrying through of movements which have been beneficial to the interests of his adopted community, and has placed himself in a position of prestige as ranchman, merchant and public-spirited citizen.

Mr. Janssen was born January 12, 1863, in Woodford County, Illinois, a son of Dierk H. Janssen, who came to the United States as a young man of twenty-eight years from East Friesland, near Hanover in the Rhine country. He was married in Woodford County, Illinois, to Engelbertha Uphoff, a native of the same locality in Friesland. He settled down to farming, acquiring a good property and dying in 1889, at the age of fifty-eight years, well supplied with this world's goods. He acquired the English language fluently and adopted the customs of his adopted land, and in his community was accounted a man of integrity and usefulness. His widow, who still survives him, lives at Pekin, Illinois, and is seventy-five years of age. Their children were as follows: John W., of this notice; Herman H., of Girard, Kansas; Katie, the wife of Frank Graber, of Peoria, Illinois; Mattie, now Mrs. Dittmer, of Pekin, Illinois; Henry, of Geneseo, Kansas; Martha, the wife of Paul Peters, of Laraine, Kansas; Bertha, who married Frank Tucker, of Minonk, Illinois; Will, of Benson, Illinois; and George, on the old family homestead near Minonk, Illinois.

To the country schools of Woodford County John W. Janssen is indebted for his education, and eight years of his early manhood were passed in Gage and Johnson counties, Nebraska, and three years at Quincy, Illinois, in addition to which he was for some years employed in carpenter work and farming at Minonk. Later he went to Rockwell City, Iowa, where he followed the trade of carpenter, and also farmed for four years, and then, in 1910, in response to advertising by the Milwaukee Railroad Company, came to Montana, the place where he now resides being his destination. He had previously filed on a half section upon which the office and store at Coalwood are now situated and which he established after his arrival. There was nothing here but grass at that time to begin with, and he came rather to farm and raise stock than to take up merchandising, but has done all three of these, having continued his stock until 1919, when he disposed of it and at present is devoting his energies principally to his store.

Mr. Janssen's connection with this community as a citizen has brought into it the postoffice of Coalwood, the name being taken from the abundance of both coal and wood right at hand. This locality has produced many thousands of feet of pine lumber, and the improvements of the region hereabout have been made of the native lumber. The postoffice was opened here in 1912, and in 1915 the stock of goods constituting the Janssen store was placed on the shelves. His beginning, however, dates from an earlier day, when he put in merely a stock of inks and tobaccos. The establishing of the schools here, the first rural school of district No. 1, subdivision No. 76, was urged by Mr. Janssen, and he helped build the pioneer log house still used as a place of education, while his eldest son is a member of the board of school directors. In his position on public matters Mr. Janssen is a Wilson democrat, but his only public position has been that of postmaster, which he holds at the present time. Both he and Mrs. Janssen have been active in the movement for the establishment of a Congregational Church in the community, the pioneer pastor of which is the Rev. John Duncan, "the walking preacher."

In Woodford County, Illinois, February 28, 1888, Mr. Janssen was united in marriage with Miss Anna E. Baker (formerly Becker), who was born in Hessen, the Village of Waurau, May 8, 1867, and was brought to the United States by her mother in 1869. Mrs. Becker settled in La Salle County, Illinois, and not far from La Salle Mrs. Janssen grew to young womanhood. Her father was Simon Becker and her mother's maiden name was Margaret Trinmner. Their children were: Katie, now Mrs. Fred Falk, of Calhoun County, Iowa; Lizzie, who married George Miller, of Cedar Falls, Iowa; Henry, of La Salle County, Illinois; Carrie, who married Herman Miller, of Cedar Falls, Iowa; Conrad, who died in La Salle County, Illinois; Mary, the wife of Louis Kessler, of that county; Simon, who is a farmer in La Salle County; Balser, also a farmer there; Mrs. Janssen; and Theodore, a farmer of Calhoun County, Iowa.

Mr. and Mrs. Janssen have had the following children: Fred S., associated with his father in his various interests at Coalwood, married Lois Graham, and has two children, Billy and Dorothy Jean; Carrie, the wife of Percy Bird of Coalwood, has two daughters, Gladys and Lucile; Sam B., of the Coalwood community, who spent ten months in the United States navy during the World war, on the U. S. S. Nanshan, patrolling the Pacific coast; Will McKinley, also a sailor, who served one year and ten months on the U. S. S. Illinois and the U. S. S. Saranac in the dangerous business of mine laying, his honorable discharge being granted him in March, 1919, while his brother left the service the preceding January; and Dewey, the youngest, who is a farmer in the Coalwood community.

Ami Zimmerman. Since the days of his childhood and youth Ami Zimmerman has lived within the borders of Montana, has been a figure in its stock-raising industry, and has watched with interest its gradual development from a frontier region to the land of the stockman and farmer.

He was born in Shelby County, Iowa, November 12, 1876, and came to Montana with his parents in 1886. The family became identified with Iowa at an early day in its history. The paternal grandfather of Ami Zimmerman was for many years a farmer in that state. He was born in Pennsylvania, and died at Mechanicsville, Iowa. In his family were two sons, John J. and Henry, and four daughters.

John J. Zimmerman, father of Ami Zimmerman, was born in Pennsylvania, but left that state when a youth and removed to Iowa. In Shelby County he became a veterinary surgeon and also engaged in the livery business. He continued the practice of his profession until he came to Montana, and in this state he located on the Little Missouri River, five miles below Alzada, where he proved up a homestead and some desert land and engaged in the stock business. His stock brand was the "Z-Z" and the "XIX," and he was numbered among the cattle shippers of that region. He also served the people of that community as a notary public, and his political support was given to the republican party. In 1862 he enlisted in an Iowa cavalry company for service in the Civil war, and continued his service until the close of the war, receiving in the meantime a taste of a rebel bullet and imprisonment for six months in Andersonville Prison, but was exchanged in time to rejoin his command and finish the war in active service. He is now living in the Soldiers Home at Marshalltown, Iowa, to which state he returned in 1916.

In Shelby County, Iowa, Mr. John J. Zimmerman was married to Leah Stover, who is also still living, and they became the parents of six children, four sons and two daughters, Elmer, Mrs. Ida Johnston, Ola, Ami, Mrs. Charles I. Wood and Gomer.

In the Town of Harlon in Shelby County, Iowa, Ami Zimmerman spent the first ten years of his life, receiving in that time his school training, and he remained with his parents on the home ranch in Montana until past his majority. In about the year 1898 he embarked in the cattle business for himself, and in 1900 added sheep to his herd, finally abandoning the cattle industry to become almost exclusively a sheep raiser. He started in the sheep business with 1,000 head, bought partially on time and at $3.50 a head for ewes. His band continued to prosper and multiply until 1910-11, when he and his partner lost 4,700 head during the severe winter, this number entailing about half the flock. But the firm of Zimmerman & Selway continued the business despite this terrible loss, and eighteen months later Mr. Zimmerman purchased his partner's interest, added a few more sheep to the flock, but in the winter of 1912-13 he suffered another severe reverse in the loss of 3,600 head, the loss again costing him about half his flock. But in spite of this discouraging circumstance he continued on in the business and has again felt himself master of the situation in the sheep industry. His first clip of wool brought but 9 cents a pound, and since that time he has sold his wool all the way up the scale in price to 72½ cents a pound, the sheep industry on the whole proving more satisfactory to him than the cattle business.

Mr. Zimmerman began his ranching enterprise on the head of Indian Creek, a tributary of the Belle Fourche River, but in 1904 he moved to Willow Creek, where he homesteaded and proved up other lands of the public domain. His ranch is splendidly improved with his home and extensive sheep barns, and is fenced. Its boundaries comprise 1,497 acres. Mr. Zimmerman's part in the political life of his community has been that of a voter, and he gives his allegiance to the republican party. His fraternal relations are with the Knights of Pythias.

He was married at Belle Fourche, South Dakota, December 25, 1900, to Miss Lydia A. Barr, a daughter of John and Diana Barr, who came to South Dakota from Missouri, where Mrs. Zimmerman was born. She is the only daughter in their family of four children. Mr. and Mrs. Barr are now living in Belle Fourche. Mr. and Mrs. Zimmerman have one child, a daughter, Edith May, who is completing her education at Long Beach, California, where the Zimmerman winter home has been recently established.

Irving G. King. People of the present generation should be proud of the old pioneers and first settlers and accord them the greatest esteem, for they blazed the way for succeeding generations and made possible our present prosperity and happy homes; but we of today are apt to forget the great sacrifices they made, the privations they had to face and the years of toil and discomfort they had to endure in order that the wilderness might give way to fertile farms, prosperous ranches and populous communities. Among these early settlers of the eastern part of Montana must be numbered Irving G. King, now living in retirement in his comfortable home at Alzada. He came here a third of a century ago, and has lived to see the great changes which have taken place and in which he has had an active part.

Irving G. King was born near Yellville, Arkansas, on March 9, 1858, and is the son of Andrew J. and

Mary (Magness) King. Andrew J. King was born in Alabama, and when a lad of eighteen years he accompanied his father, Joel King, on his removal to Arkansas. The latter took up a tract of Government land in Marion County, being among the first settlers in that locality, and he and his son Andrew J. lived the remainder of their lives and died there. They were humble folk, owning a small tract of land, but they were of respectable stock and were held in esteem by their neighbors. Joel King and his wife, whose maiden name was Nancy Cheatham, now lie in the Crooked Creek Cemetery west of Yellville. They were the parents of five children, three sons being soldiers of the Civil war, one of them serving in the Union army. To Andrew J. and Mary King were born the following children: Nicy, now Mrs. Dodd, of Alzada, Montana; Nancy, who became the wife of John Jones, of Western Grove, Arkansas; Minerva married Nels Fowler of Western Grove; Fountain C. died at Belle Fourche, South Dakota; Martha became the wife of George Marshall and died near Alzada; Irving G. is the immediate subject of this sketch; and Andrew J., the youngest, lives at Great Falls, Montana.

Irving G. King, familiarly and widely known as "Bud" King, did not have the opportunities for a thorough education, but his scanty school training was liberally supplemented all through his after years by much reading and habits of close observation, so that today he is a well informed man on general topics. His boyhood and early manhood days were not characterized by any events of more than ordinary importance, the turning point in his career being when he decided to cut loose from old home ties and start for the new country of the Northwest, where great opportunities were presenting themselves to those who had the courage and patience to tackle and conquer conditions as they were in those days. To make a long story short, it was the month of July, 1884, that he drove into Southeastern Montana, a part of an Arkansas caravan of settlers, at the rear of which he drove two yoke of bulls. In Arkansas cattle were commonly used for work teams, and they were used as a common mode of travel by emigrants. He had been induced to migrate from his native state for two principal reasons, the condition of his health and the appeal of an old friend who had preceded him to Montana that this was the ideal place for the stock business. They passed through Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Dakota, passing through what were known as the bad lands of the latter territory and rushing the quicksands of the Cheyenne River, following Rapid Creek to Rapid City, thence following the trail north through Sturgis, old Crook City to Spearfish and there took the old Miles City trail, which led them into their future location on the Little Missouri at Stoneville. This was then a part of Custer County, and remained so until Fallon County was created, and still later Carter County was carved out of Fallon. Thus Mr. King has had the unique experience of living in three counties without having changed his residence. In addition to the two bull teams he also brought with him thirty-nine head of young heifers as a nucleus for his stock business. He erected a shack for a home on the unsurveyed public domain and began life among the buttes and coyotes. His first effort in the stock business was a disappointment, and in 1886 he disposed of his cattle with the intention of leaving the territory the next spring. However, by that time he had purchased the feed barn at Stoneville, which proved to be a profitable enterprise, and he was thus able to meet expenses, and he decided to remain. That fall he also bought a hotel and conducted it as a road ranch or public stopping place until Mrs. King's health failed, when he abandoned that business. Mrs. King died in March, 1887, leaving him three small children to care for. Nevertheless, in the fall of that year he resumed the road ranch, did the cooking and other kitchen work and was both father and mother to his children. There was a period of several years between the second abandonment of the road ranch until he took it up again, but this time his present wife was in charge, and for several years they conducted the Stranger's Home on the banks of the Little Missouri. This ranch was destroyed, with all its contents, by fire in 1911, and Mr. King did not continue the business longer. Perhaps no hostelry in all this section of country was more widely known than this old ranch, and certainly no place along the old trail extended a more hearty welcome or was more popular as a stopping place than this. Following this disaster Mr. King entered more actively into the stock business, obtained more land and became an active factor in the production of beef and mutton.

He had entered his homestead several years before he filed on it. It lies on either side of the Little Missouri River, just above the site of old Stoneville, and his modest residence stands overlooking the banks of the stream. He proved up a desert claim besides his homestead and bought other titles to lands from time to time until he owned 1,100 acres of land in Montana and 300 acres in Wyoming, close by. He followed the cattle for many years under the brand "K-Bar" on the left ribs, and shipped the most of his stock from Belle Fourche to the Omaha and Chicago markets. In 1910 Mr. King decided to substitute sheep for cattle, and bought the nucleus of his stock on the heels of the sale of his cattle. His experience with sheep was varied, some years being satisfactory, other very discouraging. But reverses did not deter him, and he continued with his sheep, paid his losses out of their earnings, rebuilt his depleted flocks and in February, 1917, sold his sheep interests for $16,000. He still retained a few cattle, but owing to the condition of his health he soon disposed of them and retired from active business.

Mr. King was married three times and each wife was from among his boyhood friends. His first wife was Elvira Harris, a daughter of Benjamin Harris, and to this union was born a son, Fortes N., of Alzada, state land commissioner and surveyor of this locality. The latter married Alice May Walker, and they have four children, Violet, Edward C., Fortes E. and Dean Eugene. For his second wife Mr. King was married to Susan Davis, who died leaving two children, Lou Ersce, Mrs. Walter Forde, of Belle Fourche, and Earl Clause, of Crook County, Wyoming, who married Laura Hale and has a son, Robert Beech.

For his third wife Mr. King married Mary Farris, of Chelsea, Oklahoma. Mrs. King was born in Marion County, Arkansas, on February 4, 1858, and is a daughter of Jerry and California (Dobbs) Farris. Mr. Farris entered the Confederate army from Arkansas, of which state he was an early settler. He had married in Marion County and spent his life there as a farmer. He was born in Tennessee in 1818, and was killed while a soldier near the close of the Civil war. He was the father of the following children: Joanna Catherine, who died single; Calaway, who died young; William McD., of Wardville, Oklahoma; Louisa, who married James Palmour, of Chelsea, Oklahoma; Mary, Mrs. King; and Sarah, the wife of Gus Pannell, of Chelsea, Oklahoma. Mrs. King was given but limited opportunity for attending school, but her natural aptitude for acquiring knowledge made up for all deficiencies in school attendance. She learned to farm and took naturally to all its phases as it applied to conditions in Arkansas. When she married Mr. King she took her place beside him as an actual helpmeet and proved an invaluable aid to him in acquiring the competence which he is now enjoying. About that time she began an independent career in the stock business. For several years she had been active partner with her husband and son in the sheep business, and when she withdrew from that she continued the business alone. She has been successful and owns fine herds of cattle and flocks of sheep. She has gained a reputation throughout this section of country for her sound business judgment and ability. She and "Uncle Bud" are affectionately known far and wide throughout this section of the state, for their lives have been characterized by good deeds and kindly words, their genial and kindly natures shedding sunshine wherever they go. All admire them for their sterling honesty, their courage, hospitality and public spirit, and they are eminently deserving of a permanent place in a history of their section.

Stephen A. Holt. In the daily laborious struggle for an honorable competence and a solid career on the part of a business or professional man there is little to attract the casual reader in search of a sensational chapter; but to a mind thoroughly awake to the reality and meaning of human existence there are noble and imperishable lessons in the career of an individual who without other means than a clear head, strong arm and true heart, directed and controlled by correct principles and unerring judgment, conquers adversity and finally wins not only pecuniary independence but, what is far greater and higher, the deserved respect and confidence of those with whom his active years have been spent.

Stephen A. Holt, a successful pharmacist and public-spirited citizen of Ekalaka, Carter County, was born in Knox County, Nebraska, on September 18, 1874, the son of Benjamin and Betsy Ellen (Hobbs) Holt. Benjamin Holt was born in Norway, Maine, and was a son of Uriah Holt, also a native of Maine, whose family, long identified with the colonial history of New England, was of English origin. Benjamin Holt was a member of a Maine regiment during the Civil war and served four years as a private. He was with the Army of the Potomac and fought Lee along the Potomac and around Richmond. He was injured by falling from a mule in an ammunition train, sustaining injuries from which he suffered throughout the remainder of his life. In 1878 he moved to Creighton, Nebraska, entering land in Knox County, and there passed the remainder of his life, dying in 1901, when seventy-nine years of age. By his union with Betsy Ellen Hobbs, who passed away May 5, 1905, there were born the following children: Mrs. George W. Thomas, of Creighton, Nebraska; Mrs. James Rothwell, of Portland, Oregon; Frank A., of Seattle, Washington; Mrs. L. L. Arnold, of Bellingham, Washington; Osgood, of Bellingham; William, of Knox County, Nebraska; Lavina, deceased; and Stephen A., the immediate subject of this sketch.

Stephen A. Holt passed his early years on the parental homestead and attended school until twelve years of age, when he began to earn his own way, and it is worthy of note that his professional education was obtained entirely through his own unassisted efforts. He became a homesteader in Montana in 1909, entering his claim in old Custer County, now Carter County, about fourteen miles southeast of Ekalaka. He followed the usual routine of proving up on his land, erected a typical log cabin, and lived there five years, improving his ranch and making some headway up to the time he sold his livestock and effects, keeping the homestead. When a resident of that community he was instrumental in having a school established there and was elected a member of the school board, but as he was at that time employed in Ekalaka he could not serve and declined the position. He was also the choice of his locality for county commissioner, but failed of nomination. His first experience in Ekalaka was as a clerk in the Olsen Drug Store, and in 1914 he opened a drug store on his own account, which he has since conducted, and he has commanded his full share of the public patronage. In addition to his practical experience in a drug store Mr. Holt was a student in the College of Pharmacy at Iowa City, Iowa, graduating in 1901, with the highest honors of his class. He carries a large and well selected stock of such accessory lines as are usually carried in a drug store, and is thoroughly up-to-date in his business methods. He was in the drug business in Nebraska for eight years, owning stores at Grass and Bristow that state.

Mr. Holt was married in Boyd County, Nebraska, on April 15, 1903, to Anna L. O'Neill, who was born in Merrill, Wisconsin, on January 18, 1879, the daughter of Charles and Mary A. (Clair) O'Neill. Mr. O'Neill was a prominent attorney in Wisconsin, though a native of Canada. He settled in Nebraska many years ago. Mrs. Holt died on October 27, 1918, during the epidemic of the "flu." To Mr. and Mrs. Holt were born the following children: Milford, Stephen A., Jr., Herbert, Helen and Robert.

Politically Mr. Holt is a stanch republican, though he was in sympathy with the progressive movement of one element of the party in 1912. He was elected to represent Carter County in the Legislature in November, 1918, being the first man so honored from this county. He was nominated against some opposition and defeated his democratic opponent by the largest plurality on the ticket. As a member of the Sixteenth Legislature he was assigned to the committees on agriculture, townships and counties and public utilities. His earlier public service was of a local character, he having served as mayor of Ekalaka before entering the Legislature, resigning his second term. Fraternally Mr. Holt is a past master of Ekalaka Lodge No. 120, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Ekalaka, and is a past grand of the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was a member of the Red Cross during the recent war and took a very active part in auxiliary war work. He has taken a keen interest in everything that promised to advance the material or civic interests of the town and assisted in the organization of the First National Bank of Ekalaka, of which he became vice president. He was also secretary of the local Federal Loan Association and a member of the local school board. Because of his constant and untiring efforts for the welfare of the community and his high personal character he is eminently deserving of the confidence and esteem which are given him by all who know him.

June 16, 1920, Mr. Holt was married to Miss Catherine Chilton, for several years primary teacher in the Ekalaka schools. The family now resides at Broadus, Montana, where Mr. Holt moved his drug stock in July, 1920. At this place he is conducting a thoroughly up-to-date pharmacy, the only drug store in Powder River County. In the new county he is becoming identified with civic affairs being unsolicitedly appointed county coroner at a recent session of the Board of County Commissioners.

Col. A. A. White is a man of achievement, a constructive genius who has been the confidante and adviser of such great empire builders as the late James J. Hill. Colonel White has long regarded Montana as his home, and he enjoys the fame of history accorded in the phrase "father of Kalispell." He laid out the townsite of Kalispell for James J. Hill of the Great Northern Railroad.

Colonel White began his career June 18, 1844, when he was born in Addison County, Vermont, at the Village of Whiting, named in honor of his ancestors. He is a descendant of the Peregrine White family of Mayflower fame. Several generations of the Whites have lived in Massachusetts. Colonel White's grandparents moved from Boston, riding horseback all the way, a journey of several hundred miles through a rough and sparsely settled country, to Otter Creek, Vermont, and their settlement on Otter Creek subsequently became known as Whiting. The White family is remarkable for longevity. Grandfather White died at the age of ninety-nine and his wife at a hundred and one. Their family consisted of Lyman P. White, father of Colonel White, six older brothers, and two older sisters, all of whom reached extreme old age. Lyman P. White died at Brainerd, Minnesota, at the age of ninety-three and never was ill a single day in his life, his mind remaining perfectly clear until thirty minutes of his death. He married Phoebe Keeler, of Vermont, who died at St. Louis, Missouri, at the age of fifty-two.

A. A. White was educated in the public schools of Vermont, also at Fond du Lac and Oshkosh, Wisconsin, and at the age of eighteen graduated from Lawrence University at Appleton, Wisconsin. On the day of his graduation he and twenty-one other university boys enlisted in Company E, of the 40th Wisconsin Infantry for service in the Civil war. He became sergeant of his company, and after a period of training at Madison went south with the troops and for some time was employed as a picket guard around the approaches to Memphis. While in this service the rebel General Forrest with a regiment of cavalrymen dashed into the city over the Hernando road at 3 o'clock one morning, forced his way through the picket lines and made a dash for the Gayosa Hotel, his objective being the capture of Maj. Gen. C. C. Washburn of Minnesota and two other major generals who were stopping at that hotel. Some enterprising Union pickets had succeeded in outrunning the Confederate cavalryman, and by their early alarm General Washburn escaped, but he and his companions had to run clad only in their night clothes a distance of half a mile to the protection of the garrison. General Washburn believed that General Forrest was 200 miles away fighting Maj. Gen. A. J. Smith. Colonel White's colonel of the regiment was W. Augustus Ray, a prominent Wisconsin banker, while the lieutenant colonel was at that time a Methodist minister at Appleton, but is now an Episcopal bishop in Chicago.

After the war Colonel White took up civil engineering as his profession. He was also an expert accountant and bookkeeper and for four years was employed in the auditor's office of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company. Railway magnates recognizing in him unusual ability and trustworthiness sent him out to Kansas to build railroad lines. He went there in September, 1868, and had charge of the construction forces during the building of several railway lines, and for four years supervised the operation of 2,000 men and 500 teams. It was a profitable venture for him, and he returned to Chicago with a modest fortune of $15,000.

At Fort Scott, Kansas, Colonel White married Marian L. Knight. Her father was John Knight, a merchant of Rutland, Vermont, while her mother was a descendant of the Daniel Webster family. Mr. and Mrs. White had two children, Almond A, Jr., and Cecil E. The son Almond, Jr., died at the age of fourteen at Moorehead, Minnesota, while attending Dickey College. Miss Cecil was educated in Minnesota, spending one year in Dickey College, two years in St. Mary's Hall at Faribault, Minnesota, two years in Mrs. Sylvanius Reed's School at New York City and another two years in Mount Vernon Seminary at Washington, where she graduated with high honors. Miss Cecil has crossed the ocean sixteen times visiting European countries. In 1916 she became the wife of the Italian Consul to Spain and is now a resident of Barcelona, Spain. She has a fluent command of French, Italian, German and Spanish as well as English.

Through all these years and for half a century altogether Colonel White has been a townsite promoter. He has laid out sixty townsites in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Washington and Oregon. He was the man above all others who exercised the chief influence in the development and sale of the magnificent sites around the glacier National Park, and he bought a large amount of land on Flathead Lake.

In November, 1890, he came to Montana and spent fourteen days at Demersville. He was at that time on a mission for James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railroad. Mr. Hill had instructed him to locate a townsite in the most eligible and scenic point of Flathead Valley. As a civil engineer he spent ten days making a thorough inspection of the country, and at the conclusion of his investigations bought 1,600 acres for Mr. Hill and including the present site of Kalispell. He then organized the Kalispell Townsite Company and served as its vice president and managing director for 24 years. About 10 years ago Colonel White also bought land in Santa Ana Valley in Lynn County, Oregon, containing valuable townsites, water power and timber.

Colonel White is a stanch republican and he and his wife are members of the Episcopal Church. He was baptized and confirmed in that church 40 years ago and has served as a vestry man more than 30 years and as a senior warden 16 years. He has never been a candidate for office, though frequently tendered county and state political honors. He is affiliated with Acker Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of St. Paul.

Colonel White is an eminently positive character, as are all men of constructive genius. He has gone ahead and done things or got things done, and has seldon concerned himself with the criticisms either favorable or the reverse. Some have said that no man between St. Paul and the Pacific Coast has ever been criticized so freely as Colonel White, but while he freely recognizes that there are sins of omission at his door, there is on the other hand a large program of real work and achievement to his credit.

John F. Young, whose farming activities are equally important with his mercantile ones, is one of the well-known men of Big Horn County. He was born in Gentry County, Missouri, August 29, 1880, but in childhood his parents moved to Dawes County, Nebraska, and there he was reared and attended the country schools. His first work was done as a cowboy with J. B. Kendricks, now United States senator from Wyoming, on his "OW" ranch. Mr. Young continued to be a range rider until 1903; and was in the service of the Hysham Cattle Com-

Mary A. Swaney. A.W. Swaney

pany when he left that class of work. Having learned the business and saved some money Mr. Young then went into it as Stevenson and Young on the Rosebud, near Kirby, running his stock under the brand "FK," and spent four years in that locality. He then moved to Lodgegrass and at that time opened mercantile establishment, carrying on both lines of business ever since. His homestead filing has been made here and he operates it and his leased land.

Mr. Young came to man's estate under the influence of republican doctrines, and cast his first presidential ballot in Montana for the republican candidate. In 1918 Mr. Young was elected a member of the board of commissioners of Big Horn County to succeed Dan Sullivan, and his present associates on the board are A. H. Bowman and D. A. Kamp. These gentlemen have had an important influence in developing this region and have given it an enviable reputation for good roads and other public improvements. The furnishing of seed grain to farmers has been another very important feature of the board's administration, for when the farmers are not able to get this seed for themselves on account of excessive droughts, it is necessary for the authorities to let them have it or the food production will fall off.

John F. Young is a son of James M. Young and his wife Sarah E. (Hawkins) Young, natives of Arkansas who moved to Missouri after their marriage, but later going to Nebraska and locating near Chadron. They were farmers and stockraisers all of their lives. They had six children of whom John F. was the fifth in order of birth. The survivors are: Mrs. Charles White of Chadron, Nebraska; and John F.

On September 14, 1903, John F. Young was married at Sheridan, Wyoming, to Miss Minnie B. McKinley, a native of Illinois. The family came to Montana in 1896, and established their home near Kirby, and there Mr. Young met his wife. Mrs. Young is the youngest of a family of three sons and five daughters, all of whom are surviving. Mr. and Mrs. Young have three children: Leonard, and Fern E. and Dorothy, who are students in the Central Institute for the Deaf at St. Louis, Missouri. Mr. Young belongs to Sheridan Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, which is his only fraternity. During the late war Mr. Young was active both personally and as a commissioner in the various drives and assisted very materially in bringing up the quota of this district.

While the material improvements and the raising of the requisite amount of money for them through bond issues, are very necessary and important, a still greater service is being rendered by the board in preservation of the history of Big Horn County, one of the most interesting sections of the state. Official action was taken in the selection of a committee to compile the data available from the few pioneers yet living, who had a part in the making of the history of the early days of this region, so that the manuscripts could form a part of the archives of the county in which so many big events of the state took place. While this step is an unusual one, its importance can hardly be overestimated, and those who led the movement for such public recognition of the worth of local history will merit the approval of generations to come.

Carl Bowman, one of the best-known names in this part of Montana is that of Bowman, and men bearing it have played a very important part in the constructive work of this section, and the representatives of the family are continuing to be numbered among the most desirable of the citizens of the Big Horn Valley. One of these men who has always retained to a notable distinction and gives promise of much greater progress in the future is Carl Bowman, postmaster of Hardin.

Carl Bowman was born at Lawrence, Nebraska, on April 15, 1886, a son of Alfred H. Bowman, one of the foremost citizens of Big Horn County, an extended sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. Carl Bowman grew to manhood's estate at Lawrence, and there attended both the graded and high schools, and then took a course in the agricultural department of the Nebraska State University at Lincoln, Nebraska, and was graduated therefrom in 1907. In that same year he came to Montana and has been identified with the community of Hardin ever since.

Mr. Bowman began his career in and about Hardin as a homesteader north of the present site of the city. Having acquired a title to his property he was then able to improve it, and continued to live on it and engage very profitably in general farming until he received the appointment as postmaster of Hardin, and left his farm to locate permanently in Hardin. As his appointment would indicate Mr. Bowman is a democrat, as is his father before him. Mr. Bowman cast his first presidential ballot for William Jennings Bryan, for whom his father had cast his vote in 1896 at the Democratic National Convention, thus assisting in making him a national character, and has never forgotten the effect produced on him by the historic speech made by the Orator of the Platte advocating his stand on the Silver question. There were several strong candidates for the postoffice, and Mr. Bowman encountered considerable opposition, but since he has been in office his splendid conduct of the affairs and the masterly manner in which he has handled the many and increasing problems, have won for him the approval of the people of Hardin, including those who formerly opposed him.

Carl Bowman was married in Big Horn County, on May 19, 1909, to Miss Mary C. Calahan, a daughter of Albert E. Calahan, who came to Montana from St. Joseph, Missouri, proved up a homestead in Big Horn Valley, and was a contractor and builder on a number of the buildings at Hardin. He is honored as one of the original settlers of the valley, and for some years has been an esteemed resident of Hardin. His wife bore the maiden name of Kirby. Mrs. Bowman was born in Chicago, Illinois, on May 29, 1888, and is the youngest of three children, the others being: Mabel, who is the wife of A. D. Hastings of Billings, Montana; and Harry, who is a ranchman of the Big Horn Valley. Mr. and Mrs. Bowman have one son, Alfred Homer. Fraternally Mr. Bowman belongs to the Blue Lodge Masons, and he is also an Odd Fellow. Both he and Mrs. Bowman are members of the Eastern Star of Hardin. They are very popular socially, and have many warm personal friends all over Big Horn Valley.

A. W. Swaney, chairman of the county commissioners of Flathead County, is with one exception the oldest white settler of this region, and a man who has always shown commendable public spirit in all his actions. He was born in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, in June, 1860, the eldest of seven children born to his parents, Hugh and Priscilla (Fularton) Swaney, natives of Ohio and Ireland respectively.

In his boyhood A. W. Swaney attended the schools of the second ward of his native city. When he was nineteen years old he decided to strike out for himself and came to the Territory of Montana by railroad as far as Blackfoot, Idaho, then traveling the remainder of the distance to Missoula by stage, as there were then no railroads in this region. At that time Missoula was a typical frontier town peopled by traders, miners, pioneers and Indians, and used as a distributing point for the Bitter Root, Missoula, Flathead and Korteney valleys. For a time after reaching Montana Mr. Swaney was engaged in clerking for one of the pioneer merchants, but soon saw that he could make more money by entering the mercantile field himself, so came to Flathead County with a stock of goods he and a young man bought, freighting the stock in covered wagons. They established themselves at a place now called Ashley, the second post office in the county, which was 2½ miles southwest of the present site of Kalispell, and carried on the business for two years, hiring half-breeds to do their freighting for them and paying them $2.50 per 100. Later the business was transferred to what was known as Ashley Creek Crossing, adjoining the present City of Kalispell, where a little settlement was built up consisting of three stores, a blacksmith shop and four saloons. Prices were very high, as much as $8 being paid for a small sack of flour. Mr. Swaney did a big business with trappers, trading his merchandise for hides and furs, but sold in 1888 and until 1893 devoted his energies to farming, having bought the land surrounding his former store site.

In 1893 the County of Flathead was organized and Mr. Swaney was appointed the clerk of the district court of the new county, and he was elected to the same office in 1894, holding it until the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, when he resigned to go to the front with Company H, First Montana National Guards.

Mr. Swaney was the only public official in the State of Montana who resigned in order to go to the defense of his country. The regiment sailed from San Francisco for the Philippines, and the history of the part this regiment played in the subsequent campaign is fully covered in the adjutant-general's report on file at Helena, Montana, and in the War Department at Washington, District of Columbia. Some of the principal engagements in which Mr. Swaney's command participated were the first battle of Laloma Church, with the subsequent activities extending over four months. Every day of this period the American forces were under fire, and were in the campaign against Aguinaldo and other movements, aggregating fifteen in all. The regiment which was under the command of Colonel Kessler with others formed the Second Division of the Eighth Army Corps. As is well known the American forces were successful in putting down the insurrection, and the Montana troops were recalled to the United States on July 3, 1899. However, for some time they did provost duty at Cavite and on the Island of Luzon, just across the bay from Manila. They set sail from Manila for the United States on a transport and came to San Francisco by way of Nagasaki, Yokohama and other Japanese ports and reached San Francisco in October of that year, where they were discharged.

After their return from the Philippines the men of Company H were organized and known as H Company of the Second Montana Infantry, with A. W. Swaney as captain. Two years later Captain Swaney was promoted to the rank of major, commanding the Second Battalion, which position he held for two years, and then finding that the duties of the public office he was then holding required all of his time he resigned from the guards, but has never lost his interest in military matters, and is a strong advocate of preparedness and universal training. He believes that every school boy should be taught to be a soldier as a part of his education, not for the purpose of waging war, but to prevent unwarranted aggressive action on the part of any other country.

In 1902 Mr. Swaney was appointed registrar of the United States land office at Kalispell, and held it until May, 1913. In 1914 he was elected county commissioner and has remained on the board ever since, now being its chairman. During the early days of Kalispell he was a justice of the peace and has always been interested in maintaining law and order.

Mr. Swaney was married to Mary A. Cowan, a daughter of John M. and Alice (Jost) Foy, pioneers of Flathead County, who came here from Utah. A sketch of the Foy family is given elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Swaney became the parents of the following children: Charles H., Mary E. and Alexander G. There are two children by Mrs. Swaney's former marriage, Leon L. and Alice B. Leon L. is a druggist and married Miss Lilly Fox, who bore him one daughter, Mary E. Alice B. married Louis Sauerbier, a clothier of Eureka, Montana, and they have two sons, Walton and Charles. Charles H. married Miss Edith Young and is now engaged in ranching nine miles northwest of White Fish, Montana, but formerly traveled extensively with musical companies, he being a drummer and his wife a vocalist. Mary E. died when nine years old. Alexander G. is now at home after a stirring military experience. He served in the great war and was in France for fourteen months as a member of Companies B and D, One Hundred and Sixty-third Infantry. The company sailed from Hoboken, New Jersey on December 15, 1917, and landed at Liverpool, England, on December 24, from whence they went to Winchester, England. On December 28 they left Winchester and landed at Havre, France, the next day, and two days later entrained for La Courtine, near the Swiss border, an old French artillery barracks. This was the period of trouble with the Russian troops, a few days prior to the shelling of them by the French troops. Owing to lack of proper transportation facilities the soldiers suffered severely for lack of heavy clothing and food. The First Battalion entrained for Langres, France, where they relieved the First Battalion of the Ninth Infantry and remained at that point until March 30, 1918, when they went to Montrichard to engage in replacement work. They embarked for home on February 3, 1919, from Brest, France, on a British steamer named Regina, and made the trip to the New York harbor in nine days, landing on Lincoln's birthday, and receiving a royal welcome in New York, from whence they were sent to Camp Merritt, New Jersey, and then to Camp Dix, New Jersey, being mustered out and discharged on February 24, after which Mr. Swaney returned to Kalispell. This command has the distinction of being the first embarked on the transport which was formerly the Vaterland, owned by the Hamberg-American Steamboat Line. Flathead County held a mass meeting immediately after the United States declared war against Germany, and as a result of it a telegram was sent to Washington approving the step, which is now a part of the Congressional Record, and it is the first county to take such action in the entire country.

In addition to the honors won by Alexander G. Swaney in the military operations abroad he has a creditable record on the Mexican border, and while there he was appointed lieutenant on June

24, 1916, on April 12, 1917, was promoted first lieutenant, and on November 5, 1918, received his commission as captain, having the distinction of being one of the youngest officers of that rank among the United States troops. Personally his duties included the training of men for the front and the taking of them to the front to replace the casualties. Flathead County is the only county in the state which sent two companies of National Guardsmen to France.

A. W. Swaney is a Mason, being a member of the three bodies of the York Rite. Broad in his political views, he prefers to cast his vote for the man he deems best fitted for the office in question, although in years past he has supported the republican and progressive tickets. Genial and sympathetic, Mr. Swaney is one who makes friends everywhere. Loyal to the core, a man who has given his country military service and aided in awakening a proper appreciation of the necessity of providing against any contingency, he is listened to when he voices his sentiments. He cheerfully sent his youngest born into the greatest war the world has known, just as did another Great American, and had he been called to make the sacrifice exacted from the latter, without doubt would have faced the world as gallantly and uncomplainingly. The years sit lightly upon the shoulders of this pioneer of Flathead, for they hold naught but pleasant memories for him. He has never been found lacking in any of the essentials of real American manhood, nor could any occasion arise when he would not be found in the front ranks of those who by precept and example foster and encourage the support of the Government and the protection of its people.

C. A. STILLINGER, was for five years a regular soldier in the United States army. It chanced that when he was mustered out he was in Montana, and he left the army to begin an uninterrupted career as a Montana business man, and has been a resident of the state for over thirty-five years.

Mr. Stillinger who is a prosperous merchant and owner of valuable mining interests at Iron Mountain and in Mineral County, was born in Boone County, Kentucky, November 3, 1859. His ancestry came originally from Holland and were Colonial settlers in Pennsylvania, the state in which his father Charles Stillinger was born in 1827. Charles Stillinger was reared and married in Pennsylvania, spent his active life as a farmer, and at an early day removed to Boone County, Kentucky. As a Kentuckian he espoused the cause of the South at the time of the Civil war and was all through that struggle on the Confederate side. When he left the farm and retired he removed to Cincinnati, where he died in 1882. His wife also died in that city. He was a democrat in politics and a member of the Lutheran Church. He and his wife had five children, the three oldest, daughters, being now deceased. Mary, who died at Cincinnati in October 1919, was the wife of John W. Weideright, a cigar manufacturer also deceased; Charlotte married Charles Kramer, a carriage trimmer, and both died at Cincinnati; Louise became the wife of W. J. McNeil, a barber, and both died in Cincinnati; the fourth in the family is C. A. Stillinger and his younger brother George is a railway superintendent at Dolton, Illinois.

C. A. Stillinger acquired his early advantages in the rural schools of Boone County, Kentucky, graduating in 1877 from the high school at Constant. After working on the home farm he became dissatisfied, ran away and enlisted in the United States army. He was in the service the regular period of five years. When he was mustered out he held the grade of first sergeant. He was mustered out in 1885 at Fort Assinniboine, Montana. Soon afterward he went to Flathead Reservation, and was one of the early residents in that valley. For a time he clerked at wages of $35 a month for Duncan MacDonald. He was with MacDonald until 1892, and then bought out the Duncan MacDonald post traders store and the Charles Allard stage line, operating between Ravalli and Kalispell. An adjunct of the stage business was a steamboat line on Flathead Lake. Mr. Stillinger has the historic distinction of having put in operation the first steamboat on that body of water.

He sold out his mercantile and transportation interests in the Flathead country in 1901, and then removed to Superior buying A. P. Johnson's merchandise business. In 1902 he moved his store to Iron Mountain and continues it as one of the leading general mercantile firms in Mineral County. The business is housed in a large store building owned by Mr. Stillinger. Its location is opposite the Northern Pacific depot. Mr. Stillinger resides in the second story of the building and he also owns other dwelling property in Iron Mountain, and a forty acre ranch at Bonner Ferry, Idaho.

Mr. Stillinger is the oldest member of the Knights of Pythias order in Montana and is a past chancellor of Laurel Lodge No. 11, at Missoula. He is also a past noble grand of Welcome Lodge No. 107, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a member of the Encampment at Missoula. He is affiliated with Jacko Tribe Improved Order of Red Men at Superior. Mr. Stillinger at different times has been interested in mining and is president of several prosperous mining companies. In 1888 at Illia, Washington, he married Miss Lillie B. Wade, a daughter of Alonzo and Dorothy Wade, both now deceased. Her father was a pioneer rancher on the Snake River in Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Stillinger had five children: Kate, wife of A. G. Baker, a railway mail clerk living at Missoula; Beatrice, wife of Matt Quinn, a mining engineer at Salt Lake City; Charlotte, wife of Richard Rahte, a railroad agent for the Northern Pacific at Elliston, Montana; Charles B., a clerk in the forestry service at Missoula; and Alonzo, who died at the age of twelve years.

HARVEY R. SHEPHARD is one of the alert young business men of Three Forks where he is engaged in merchandising, his establishment being the leading one of its kind in Gallatin County. He was born at Howard, South Dakota, a son of E. M. Shephard. The Shephard family came originally from England and members of it were pioneers of Minnesota, where the paternal grandfather lived until his removal to Howard, South Dakota, and there his death occurred in 1895, when he was seventy-five years old. Harvey R. Shephard's maternal grandfather, Conrad Hambracht, a native of Germany where he was born in 1829, survives and makes his home at Le Roy, Minnesota, having been retired from active life for some years.

E. M. Shephard was born at Wycoff, Minnesota, in 1855, and there he was reared and educated. After his marriage he moved to Howard, South Dakota, and secured a ranch, but returned to Minnesota and lived at Le Roy until his retirement in 1915, at which time he went to Santa Anna, California, where he is now living. A republican, he was elected on his party ticket to the office of county commissioner while living at Minnesota. E. M. Shephard was married at Le Roy, Minnesota, to Julia Hembrecht, born in Germany in 1856, and they became the parents of the following children: Minnie, who married Carl B. Hall, a ranchman of Le Roy, Minnesota; Elroy Edgar who is cashier of the First State Bank of Spring Valley, Minnesota; Harvey R., whose name heads this review; Howard Jess, who is brakeman for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, lives at Three Forks; and Elizabeth, who lives with her parents.

Harvey R. Shephard attended the public schools of Le Roy, Minnesota, and was graduated from the high school in 1905, following which he was a student for two years at the Canfield Business College at Owatonna, Minnesota. In order to gain a practical knowledge of the mercantile business, Mr. Shephard worked in a department store at Spring Valley, Minnesota, for two years, and for the subsequent nine months he was with a similar establishment at Milford, Iowa. On March 8, 1911, Mr. Shephard came to Three Forks and formed a partnership with Frank Keller in a general merchandising business, which association was maintained until 1914, when Mr. Shepherd bought Mr. Keller's interest, and since then has been the proprietor of the establishment. At the time of the change in ownership Mr. Shephard moved in to his new and larger store located at No. 103 Main Street, where he has since remained. He has built up a very desirable connection and carries a large and varied stock which he offers at prices as low as is consistent with the quality of the goods and the service rendered. In addition to his business, Mr. Shephard owns a modern residence at No. 110 Second Avenue, East. He is a republican, but has not come before the public for office. The Methodist Episcopal Church holds his membership and benefits from his generous contributions. Fraternally he belongs to Three Forks Lodge No. 88, Independent Order Odd Fellows, of which he is past grand. An enterprising business man and interested in the progress of Three Forks, he has naturally been active in the Chamber of Commerce.

In 1913, Mr. Shephard was married at Spring Valley to Miss Geneva Jorris, a daughter of P. R. and Della Jorris. Mr. Jorris is a furniture merchant and he and Mrs. Jorris reside at Spring Valley. Mrs. Shephard was engaged in teaching school at Canton, Minnesota, prior to her marriage, and is a lady of more than ordinary intellectual development. Mr. and Mrs. Shephard have two children, namely: Jorris, who was born in 1915; and Della, who was born in 1918. It is such men as Mr. Shephard who develop a community. Having decided upon a location they are not afraid to invest their money and time in its business enterprises and realty, and having cast their lot with its fortunes, bend every energy to improve it in every way.

Martin Martin, head of the Employment Department of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, is a man whose knowledge of human nature and business problems fit him to administer fairly and wisely the affairs of the department placed in his charge. He possesses those qualities which produce admirable and effective organization, and not being easily deceived in men or their motives, discharges his responsibilities in a manner which meets with the approval of his superiors, and wins the confidence of his men. Mr. Martin was born on Prince Edward Island, Canada, August 20, 1863, a son of Martin Martin, who was born on the Isle of Lewis, Scotland, in 1802, and died on his old homestead on Prince Edward Island in 1896, having established himself there in 1829. By trade he was a cabinet maker, but he was also a farmer. In politics he was a liberal. Reared in the faith of the Presbyterian Church, he early became a member of it, and always contributed very generously toward its support. He married Alexina McLeod, born on the Isle of Lewis, Scotland, who died on Prince Edward Island, in 1908. Their children were as follows: Malcolm, who is a farmer residing at Anaconda; John, who was a physician and surgeon, died at Boston, Massachusetts, in 1917; Charles, who died on the old homestead on Prince Edward Island in 1879; Samuel, who is operating this old homestead; Miles, twin brother of Samuel, who is a physician and surgeon, practiced until recently at Boston, Massachusetts, but is now at Honolulu; Martin, whose name heads this review; Joseph, who is chief of the fire department in a town in British Columbia, Canada; Mary, who is unmarried, lives on the homestead on Prince Edward Island; and Margaret, who married Murdock McEachern, a farmer, operating near Calgary, Canada.

Martin Martin attended the schools of Prince Edward Island, and was graduated from the normal school there in 1878, following which he taught school on the island for two and one-half years. He then came to the United States, spending two years in North Dakota, where he cut cordwood, worked in brick yards, and did whatever came to his hand. In 1884 he became one of the pioneers of Anaconda, working at building the flumes and contracting for the Anaconda Copper Mining Company for a year, and then for two years was in the smelters. For the subsequent eight years he conducted a cigar store, and from 1891 to 1894, inclusive, he was deputy sheriff, and then for four years served as county clerk and recorder of Deer Lodge, following which he was elected county commissioner and served for seven years. In 1905 Mr. Martin returned to the Anaconda Copper Mining Company as clerk in the general offices in connection with the employment department, and has been promoted through various stages to his present position. His various experiences and occupancy of offices which brought him into contact with men, have given him a balance of judgment, and enable him to judge as to the fitness of the man for the job and the job for the man. His offices are in the general office building at the Washoe Reduction Works, two miles east of Anaconda. Mr. Martin is a democrat and active in his party. Like his father, he is a member of the Presbyterian Church. In 1918 Mr. Martin sold his residence, and now resides at 505 Hickory Street.

In 1887 Mr. Martin was married to Miss Mary Cooper at Corvallis, Montana. She is a daughter of Mrs. Isis Cooper of Corvallis. Mr. and Mrs. Martin became the parents of the following children: Gladys, who married Frank Tucker of Tucker Bros., clothiers of Anaconda; Orville, who died at the age of sixteen years; Blythe, who married Dr. W. H. Stephan, a physician and surgeon of Dillon, Montana, a biography of whom appears elsewhere in this work; Walden, who operates an acetylin gas shop at Butte, Montana; and Casel and Saxon, both of whom are at home.

Carl August Linn, a resident of Montana for the past ten years, has achieved a distinctive place among the lawyers of the state, and for eight years has been engaged in a busy private and public practice at White Sulphur Springs.

Mr. Linn was born on a farm in Ottertail County, Minnesota October 1, 1884. His parents, Simon A. and Amelia (Anderson) Linn were married in Norway, his father having been born in Sweden in 1841 and his mother in Norway in 1849. In 1870 they came to this country, first locating in Goodhue County, Minnesota, where the father farmed for about two years. He then drove an ox team to Ottertail County, homesteaded, and made a farm from the grass roots. He lived on his farm until 1898, and then located in Fergus Falls, Minnesota, and from there in 1907 moved to McLean County, North Dakota, where he spent his last days and died in 1908. His wife died in 1903. Simon Linn was a republican, with independent proclivities. He was buried at Fergus Falls, Minnesota. The eight children of the parents, all born in Minnesota, are as follows: Albert, who married Maud Wood and lives at Bixby, North Dakota; Anna, wife of R. E. James of Rochester, Washington; Lena, wife of John R. Johnson; Elise; Inge Louise, who died at the age of twenty-one; Emelia; Carl A.; and Thorfin L.

Carl August Linn was educated in the public schools of Minnesota, attending high school at Fergus Falls, where he graduated in 1904, and took his literary and law course at the University of Minnesota. He was graduated in 1909 and admitted to the Minnesota bar June 11, 1909. He soon afterward came to Lewistown, Montana, was admitted to the state bar on December 6, 1910, and did his early work in his profession at Lewistown until March, 1912, when he removed to White Sulphur Springs. Here he became associated with William L. Ford, under the name Ford & Linn, and this firm handled a large share of the general practice in the courts of Meagher County. Mr. Linn was appointed deputy county attorney of Meagher County in March, 1912, and was elected chief of that office in November of the same year, and re-elected in November, 1914. He made a splendid record of efficiency and vigorous handling of all cases brought by the state during his two terms. Mr. Linn also served as special prosecutor for Meagher County in some conspicuous murder trials which resulted in the hanging of three men, sentence of life imprisonment for two others, while two others were sent to prison for terms ranging from two to twenty years.

Mr. Linn is affiliated with Diamond City Lodge No. 7, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is Past Master, with Harlowton Chapter No. 22, Royal Arch Masons, Helena Commandery No. 2 of the Knights Templar, and Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He affiliates with the republican party.

Bert Rarey. One of the enterprising and alert young business men of Hardin who is devoting his abilities to the expansion of the financial control of the Big Horn Valley, is Bert Rarey, cashier of the Stockman's National Bank of this city. Mr. Rarey has been a resident of Hardin since 1919, and he came here from Eastern Montana, the City of Baker having been his former home for six years.

Mr. Rarey was born in the suburbs of Columbus, Ohio, on September 3, 1888. There his childhood and youth were spent and he acquired his educational training in the public schools of the capital city. Leaving high school when he was sixteen years old, Mr. Rarey began working for the Capital City Bank of Columbus, Ohio, and after seven years with that institution, he went to Minneapolis as chief clerk and auditor of the Metropolitan National Bank of that city, and remained there for two years. He was then offered and accepted the position of assistant cashier of the Baker State Bank and held that responsible position until he came to Hardin. From the above it will be seen that Mr. Rarey has had a long and varied experience and that he has concentrated upon one line of work, all of his efforts having been directed toward perfecting himself in it, with the result that he is admittedly one of the ablest financiers in this part of the state. While at Baker, Mr. Rarey took a very prominent part in republican politics and was a member of the central committee of his party of Fallon County.

Mr. Rarey comes of an old American family, founded in Pennsylvania, representatives of which became very early settlers of Ohio. His father, James K. Rarey, was a native of Franklin County, Ohio, and spent his life there, with the exception of the last five years he was on earth, that period being passed with his son at Baker, Montana, and Hardin, Montana, he dying in the latter city in 1919, when he was sixty years old. He was a son of Frederick Rarey, a brother of the celebrated horse-tamer, John S. Rarey, and was associated with the latter in the horse business, as well as being engaged in farming. Frederick Rarey is buried at old Rareysport, now Grosport, Ohio, the land on the old Ohio Canal.

James K. Rarey was married to Carrie Brown, a daughter of Charles Brown, who survives her husband, and lives at Columbus, Ohio. They had the following children: James C., who is a resident of Indianapolis, Indiana; Charles Frederick, who lives in California; and Bert, whose name heads this review.

On January 10, 1917, Bert Rarey was united in marriage at Terry, Montana, to Miss Mabel Sult, a native of Iowa, who was reared in North Dakota. She completed her educational training at Cornell College in Iowa. She is a daughter of George H. Sult, a retired merchant now living at Denver, Colorado, and is the eldest of three sons and four daughters, three of whom are residents of Montana. Mr. Rarey is an Elk. He cast his first presidential vote for William Howard Taft, and has not failed to vote at each succeeding national election and for his party's candidate. He was a selective service man and was classed in Number 3, and had his class been called, his name would have been the first. Although but a recent addition to Hardin, Mr. Rarey has already proven his worth, and is justly numbered among the important men of his community, and one from whom his fellow citizens are expecting great things both with reference to business and public service.

John W. Cornwell. A native of Montana and member of one of its old families, John W. Cornwell has spent the greater part of his life among the Crow Indians on the Reservation and is cashier of the First National Bank of Lodgegrass.

He was born at Livingston, Park County, Montana, March 15, 1885. His father, John H. Cornwell, Sr., was a regular soldier in the United States army, and his army service brought him to Montana. A native of New York State and of English and Holland stock, he grew up in a rural community, acquired an ordinary education, and joined the army at Brooklyn, New York, soon after the close of the Civil war. His first service was on the Texas frontier, protecting the telegraph lines from Indian depredation. He was with the troops sent to Fort Custer, Montana, at the time of its founding and when he finished his service there he located in that region. He was proprietor of a hotel at the old Fort but left there before the post was abandoned and lived for a time at Livingston, and later removed to Washington and became a fruit farmer at North Yakima. He died at North Yakima in 1908 at the age of sixty-one.

At Fort Custer John W. Cornwell, Sr., married Miss Annie Shoeberg. She was born in Sweden and came to this country when a young girl and was reared on her father's farm in Minnesota. She came to Montana with the old Fort Custer post trader Borup from St. Paul, and thus met her husband.

John W. Cornwell, Sr., and wife had the following children: Edward A., vice president of the Bank of Commerce of Forsyth, Montana; Nellie, wife of J. J. Wimer of Yakima, Washington; Anna, who lives in the old home at Yakima; John W.; Harry, connected with the Cornwall Hardware Company of Forsyth; Emma, wife of Oscar L. Boos, a lawyer at Sunnyside, Washington; Mary, whose husband, Sidney J. Shick, is chief clerk of the Indian Service at the Crow Agency; and Helen, wife of Norman Mead of Yakima, Washington.

John W. Cornwell, Jr., attended the common schools of Livingston, took a high school course at Yakima, Washington, and in 1903, at the age of eighteen, became a clerk at the Crow Agency with E. A. Richardson & Company. He remained in the service of this mercantile organization until he was elected cashier of the First National Bank of Lodge Grass. This bank, which opened for business March 25, 1918, has a capital of $25,000 and has earned surplus of $2,500. A. H. Bowman is president of the bank, W. N. Spear vice president, and Mr. Cornwell cashier.

Mr. Cornwell as a youth acquired a fluent knowledge of the Crow language and he transacts business equally well in his own or the Crow tongue. He knows the Indian character thoroughly, both its strong and its weak points.

March 12, 1913, he married Miss Frances M. Rinehart, who was born in Seattle, Washington, March 27, 1894. Her father, Dr. Joseph H. Rinehart, came west from Springfield, Ohio. His wife was a native of Canada. From Seattle Doctor Rinehart removed to Billings, Montana, where he practiced his profession until his death. Mrs. Cornwell grew up at Billings, and is the second of five children, the others being: Joseph H., Jr., a practicing physician at Springfield, Ohio; Alma M., a professional nurse at Billings; Lewis, of Denver, Colorado; and Elwell O., who is a pharmacist's mate, first class, in the United States navy, and for a time was stationed at Vladivostock, Siberia. Mrs. Cornwell was liberally educated and was a student of the harp at Berlin, Germany, under Professor Posse. Prior to her marriage, she toured the country in concert work, and is also a talented pianist, and is the source of most of the musical inspiration of her home community. Mr. and Mrs. Cornwell have two children, Ervin R. and Mary E.

Mr. Cornwell cast his first presidential vote at Crow Agency for Mr. Taft and has been a regular republican. He is affiliated with Billings Lodge No. 394 of the Elks. He was a leader in all but the first of the Liberty Loan drives at Lodgegrass, and he and Mrs. Cornwell were members of the Red Cross committees.

David Alfred Baker, M. D. In the present century of expanding horizons in medical science, of marvelous discoveries and undreamed of surgical skill, the profession seems to have almost reached a time when its accomplishments are no less than miracles. The modern physician and surgeon, taking advantage of every opportunity for knowledge, must often realize with professional elation, his great power over disease and disability and be encouraged in his struggle to conquer the strongholds not yet overcome. Possessing the steady nerve, the patience that never tires, the trained understanding gained through his long period of special study, he must yet possess, in order to be a successful surgeon, a courage that never quails, together with a superb technical manual skill, for in every physician's life must come emergencies which make just such demands upon him. One of the men who measures up to the exacting standards above mentioned is Dr. David Alfred Baker, who practiced at Jordan since 1910. He is now settled at Hardin, having become associated with his brother, Dr. G. A. Baker in December, 1920.

Dr. David A. Baker was born at Bowen, Illinois, November 11, 1881, a son of George D. Baker, a native of Worcester County, Ohio. By trade a tailor, George D. Baker worked at his calling in his native county and at Bowen, Illinois, where he died in 1883. During the war between the states, he enlisted in the Nineteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and served as a private until the close of the conflict. He married Susan Clifton, who survives him and makes her home at Bowen. Their children were as follows: Alice, who married William Veach of Bowen, Illinois; Dr. George, who served in the Thirtieth Railway Engineers in France, who were detailed to operate a standard gauge railroad behind the allied lines, has returned to this country and is now at Hardin, Montana; Dr. David A., whose name heads this review; and Miss Mary, who lives at Ekalaka, Montana.

After completing his high school course at Bowen, Illinois, Doctor Baker in 1903 entered a medical college at Keokuk, Iowa, from which he was graduated in May, 1907, and for the subsequent three years he was in a general practice at Bowman, North Dakota, leaving it in 1910 to come to Jordan. Here he was engaged in a general practice until the United States entered the World war, and he volunteered his services on June 22, 1917, receiving his commission on July 5, as first lieutenant. For three months he was stationed at Fort Riley, Kansas, and was then ordered to Camp Travis, Texas, with the Ninetieth Division, Field Hospital section, and remained there until June 12, 1918, at which time he went with his division to Camp Mills, New Jersey, and sailed on June 28 for Europe on the Canadian Pacific liner Melita and landed at Liverpool on July 10, the steamer having encountered and destroyed some floating mines en route, which had escaped anchor from the Irish coast. After two days spent at Camp Winneldown, where the late Lord Kitchener "trained his mob," Doctor Baker, was sent with his detachment through Southampton and across the English Channel to Havre, France, reaching there on July 13. On his way to the medical training camp, Doctor Baker passed through Dijion, Is-sur-til to Recey-Sur-Qurce, where he was in training until August 20. He was then ordered to the Toul sector and took up his position on August 22. During the St. Mihiel drive of September 12-16, his hospital cared for the first American boys of Texas and Oklahoma who had suffered from their first touch with the German gas, but on October 8th the field hospital was moved to the Meuse-Argonne offensive, taking position October 20 at Deadman's Hill and 304. Moving up toward the front they were stationed consecutively at Septsargus, Natillios, Cunel, Romange, Bantheville, being at the last named place when the Armistice was signed on November 11, 1918, which was the doctor's birthday. On that day the hospital moved up to Stenay and there operated as a "sick hospital" until November 20, when it changed its location to Ire-le-sec and stayed for two weeks.

This unit now became a part of the Army of Occupation and went to Luxemburg city, from whence they entered Germany and were at Trier, Hetzerath, Ernst, Manderscheid, and on December 27, left for Cues, Germany, where they were stationed in the Drei Koenigen—three kings—with a camp hospital and took care of the sick and injured. They evacuated to Trier to the Evacuation Hospitals 14 and 7. They remained there until May 20, 1919, when they were relieved from duty and entrained from Gerolstein, Germany, for America, sailing from St. Nazare, France, on the United States transport Buford May 20, 1919, and landing at Newport News, Virginia, June 14. This ship was afterwards used to take Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman back to Russia. The Ninetieth Division was broken up at St. Nazare and the surplus doctors were sent home to be discharged at Camp Dix, New Jersey, where Doctor Baker took leave of the army. His discharge covers this in substance: "Army of Occupation November 11, 1918, to May 20, 1919" and gives a resume of what is mentioned above. It gives Doctor Baker credit for being in the battle of St. Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne campaign and service in the Army of Occupation, and two service chevrons.

On his return trip he visited his mother. On February 3, 1921, Doctor Baker's mother died. The doctor returned to Montana, reaching Jordan July 3, 1919, without having been disabled. His collection of German souvenirs is perhaps as complete as any brought over, numbering as it does, 500 articles, which range from a one-pound shell to a French seventy-five shell, and include all the different equipment of the German soldier, the helmet, armor plate or chest protector for the sharpshooter, rifle, flag and iron crosses both first and second class.

Doctor Baker maintains his residence at his ranch on the Big Dry at the bridge crossing at Jordan, which is the homestead he entered and proved up. He is unmarried. When he became a resident of Jordan, Doctor Baker entered actively into its public life and served on the school board for four years, becoming its chairman. He is a member of the Community Presbyterian Church and is one of its trustees. Like the majority of his profession, Doctor Baker has returned home enthused by his service, and anxious to put into active use what he learned by contact with the master minds of his calling.

Haden Harmon Bright was the organizer and is vice president of the Mildred State Bank at Mildred, and assistant cashier of First National Bank, Miles City, Montana, and is one of the young and prominent bankers in the eastern part of the state.

Mr. Bright came to Montana from Columbia, Missouri, where he was born November 7, 1884. His father, William A. Bright, a prominent Missouri banker, was born in Boone County, that state, September 8, 1850, and is still an extensive land owner in Boone County. In September, 1902, he founded the Boone County Trust Company, and is still actively identified with it as president.

Haden H. Bright is a graduate of the Missouri State University at Columbia, completing the academic course at the age of twenty-one. In the meantime he had worked for several vacations in the Boone County Trust Company, and remained with that institution after graduating for five years, being promoted to the office of treasurer. For two years Mr. Bright was one of the firm Bright & Bright, engaged in the stock business in Finney County, Kansas.

Mr. Bright came to Montana to engage in the banking business, arriving here in January, 1916, and organized the Mildred State Bank, which was opened with a capital of $20,000 in May, 1916. F. P. Older of Mildred has been the president from the beginning, C. F. Smith was the first vice president, an office now held by Mr. Bright. J. L. Murphey is cashier. The strenuous times through which the bank has passed through its brief career has told somewhat on its success, but notwithstanding adverse conditions the capital and surplus are $24,500 and deposits $80,000. The Mildred State Bank Building was erected through the influence of Mr. Bright and his own home contributes another item to the improvement of the village. Mr. Bright is affiliated with the Masonic order and is a member of the Elks Lodge at Columbia, Missouri.

At Garden City, Kansas, he married Miss Mary Eaman. Her father, Charles B. Eaman, was for many years a resident of Detroit, Michigan. Mrs. Bright was born in Arizona on her father's ranch, November 4, 1888. She has two brothers, Thomas and Walter Eaman. Mr. and Mrs. Bright have one daughter, Mary Elizabeth, born January 3, 1918.

Irene Desy for over thirty years has been identified with the interests of Fergus County in and around Lewistown. He has been a business man of the city and also an extensive stock rancher, and by marriage he is a member of one of the very first families of the city, having allied himself with a daughter of the French Canadian pioneer Janeaux.

Mr. Desy was born at Three Rivers, Quebec, Canada, December 25, 1866, a son of Marcelin and Delise (Lafentan) Desy. His parents spent all their lives in Canada. Irene was the youngest of fourteen children, five of whom are still living. His parents were people of great vigor and vitality, his father living to the age of eighty-five and his mother to ninety. Marcelin Desy, for many years, was regarded as one of the leading contractors in the Dominion of Canada. He was a contractor for the building of roads and dams, much of which work he did for the Canadian Government. He also owned a large farm.

Irene Desy received his early education at Montreal and as a young man had much experience with his father in the contracting business. At the age of eighteen he came to Montana, arriving at Helena on April 28, 1884. The first year he worked in a saw mill, then became superintendent of a ranch, and in 1887 arrived at Lewistown. He spent one year in mining at Maiden, then went to work for Dan Crowley breaking horses and farming. After two years he entered the ice business, and for a time was agent for the Montana Brewing Company at Great Falls. Since the spring of 1903, Mr. Desy has been engaged in ranching for himself, beginning with 160 acres of land and now owning an extensive farm and ranch of 580 acres. This place, a model of its kind, is located four miles east of Lewistown. Mr. Desy is independent in politics.

April 28, 1894, he married for his first wife, Puar Morris. The only daughter of this marriage is Gertrude. On November 26, 1901, he married Evilan Janeaux, who was born at Montreal, a daughter of Francis E. Janeaux. Francis Janeaux was one of the first Indian traders of Montana, his trading post being at Reed's Fort, the original site of the city of Lewistown. He built one of the first buildings in the locality and was an extensive owner of property and a man of philanthropic impulse and of great generosity. His name is permanently associated with the history of Lewistown and one of the first subdivisions is known as the Janeaux Subdivision. Mr. and Mrs. Desy have four children: Francis, Archie, Alser and Mary.

James W. Craig, M. D. Seven years have passed since Dr. James W. Craig came to make Montana his future home, and in those years he has made his presence felt in many avenues of the commonwealth's activities, as a physician, as a farmer and as a state senator.

Doctor Craig was born in London, Canada, July 15, 1877, and his boyhood days were spent on a farm in that vicinity. The Craig family was founded in this country by the grandfather of the Doctor, James Craig, who came from the lowlands of Scotland, Roxburyshire, became a Canadian farmer, and spent the remaining years of his life near London. He married Miss Jeanette Carr, and they became the parents of two sons and five daughters.

Robert Craig, one of the two sons and the father of the Doctor, was born near London, Canada, and died on his farm there when fifty-eight years of age, but he is still survived by his widow. She was in her maidenhood Rachel Carrothers, a daughter of Mark Carrothers, a member of an Irish family who settled in the region of London, Canada, in an early day. The following children were born to Robert and Rachel Craig: James W., the well known physician of Piniele in Carter County, Montana; Lewis, who is engaged in farming near London, Canada; and Wilfred, who is with the Northwest Mounted Police at Saskatchewan.

During his early life Doctor Craig received excellent educational advantages, having done collegiate work equivalent to two years of university training, and on leaving college he entered upon the study of medicine at Western University, London, Canada, where he was graduated in April, 1901. But prior to the completion of his medical course he had had three years of experience in a drug store in London. He came at once to the United States after leaving Western University, and for the following twelve years followed the practice of his profession at Minden in Kearny County, Nebraska. During five years of that period he served as health officer of the county. From Nebraska Doctor Craig came into Montana in October, 1913, and established his home and practice in the locality in which he has since lived. This community was then in Custer County, subsequently was in Fallon County and is now in Carter County, Doctor Craig having thus resided in three counties during the years of his residence in Montana without changing his dwelling place. He entered a claim, the farm on which he resides near Piniele, and this he has been improving and developing along with his work as a medical practitioner. For a time he was also the Piniele druggist and the owner and editor of the Piniele Leader, a weekly publication supporting republican principles.

In the spring of 1918 Doctor Craig was made a candidate for state senator, won the nomination and was elected to the office in the following November. He made the race against two independent candidates and one democrat, and as a republican was chosen by a plurality of twenty-two votes. He took his seat in the Sixteenth Legislature, a republican body, and was assigned to membership on the committees of water rights and irrigation, banks and banking and federal relations, and in the special session of 1910 was placed on the judiciary committee. During his congressional career he introduced a resolution memorializing Congress to build a railroad through the Carter County region, and the bill passed both Houses. Doctor Craig was made a member of the joint committee of the House and Senate to locate sites for additional normal schools.

In London, Canada, in August, 1903, the Doctor was married to Nellie E. McGuinn, who was a trained nurse before her marriage. She received her professional training at the Victoria Hospital, London, Canada. Doctor Craig was one of the founders of the Piniele State Bank, and has served the institution as a member of its directorate.

Winthrop Raymond, who died suddenly at his home at Sheridan September 3, 1912, was one of the most widely known pioneers of Montana, and was the founder of the town of Sheridan.

He was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, October 22, 1847. His father, Daniel F. Raymond, was born in Connecticut in 1786, was a brilliant lawyer, moved in circles of prominence and culture, was well known for his literary ability, and is credited with writing the first book on political economy published in America. He is also credited with originating the idea of a national banking currency. Most of his active life was spent in Maryland, and he lived in Ohio only a few years. He died in 1849. His wife was Delilah Matlick, of an old Virginia family. She died in Montana in 1896, at the age of eighty-three.

Winthrop Raymond was the youngest of six children and was about two years old when his father died. He grew up in Missouri, acquired a common school education, and at the age of eighteen, with his mother and brother and sister, started for the West. He arrived in Virginia City September 7, 1865. For nearly half a century his home was in Madison County. As a boy he was employed around Virginia City. He helped to build the quartz mill at Summit in Alder Gulch. For several years he and his brother did an extensive trading business between Summit, Montana, and Corinne, Utah. He became a wholesale merchant at Virginia City in 1870, and entered that business on a scale never before attempted in this section of the Northwest. For many years he and his brother conducted a wholesale grocery house which supplied practically the entire territory and much of the Northwestern country. After 1880 he was engaged in ranching and stock raising. His brother as early as 1876 had introduced into Montana 100 head of the finest bred horses to be found in Kentucky. These horses were the foundation of the famous Belmont Park ranch stock. That ranch at one time comprised nearly 6,000 acres, all under fence. Many famous horses were shipped to that ranch, including Belmont and Tempest. In 1889 Winthrop Raymond engaged in banking at Virginia City as a member of the firm Raymond, Harrington & Company. In 1890 he started the townsite of Sheridan, and his name will always be associated with the early history of that now thriving city.

Of the many tributes paid him at the time of his death perhaps the most discriminating and just is the following taken from a memorial prepared by the Society of the Pioneers of Montana. "Mr. Raymond came to Montana as a boy; young he was as the country itself, and he grew to manhood's estate and increased in civic strength and righteousness, just as the young state grew in those things which have made Montana the proud commonwealth of today. Public spirited, loyal and generous, his pride in his town, in his country and his state, was only exceeded by his tender love and devotion to his friends and family. Respected and trusted by all, loved by those who knew him best, his is a heritage rare and precious beyond price. Winthrop Raymond never dissembled; he was for or against; you could always find him on one side or the other, fighting for his convictions; policy was not his course; brusque, plain spoken, honest and frank; yet, with all, considering other men's feelings and belief, he went his way and lived his life satisfied to do justice to all mankind, and enjoying the good will of his fellow men. His name will long be associated with the early history of this section, his memory will linger in the minds of all."

At Omaha, Nebraska, February 28, 1876, Winthrop Raymond married Hanna E. Bateman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Bateman, of Montana. Four children were born to their marriage: Carrie B.; Daniel

W., former secretary of the State Board of Livestock Commissioners and now associated with Senator Junod in the real estate business at Sheridan; Delilah E. and Mary E. The oldest daughter, Carrie, is the wife of Senator O. H. Junod.

Orla Hugh Junod came to Montana as a teacher, but in a few years left his work in the schoolroom to engage in mining, livestock raising and ranching, and has recently given his principal time and energies to the real estate business at Sheridan, where he is associated as a partner with D. W. Raymond. He is also the present state senator from his district.

Mr. Junod was born at White Pigeon, Michigan, September 24, 1875. His grandfather, Charles L. Junod, was a native of Alsace-Lorraine, as a young man served in the French army, and after his marriage moved to Canton Berne, Switzerland, where he was a farmer and vineyardist. He was born in 1811 and in 1856 brought his family to the United States, spending one year at Erie, Pennsylvania, and in 1857 settling in LaGrange County, Indiana, where he acquired a farm and where he lived until his death in 1888. His wife was Elezabeth Kiefer.

Charles A. Junod, father of Senator Junod, was born in Canton Berne, Switzerland, in 1843, and was thirteen years of age when brought to the United States. He was reared to manhood and married in LaGrange County, Indiana, and for over forty years has lived on the land which his father bought in LaGrange County and is one of the prosperous and well-to-do farmers of that locality. He is a republican and served eight years as a member of the county council. In 1874 he married Evaline E. Steininger, who was born in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, in 1845, and died at Howe, Indiana, in 1891. They had four children: Orla Hugh; Charles F., who has achieved distinction in financial circles and is vice president of the Atlantic National Bank of New York City; Joseph S., who is a farmer on the home place in LaGrange County; and Ray L., who is in the bond department of the Illinois Trust Company at Chicago.

Orla Hugh Junod grew up on the home farm in LaGrange County, Indiana, and graduated from the Howe Academy in 1897. With the exception of pedagogy he completed all the required subjects in the State Normal School at Terre Haute, Indiana. In 1899 he came to Montana, and for three years was superintendent of schools at Marysville. In 1902 he went to work for the Penobscot Mining Company, remaining two years with that organization, and after that was in the live stock business forty miles from Helena at Wolf Creek until 1910. He then engaged in ranching, raising cattle and hogs in Madison County, but on June 1, 1919, disposed of his ranch holdings. He has been a resident of Sheridan since 1916, and has given increasing time and attention to his growing business in real estate.

Mr. Junod was elected as a republican to the State Senate in 1914, and in 1918 was re-elected for a second four years term. He is chairman of the roads and highways committee, one of the most important Senate committees, and is a member of the stock-growing and grazing, towns and counties, insurance, and education committees. Senator Junod is a prominent Mason, being affiliated with Sheridan Lodge No. 20, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Virginia City Chapter No. 1, Royal Arch Masons, Helena Consistory No. 3 of the Scottish Rite, Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Helena. He is also a member of Ruby Valley Aerie No. 1780, Fraternal Order of Eagles, at Sheridan.

In 1910 Senator Junod completed a modern home at the corner of Poppleton and Main streets. He married in 1901, at Marysville, Montana, Miss Mabel E. Matthews, a daughter of Thomas J. and Emily Matthews, the latter a resident of Helena and the former, who was a miner, deceased. Mrs. Junod died in April, 1915 at Helena. She was the mother of three children: Evaline E., born March 3, 1903, and died October 13, 1910; Mabel, born December 30, 1906; and Amoretta, born November 15, 1914.

On May 14, 1919, at Sheridan, Senator Junod married Miss Carrie B. Raymond, daughter of Winthrop Raymond.

Stanley E. Felt is one of the judges of the Sixteenth Judicial District of Montana. As a member of the Montana bar since 1910, he has had unusual experiences and responsibilities. He is a former county attorney of old Dawson County, and since 1919 has been a resident of Terry in Prairie County.

Mr. Felt was born near Wiota, Cass County, Iowa, June 26, 1881. He represents a family that has been in America for nearly three centuries, and his patriotic record is something for all to be proud of. Stanley Felt and two of his brothers were commissioned officers in the World war, and the fighting record goes back to early colonial days.

The American branch of the family was founded at Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1628, by George Felt, who probably came from Wales. George Felt subsequently moved to Casco Bay, Maine, where he died. Two generations of his descendants lived in Maine before some of them returned to Massachusetts. Several of the generations in later colonial and the early federal period lived in New Hampshire, where for the most part they were of the agricultural class.

The grandfather of the Montana lawyer was Jeremiah A. Felt, who was born in New Hampshire and was a youth when his father moved West to Adams County, Illinois, and settled at Quincy, where he helped build one of the first frame houses in the city. The two grandfathers of Jeremiah A. Felt were with New Hampshire companies in the War of the American Revolution. Jeremiah Felt grew up in the vicinity of Quincy, became a farmer, and married Anna Leech. Of the ten children one son was killed in the Battle of Chickamauga. George W. Felt, father of Stanley E., was born in Adams County, Illinois, and was only a boy when the Civil war was being fought. He acquired his education in the country and became noted as a champion speller, winning honors in many contests of that nature. From Illinois he moved to Cass County, Iowa, and is now living at Scottsville, Michigan. In Iowa he married Clara Smith, whose father, Joshua L. Smith, represented a Kentucky family and spent his life as a farmer. The Smiths were strong Union people in Kentucky when the state was torn over the secession movement. Mrs. George Felt's grandfather Reynolds was the only man in Barren County, Kentucky, to cast a ballot for Abraham Lincoln in 1864. The children of George W. Felt and wife are: Dr. Garnett Felt, of New Providence, Iowa; Stanley E., George V., of McCone County, Montana; Mrs. Anna Carter and Mrs. Pauline Clampitt, of New Providence. As noted above, all three sons were commissioned officers in the World war. Doctor Garnett was with the Ninety-first Division in its last drive against the Germans in Belgium.

Stanley E. Felt lived on an Iowa farm until he was eleven years of age, when his parents moved to Des Moines, where he grew up. He graduated from a suburban high school of Des Moines, and then entered the University of Iowa, taking both the liberal arts and law courses at the same time.

He graduated in 1908 with the degrees A. B. and LL. B. While he was well educated for the law Mr. Felt the first two years after leaving university engaged in educational work. For one year he was principal of the schools at Doon in Northwestern Iowa, and another year was principal of the Sutherland schools. On leaving Iowa he came to Glendive, Montana, in 1910, and tried his first lawsuit there. In 1914 he was elected on the republican ticket as county attorney of Dawson County, serving one term. As prosecutor he handled the celebrated case against James Harry, Lester Black and Lillian Stollard for the murder of Frank Garinger on Woody Creek. This crime in some respects has surpassed anything in Montana criminal annals, since the murderers buried their victim and forged a bill of sale to the dead man's property, presenting it as proof of their ownership. The principal guilt was fixed upon James Harry, who was given a life sentence, while Lester was sentenced to twenty years, and Lillian Stollard, their accomplice, was given a five year term, though the sentence was suspended.

As county attorney Mr. Felt was also adviser to the Board of County Commissioners. He was in the office when general charges of malfeasance was made against some of the board, and also when the board ordered the prosecution of the clerk and recorder for collecting moneys not properly accounted for. This case was still pending when Mr. Felt retired from office.

Early in 1917 Mr. Felt entered the First Officers Training Camp at The Presidio in San Francisco, and after three months was commissioned a captain of infantry. He was assigned to duty at Camp Lewis, Washington, and remained there all the time he was in the army, receiving his honorable discharge February 21, 1919. Captain Felt took an active part in the organization of the Prairie Post of the American Legion at Terry, and was the Post's delegate to the state meeting of the Legion at Malta June 30 and July 1 of 1919.

Mr. Felt is an active republican, having cast his first presidential vote for Mr. Taft in 1908. He was a delegate to the Montana State Convention at Great Falls in 1912. On November 2, 1920, he was elected as one of the judges of the Sixteenth Judicial District of Montana. Fraternally he is a past master of Glendive Lodge No. 31, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, is a member of Glendive Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, is an Elk, and he and his wife are members of the Eastern Star. Mr. Felt is identified with the Community Church in Terry, while Mrs. Felt holds allegiance to her childhood church, the Catholic.

At Glendive, May 25, 1913, Mr. Felt married Miss Harriet Kelly, a native of Minnesota, who grew up and received her education at Sleepy Eye. She taught school there, and for two terms was county superintendent of schools of Dawson County, Montana. She was still in office when she was married. Her parents, James J. and Amanda J. (Murphy) Kelly, are of Irish ancestry and were born in Wisconsin. Mrs. Felt is one of four surviving children: Mrs. Andrew Larson, of Glendive; Mrs. E. F. O'Neil, of Glendive; Mrs. Felt, and Dennis J., of Glendive. Two sons have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Felt: Robert S., born August 14, 1915, and James R., born November 9, 1920.

Mrs. Katherine (Shriver) Ennis, one of the most highly respected ladies of Southern Montana, and one who is associated with its pioneer educational history, lives at Ennis, named in honor of her late husband, William Ennis. Mrs. Ennis was born between Salem and New Lisbon in Columbiana County, Ohio, a daughter of John Shriver, and granddaughter of John Shriver. The elder John Shriver was born near Baltimore, Maryland, and died in Stark County, Ohio, prior to the birth of Mrs. Ennis. By trade he was a wheelwright but after coming to Ohio, where he was a pioneer, he was occupied with extensive farming activities, although he continued to make various articles for his family and neighbors. Mrs. Ennis owns some of his articles, and claims that he could make anything from a clock to a threshing machine. He married Katherine Sherfy, born in Franklin County, near Baltimore, Maryland, and died at Pekin, Ohio. The Shriver family originated in England, representatives of it coming to the American colonies and settling at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, during the lifetime of William Penn.

John Shriver, the younger, father of Mrs. Ennis, was born near Baltimore, Maryland, in July, 1807, and he died at South Whitley, Indiana, in 1889. Until 1819 he remained in Maryland, but during that year accompanied his parents to Columbiana County, Ohio. Until 1837 he lived on a farm in that county his wife inherited, but in that year removal was made to the vicinity of Oneida, Carroll County, Ohio. There the mother died the year of removal, but he continued to make it his place of residence until 1866, when he retired and went to Indiana. Politically he was a democrat. A very religious man, he was a devout member of the Baptist Church and very active in its work. In young manhood he was a member of the State Guards from Carroll County. John Shriver was married to Rachel Summer, and their children were as follows: Rebecca, who died in 1850; Mrs. Katherine Ennis, who was the second in order of birth; Maria, who died in the Madison Valley, near Jeffers, Montana, during 1894. As his second wife John Shriver was married to Mary J. Totten, native of Ohio, who died in Indiana at the age of eighty years. Their children now living are as follows: Ferman, who lives on a farm near Whitley, Indiana; Annie, who is married and lives at Manchester, Indiana, where her husband is a painter and decorator; and Frank, who is employed in the postoffice at Bozeman, Montana.

Mrs. Ennis attended the public schools of Oneida, Ohio, and being a very ambitious girl, and one of courage as well, she left home and came to Montana, arriving in the state August 16, 1865, and for two terms was engaged in teaching school. She is one of the leading factors in the Episcopal Church at Jeffers, of which she has been a member since the organization of the parish, and the Guild has always received from her a liberal support.

In 1862 she was married at Oneida, Ohio, to William Ennis, born in County Down, Ireland, in 1828. When but a lad of fourteen years he came to the United States, and coming West to Detroit, Michigan, he obtained employment in the railroad shops at that point, and assisted in the construction work of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, becoming road master. The salary he received for this work was $125 a month, an extremely large one for those days, and he was regarded as one of the highly paid men of the organization.

In June, 1863, he came to Montana, and after a short stay at Bannock, came to the present site of Ennis, and on August 13, 1863, took up the present Ennis homestead, a portion of which is now occupied by the town of Ennis. Later he bought more property, at one time owning 2,000 acres, but a good deal of this land has been sold, Mrs. Ennis still retaining between 400 and 500 acres adjoining the townsite of Ennis. In 1881 Mr. Ennis built an elegant residence, then the finest one erected in the territory of Montana, but it was destroyed by fire in 1917. Mrs. Ennis owns the house in which she is now living, and it is on Main Street. Mr. Ennis was prominent as a democrat. Like Mrs. Ennis he was a strong churchworker, and helped to organize the Episcopal Church at Jeffers. Having founded Ennis, he naturally took a deep and never-ending interest in it, and to the day of his death, which occurred at Ennis at 1898, he exerted himself to advance its interests in every possible way. No movement was ever started to thus improve the town that did not receive his support, provided he was sure that it was a meritorious one, and his demise was a heavy loss to the place. Mr. and Mrs. Ennis had one daughter, Jennie Winifred, who is Mrs. Charles W. Chowning of Ennis. A sketch of Mr. Chowning appears elsewhere in this work, for he, too, is one of the worth-while men of this region and deserving a place in its history. The son of Mr. and Mrs. Ennis, named William for his father, was a cattleman, rancher and breeder of horses. He died at Ennis, in 1908, aged forty-one years. He had been married in 1892 to Fannie L. Davis, of Virginia City, and of this union there were three children, as follows: Kathryn, now Mrs. J. D. Ledwick, of Wapato, Washington; Louise, now Mrs. C. S. McLeod, of Butte, Montana; and William, a graduate of the Butte High School. Mrs. Ennis is grandmother to these three children and one daughter of Mrs. Jennie Chowning, who is Mrs. Fay Jeffers, living near Jeffers, Montana.

Thomas Johnstone. To Thomas Johnstone belongs the distinction of being the first permanent settler of the region of Alzada in Carter County, but when he established his home there that community formed a part of Custer County. It was on the 23d of March, 1881, that Thomas Johnstone landed at old Stoneville, and he drove his family hither behind an ox team from Central City, South Dakota. From that early day until the present the name of Thomas Johnstone has been an honored one in his community, and now after a lapse of almost forty years this old Montana pioneer and his life's companion are retiring from the scenes which have known them intimately for this long period and Belle Fourche, South Dakota, will claim them as its own.

Mr. Johnstone was born in Dumfermline, Scotland, May 5, 1851, and he grew to years of maturity in the home of a coal miner. His father was also Thomas Johnstone, who was born and spent his early life in Dumfermline. He was the youngest son of his parents, and his father is believed to have been a mute and was engaged in coal mining. He married Katie Wallace, and they had five sons and a daughter.

Thomas Johnstone, the youngest of these five sons, came to the United States when fifty years of age, in 1869, and became a resident of Barclay, Pennsylvania, later removing to Bernice in that state, and he died there at the age of eighty-one. In his early life he had married Caroline Henerette Smith, a daughter of a sea captain who was on a cruise with his wife in the North Sea aboard the Henerette when this daughter was born, and she was named in honor of the ship. Her death occurred in Scotland in 1864, after becoming the mother of thirteen children, only nine of whom lived to years of maturity, and the three still surviving are: Charles S., a banker at Ashley, North Dakota; Thomas, the Montana pioneer; and Alexander, of Reynoldsville, Pennsylvania, where he has spent his life about the mines.

Thomas Johnstone, the son, received a meager educational training in the schools of his native heath, but his school days were over when he reached the age of fifteen. He was yet a young unmarried man when he left his native land for the United States, sailing from Glasgow aboard the steamship Iowa, and landed in the harbor of New York and passed through old Castle Garden June 9, 1868, accompanied by a sister and other near relatives. He was bound for Barclay, Pennsylvania, and it was there he performed his first work in the United States. He grew up under mining influences in his old Scotch home, and this trade finally became his own, and since landing on American shores he has worked in the coal fields of Pennsylvania, Iowa, Wyoming and for two years he dug coal near Miles City, Montana.

Mr. Johnstone was about twenty years of age when he first saw the broad and frontier west at Carbon, Wyoming, and there he spent six months in the mines. Returning at the end of that period to Barclay, Pennsylvania, he was married there and again started toward the West. At Mongonia, Iowa, he followed mining for some time, and from that point continued his westward course to Central City, South Dakota, arriving there in April, 1878, and for some time afterward followed mining in the hills between Deadwood and Lead. When he finally decided to locate in Montana and take up land for his future home he owned the yoke of steers which brought the family to the state and had sufficient cash capital to provide food for his family during the summer, occasionally replenishing the larder as a buffalo hunter, which also proved a source of some revenue.

Mr. Johnstone chose for his first permanent Montana home a pre-emption in the valley of the Little Missouri, and he lived upon this claim and improved it for fifteen years, his post office having been at Five Miles, which site is now a part of the Johnstone ranch. He selected his homestead not far from his pre-emption, and his latter site has been the family home for a quarter of a century and the spot where their success has been achieved.

The entry of Mr. Johnstone into the stock business occurred after his two years spent at mining, and it was a most humble entry. His first cow was purchased by funds provided by his father, and from that one cow as a nucleus he slowly developed a herd and in time became one of the well-known cattlemen of the region. He bought seventy-five cows from James Craig, of Belle Fourche, South Dakota. He proved up his pre-emption, his homestead and a desert claim, and his additions by purchase gave him title to one thousand acres of land along the Little Missouri. Early in the history of his career as a cattleman he took his two sons into a partnership with him, and Johnstone & Sons continued the business from April, 1904, until September, 1910. Their cattle brand was the "T-J," although each member of the firm had a private brand also, that of the father being known as the "lazy R." In the heighth of their success as cattlemen the company owned cattle to the number of eight hundred head, and the entire herd was shipped out when the partnership dissolved. The sons are still actively engaged in the business, chiefly at Ridgeway, Montana.

Thomas Johnstone took out his citizenship papers in Towanda, Pennsylvania, and he cast his first vote there. His first presidential ballot was given to Rutherford B. Hayes, but he was afterward obliged to miss a few presidential elections by reason of his having lived in Montana before it became a state. He has always given his allegiance to the principles of the republican party. Mrs. Johnstone cast her first presidential vote in 1916, supporting Mr. Hughes, the republican candidate.

On the 7th of July, 1873, Mr. Johnstone married the choice of his youth, Margaret Hodge. She was born in Kirkcaldy, Scotland, a daughter of William and Mary (Waters) Hodge. The father, who was a coal miner, lost his life in a coal pit in 1859. Mr. and Mrs. Hodge were the parents of the following children: Margaret, who was born May 14, 1854; Christina, the wife of John Gillesvie, of Glasgow, Scotland; and John, who was killed in the mines in Central City, South Dakota.

A large family of children have been born to bless the union of Thomas and Margaret Johnstone, namely: Mary, who became the wife of Elmer Holman, and died in Belle Fourche, South Dakota, leaving two sons; Thomas, Jr., a well-known ranchman of Carter County, Montana; Caroline, wife of Leslie White, whose home is in Vale, South Dakota; William, a ranchman at Box Elder, Montana; Maggie, wife of W. F. Harrington, a rancher on Box Elder; John, a Ridgeway, Montana, ranchman; Charles, who is also engaged in ranching in that region; Allen, a ranchman near his brothers; and George Alexander, who is ranching at the old parental home. This youngest son spent two months in Bozeman, Montana, as mechanic while training for service in the World war; also spent four months in Camp Zacharia Taylor, Kentucky, and was discharged from the service December 14, 1918.

Both the Johnstone and Waters families are of old Presbyterian stock, and to this church Mr. and Mrs. Johnstone also belonged prior to their advent into Montana.

William C. Evans, who is now enjoying the comfort of a retired home at Bainville, was for forty years an active stockman of Montana, and is a real veteran of that industry. For a long time he was identified with ranching around old Fort Benton, but the greater part of the present century has been spent in Eastern Montana, in what is now Roosevelt County.

Few men have seen more of the real pioneering and frontier life of the Middle West during the last half of the nineteenth century than Mr. Evans. He was thoroughly inured to hardship and danger before he came to the Northwest. He was born at Marietta, Ohio, February 21, 1849, son of Jeremiah and Hannah (Quimby) Evans. His parents were natives of Ohio, spent their lives as farmers, and about 1854, when their son William was five years of age, they pioneered to Iowa, settling in Palo Alto County, not far from where the Town of West Bend grew up. Jeremiah Evans lived only a few years after going to Iowa, and died at McKnight's Point in 1859, at the age of forty-two, and was laid to rest on the West Fork of Des Moines River. His surviving children were: Hiram, who was the pioneer of the family in Montana, coming out to the territory in 1866 and spent the rest of his life at Fort Benton; Jane, who died in Iowa about 1881, the wife of John Mulroney; John, who with his brother Hiram was a Union soldier during the Civil war and came out to Montana at the close of the struggle, was for some years in business at Fort Benton, and is now residing near Seattle; William C., of this notice; and Winfield S., who came with his brother William to Montana in 1877, and spent his last years on a ranch near Bainville. The mother of these children came with her sons to Montana in 1877, and died at the home of her son Winfield at Fort Benton in 1889, at the age of seventy-one.

Iowa during the '50s and '60s was still a very new country, and the locality in which the Evans family lived was largely isolated so far as schools and other institutions were concerned. With the nearest school twenty miles from home William C. Evans learned his letters and the fundamentals of reading from his mother. When a school was established nearby he attended two winter terms, and his school days were complete when about seventeen. He had a serious sense of responsibility in helping his mother provide for the household, and remained with her until past his majority. Only once while they lived in Iowa were the Evans family exposed to Indian troubles. A band of wandering Sioux camped in the forest near their home and troubled them for provisions all winter. The Indians were threatening and the few whites did all they could to conciliate them. The Indians had promised to leave the country when spring came and when the grass got "so high," but on their leaving the Evans and Carter families discovered their cattle had gone along. One yoke of cattle being used by the Evans family remained, and a few were left at the Carter home. A party of three, Jeremiah and Hiram Evans, and one of the Carters followed afoot with their rifles, overtaking the Indians on the east branch of the Des Moines River, about fifteen miles below Algona, Iowa. They succeeded in rounding up the cattle grazing in the woods and drove them off without molestation from the tribe. One ox belonging to the Evans family had evidently been killed by the Indians.

A little before he was twenty-one years of age William C. Evans married Lucinda St. John. She was the mother of a daughter, Mary, now Mrs. George Reynolds, wife of a ranchman at Snake Butte, Roosevelt County, Montana. Mrs. Reynolds had the following children: Maggie, Anna, Emma (who died at the age of sixteen), Curtis, Elva and Mary.

Leaving his wife and child at West Bend in Palo Alto County William C. Evans accompanied his brother Winfield S. and the latter's family, their mother being also a member of the party, overland to Yankton, South Dakota. There they became passengers on the steamboat Benton of the Powers Line, and after thirty-five days reached Fort Benton, Montana, May 14, 1877. The steamer was loaded with 400 tons of provisions for distribution from Fort Benton to Montana and Canadian points, and the passenger list included 135 adults and 30 children.

The Evans brothers brought with them seven head of horses, also part of the Benton's cargo. Reaching Fort Benton William Evans hired to R. G. Baker and Company to drive bull teams carrying freight to Fort McLeod, Canada. His own outfit consisted of nine yoke of cattle and three wagons, two being trail wagons, and besides himself there was a wagon boss and a herder. Eight other teams of equal size made up the train, with about a dozen men all told. It was 225 miles to Fort McLeod, and the country was hostile and infested with roaming Indians. Each man of the party was ready for attack at a moment's notice, with his rifle in his bunk at night, and twice Indians invaded their camp to steal, and one Indian was once wounded in the fight and also captured. Six weeks were required to make the round trip and some of the supplies were sought in the game which had as yet hardly been disturbed. Mr. Evans participated in two of these round trips during the summer of 1877.

In the fall of that year he started East, traveling by the steamer Mackinaw to Bismarck and thence by rail. On arriving at his home in Iowa he rapped on the door, expecting his wife to meet him. There

W C Evans

was no response, and he made inquiries of a neighbor who gave him the tragic and shocking intelligence that his wife was dead. He remained in the old home locality several months before making definite plans for the future. The following spring, having married again, he brought his family to Montana, and then established himself as a ranchman near Fort Benton. He bought a few cattle and continued running them over the range in that locality until 1902, when he entered a pre-emption and tree claim upon the survey of the public domain. His improvements constituted his ranch headquarters. The lumber for his first frame home he hauled from Helena, 140 miles away. His stock was run under the brand "2E," and he continued the same mark after 1902, when he moved his interests to Eastern Montana and established his ranch near Snake Butte on Snake Creek, eight miles north of the present Town of Bainville.

Mr. Evans acquired a very intimate knowledge of conditions around Fort Benton when that Government military post was a center of activity for all the western country. Navigation was usually open on the Missouri as far as Fort Benton only during the high water months of May, June and July, and during the rest of the season boats came up only as far as Cow Island, and all freighting to Montana points was made to that river port. Mr. Evans sold his surplus cattle to the butchers of Fort Benton, who supplied the regions in every direction for some years. Later Great Falls became a center of trade. Mr. Evans gave his time studiously to his ranch interests and never participated to any extent in hunting the big game of the plains. During his trip down the Missouri on the Mackinaw he and his party were tempted by the number of buffalo along the Missouri to go ashore and kill them for meat, and that was about his only acquaintance with the sport which men found in slaying the king of the American desert and plain.

Mr. Evans was one among many cattle men who had to yield before the encroachments of sheep men, and on seeking the new location he came to what is now Roosevelt County, then Valley County, starting with only a small nucleus of stock. He continued the business actively until August, 1919, when he sold his stock and ranch and moved to Bainville.

In March, 1878, Mr. Evans married Libbie Whealy, daughter of Thomas and Isabella Whealy. She was born in Eastern Canada March 18, 1854, and went with her parents to Minnesota in 1864. She was reared in that state, acquired a liberal education and was a successful teacher before her marriage. She died at Fort Benton in 1896. Of her children Josephine, the oldest, is the wife of Robert M. Miller, a ranchman a few miles east of Snake Butte in Roosevelt County. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have three children: Robert, Gladys and Nelson. Leroy Evans, the second child, is a resident of Bainville, and his children are Elsie, Rose, Alice, William and Edna. Myrtle is the wife of B. E. Barrett, of Jordan, Montana, and their children are Elizabeth, Ethel, Clara, Gladys and Shirley. Elva Evans became the wife of P. J. Connolly, of Cutbank, Montana, and is the mother of Annie, John and Kathleen. Earl, a ranchman at Jordan, married Effie Boyd, and they have Veronica, John, Joseph and Robert. Near Fort Benton October 26, 1898, William C. Evans married Mrs. Catherine Scott. She was born in Grant County, Wisconsin, May 29, 1851, daughter of John and Catherine (Polmear) Walker. Her parents were born in England, were brought to the United States when children, were married in Lancaster, Wisconsin, and her father was a miner by trade and also a farmer. He finally went to Colorado for his health and died at Blackhawk in that state. Mrs. Evans' mother died in March, 1919, at West Bend, Iowa, when almost eighty-nine years of age. In the Walker family were the following children: Thomas E., who died in Iowa; Mrs. Catherine Evans; John P., who came to Montana in the early '80s, but spent only a few years in the state, and is now a resident of Rodman, Iowa; James E., of Highwood, Montana; Mary, wife of J. C. Martin, at Kuna, Idaho; Joseph S., of Malen, Washington; and Maggie, wife of B. F. McFarland, of West Bend, Iowa.

Mr. Evans gave his first presidential vote to General Grant in 1872. Like many other republicans, he supported Samuel J. Tilden in 1876 and has been affiliated as a democrat in national affairs since then. He joined the Odd Fellows Lodge at Bainville and is still a member. During the World war he was a bond and stamp buyer, and besides many contributions the home was the scene of much knitting for the boys at the front. Mr. Evans was reared a Presbyterian, but for the most part he has been a "quiet" Methodist.

Warren E. Pollinger. In the new era which has dawned for American agriculture probably no one official position has greater opportunities than that of county agricultural agent. The county agricultural agent bears much the same relationship to the farmers of his county as the superintendent of schools does to the schools of the county.

When he entered upon his duties as county agricultural agent of Missoula County, Warren E. Pollinger had the broad experience and the fundamental abilities to make him the one best choice for that office. He is a native Montanan, and has grown up in a close touch with its agricultural, horticultural and livestock industry.

He was born at Twin Bridges, November 17, 1882. Several generations ago his paternal ancestors came out of Sweden and settled in Pennsylvania. His father, Gov. E. M. Pollinger, was born at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, in 1836, but at an early age became tired of his home environment and went to Kansas. That was in 1857, while Kansas was in the throes of a revolution over the issues of slavery and freedom.

In 1872 Mr. Pollinger secured an interest in Montana lands by homesteading a hundred and sixty acres and taking up a desert claim of another quarter section northeast of Twin Bridges. When he left his employment with the stage company he lived on this ranch, developed it, and acquired a total of two thousand acres. He remained on his ranch until 1900. During the subsequent years of his life he spent the winters chiefly on the Pacific Coast and the rest of the year lived at Hamilton, Montana, where he died in 1911. He was a democrat of the old school and a member of the Episcopal Church. Gov. E. M. Pollinger married Helen Cook, who still lives at Hamilton. She was born in Michigan in 1857. She is the mother of nine children.

Warren E. Pollinger attended public school at Twin Bridges and Sheridan, graduated from the high school in 1901, and for twenty years his chief enthusiasm and work have been farming, horticulture and stock raising. He had some extensive experience on his father's ranch and on other farms until 1908. He then went into the Bitter Root Valley, worked and studied the most advanced practices of horticulture and the handling of the fruit crop. He was foreman of the Bitter Root Stock Farm, then superintendent of the Bitter Root Plantation Company, and for two years foreman of the Bitter Root

Valley Irrigation Company. For one year he served as local inspector and for two years was district inspector under the State Board of Horticulture. During that time his home was at Hamilton. On September 1, 1918, Mr. Pollinger moved to Missoula and took up his duties as assistant county agricultural agent, and since the first of December of that year has been county agricultural agent. He has made his office a real source of benefit to every farmer and livestock grower in the county. His personal advice is available to every agriculturist in the county.

Mr. Pollinger is a republican and a member of the Episcopal Church. October 25, 1910, at Como, Montana, he married Miss Hazel Nicholson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Nicholson, the latter now deceased. Her father is a farmer at Como. Mrs. Pollinger is a graduate of the high school at Darby, Montana.

They have two daughters, Ella Catherine, born October 1, 1911, and Helen A., born August 11, 1913.

Charles Walter Adams. Early training and experience have given Mr. Adams a prominent place among the mining engineers of Montana and the West. Most of his active work has been with the American Smelting & Refining Company, and he is now manager of its East Helena plant.

He was born at Mitchell, South Dakota, June 6, 1888, son of a prominent and wealthy merchant in that city, Charles W. Adams, sr. The latter was born in Germany, March 14, 1855, and came with relatives to this country at the age of twelve years. He grew up in Clayton County, Iowa, attended the public school of that state, married there, and soon afterward removed to Mitchell, South Dakota, where he had one of the first stores. He has been very successful in business, and has enjoyed many prominent relations with the community and state. He has served as president of the school Board, member of the city council, and as delegate to various state conventions of the republican party. He is a prominent Mason, being a past grand commander of the Grand Commandery of the state of South Dakota, and is also affiliated with the Elks. He married Sarah Grotewohl, who was born in Clayton County, Iowa, in 1860, and died at Mitchell, South Dakota, in 1890. She was the mother of two sons, Fred C. and Charles W. The former was auditor of the Floete Lumber Company at Spencer, Iowa, when he died in 1911.

Charles W. Adams acquired a public school education at Mitchell, being a graduate of the high school, attended Dakota Wesleyan University, and took his professional training in the South Dakota School of Mines, the Utah School of Mines and the Missouri School of Mines. While in college he was affiliated with the Kappa Alpha fraternity and was also a member of the Triangle Club.

The first two years after leaving university he was with the Midland Bridge Company, and in 1912 went to work for the American Smelting and Refining Company. He was attracted to this business more for the purpose of professional experience than by the initial salary, and he worked in practically every department at the smelter, and from one responsibility to another was promoted until he is manager of the East Helena plant. The offices of the smelter are in East Helena, and under his supervision are five hundred employes.

Mr. Adams is also a director of the Western Union Consolidated Oil Company and the Christmas Mining Company. He makes his home near the plant. He is a member of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers.

In 1919, at Salt Lake City, he married Miss Mary Crowley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Crowley of Salt Lake. Mrs. Adams is a graduate of a convent school at Newport, Kentucky. Mr. Adams is a member of the University Club of Salt Lake City, the Pan-Hellenic Club, the Boneville Club, the Rotary, Montana and Country Clubs of Helena, the Helena and East Helena Commercial Clubs, and is affiliated with El Kalah Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Salt Lake City.

Henry C. Helgeson. It is the initiative and enterprise of Henry C. Helgeson that has had most to do with the commercial activities of the town of Belmont. Mr. Helgeson a number of years ago entered general merchandising, and has developed the largest general store in that section of Musselshell County.

Mr. Helgeson, who is also a Montana homesteader, was born in Crawford County, Wisconsin, February 16, 1880. His parents were Ole H. and Christina Helgeson, both born near Christinia, Norway. The grandfather, Helge Helgeson, brought his family from Norway in 1856 and became a pioneer farmer in Crawford County, Wisconsin, where he spent the rest of his life. Ole H. Helgeson, who was born in 1850, was six years of age when brought to this country, was educated and married in Crawford County, Wisconsin, and remained on a farm there until 1891. The following seven years he was in the hotel business at Viroqua, Wisconsin, and then engaged in the tobacco business, buying, packing, sorting and selling tobacco at Viroqua, which is an important center of the great Wisconsin tobacco industry. Ole Helgeson removed to Belmont, Montana, in 1908, and was actively engaged in ranching for about ten years. Since 1919 he has lived retired at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. He is a republican and a member of the Lutheran Church, and is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Modern Woodmen of America. A brief record of his children is as follows: Bertha, wife of Anton Wiken, a merchant at Sherry, Wisconsin; Samuel, who died at the age of twenty-one; Sophia, who died in Vernon County, Wisconsin, aged forty-two, was the wife of Ole Moe, who still lives there; Olive, employed in a drug store at Viroqua; Hilda, wife of Oscar Anderson, a furniture merchant at Reachtown, Wisconsin; Henry C.; James, living with his parents; and Julia, living on her ranch at Belmont, widow of Ole Langve, who died in 1919.

Henry C. Helgeson attended rural schools in Crawford County, Wisconsin, also the grade schools at Viroqua, and spent two years in a high school there. In 1901 he graduated from the Wisconsin Business University at La Crosse, and after one year spent in a clothing store at Viroqua gained a thorough knowledge of the mercantile business in a general store at Westby, Wisconsin. In July, 1908, Mr. Helgeson came to Montana, filed on a homestead of a hundred sixty acres, and occupied it until the fall of 1919. At the present time he has two hundred acres of well developed farm and ranch property. In 1909, while looking after his claim, he established the leading general store at Belmont, and erected a modern brick building, the only structure of its kind in Belmont. He has a busy store, his trade coming from a distance of twenty miles, and he carries all the goods required by his large patronage.

Mr. Helgeson also served as postmaster of Belmont under appointment by President Taft, holding that office from 1909 until 1919. He is a republican, and is a trustee of the Lutheran Church. In 1905, in Vernon County, Wisconsin, he married Miss Tina Jefferson, a native of Wisconsin. They have five children: Inez E., born May 13, 1906; Henry, born June 3, 1908; Phyllis, born in 1910; Basil, born February 1, 1914; and Alton, born in 1916.

Hamilton W. Ewalt. The people of Carter County are too familiar with the career of Hamilton W. Ewalt for the biographer to call special attention to his record other than to give the salient facts in the same, for here he has spent the best years of his life and has gained a prominent place in the esteem of the people, and is universally respected as a business man, fair dealing being his watchword in all his transactions. He is optimistic, looking on the bright side of life, and never complains at the rough places in the road, knowing that life is a battle in which no victories are won by the idle and indifferent, but that the rewards worth while are to the diligent and courageous at heart. He has contributed his part toward the development and settlement of this section of the country, and today is enjoying that rest which he has so richly earned.

Hamilton W. Ewalt was born near La Belle, Missouri, on November 11, 1861, and is the son of Samuel and Martha (Wilson) Ewalt. The Ewalt family to which he is connected is descended from Henry Ewalt, grandfather of Mr. Ewalt, who came to the United States from Germany and settled first in Kentucky. Later, in the pioneer days of Missouri, he went to that state and settled in Lewis County, where he spent the remainder of his years and is buried. Among his thirteen children were the following: John, Thomas, Henry, Noah, Samuel, William, Joseph; Jane, who married Robert Thomas; Elizabeth, who married a man of the same name and a cousin of the other one; Manala married and moved to Texas; the other daughters also married, but their names are unknown. Six of the sons served in the same company in the Confederate army during the Civil war.

Samuel Ewalt was born in Kentucky, but accompanied his father on the migration to Missouri. In Lewis County of the latter state he was married to Martha Wilson, a daughter of David Wilson, who went to that state from Indiana. The Wilsons and Ewalts were all farming folk and industrious workers. To Samuel and Martha Ewalt were born the following children: Lizzie, wife of James McDaniel, of Moberly, Missouri; Hamilton W., the immediate subject of this review; Kittie Lou, the wife of Norman Smith, of Jackson, Montana; David H., of Cody, Wyoming; John, of Ekalaka; Ida, the wife of James Goodwin, of Knox, Missouri; James, of Cody, Wyoming; and Diora, who died unmarried in Lewis County, Missouri.

Hamilton W. Ewalt spent his youthful days on the paternal homestead and received such educational advantages as were provided by the country schools of that community. In 1885 he went to Kansas and spent four years in Haskell County, where he proved up a pre-emption a few miles north of Santa Fé. He was not satisfied with his experience there, however, and as soon as he found a purchaser for his land he returned to his Missouri home, where he spent a year. In the spring of 1892 Mr. Ewalt came into Montana, stopping first at Powderville for a short time, later moving to Ekalaka, where he spent two years logging for a saw-mill. He was dependent entirely upon his labor for his living, and the next year he began freighting. The first year his outfit comprised four horses, his motive power being doubled the next year. He hauled his first load from Wibaux then known as Mengusville, on the Northern Pacific Railroad, to Ekalaka. He followed that business exclusively for several years and, by the most rigid economy, managed to accumulate some capital. He continued freighting from Miles City to Ekalaka and from Belle Fourche to Miles City, but when he abandoned that as a business he settled on Box Elder, at his present location, and engaged in the stock business.

Mr. Ewalt entered land as soon as the survey was completed on Box Elder, taking the southeast quarter of section 8, township 4, range 59 east. Starting on a modest scale, with both horses and cattle, he gradually enlarged his operations and became a very successful stock raiser. His brand was "lazy E5," which he used on both horses and cattle. He has recently closed out his herds and is now taking life easy, keeping things in order about the ranch and enjoying the fruits of his former toil.

In Lewis County, Missouri, on November 11, 1883, Mr. Ewalt was married to Mildred Zimmerman, the daughter of Martine and Mary (Judy) Zimmerman, farming folk and early settlers in Lewis County. To Mr. and Mrs. Ewalt were born the following children: Guy L., who was accidently drowned in May, 1915; Lola, wife of Carl Burch, a stockman on Box Elder, and the mother of five children, Wilson, Gussie, Crystal, Zelzo and Mescal; and Laura is the wife of Wilbert McVicker, living in the old Ewalt homestead on Box Elder, and their only child is Barbara Lee.

Politically Mr. Ewalt is a supporter of the democratic party and has taken an active part in political affairs of his locality, having served as a central committeeman and delegate to conventions. Like others of the early settlers of this locality, he has enjoyed the novelty of living in three different counties without changing his residence, Fallon County having been created from Custer County, and Carter from Fallon. Mr. Ewalt is admired by all for his sterling honesty, his courage, his hospitality and his public spirit, and is eminently deserving of a permanent place in the history of his locality.

Manning C. Newstrom. The self-made man is the finest product of this great republic, which offers unsurpassed opportunities to the ambitious for rising to almost any position through personal merit and individual effort. Experience has conclusively proven that the most reliant, stable and representative men of any community are those who have had to depend upon their own exertions for advancement. In spite of the fact that sons of wealthy parents are given every opportunity for acquiring excellent educations, and their way in life made smooth, it is the exception, rather than the rule, to find any of them attaining to a success commensurate with that of their fathers, while on the other hand the young men coming from homes in the more humble walks, just because of the spur of necessity, reach a prosperity sometimes many degrees removed from that of their immediate progenitors. The more western states offer many instances to prove the truth of these contentions, notably that of Montana, and one man in particular who deserves mention in this connection is Manning C. Newstrom, member of the retail merchandise firm of Ekalaka, operating under the name of the Charters Mercantile Company, with which Mr. Newstrom has been identified since August 7, 1919, although his house has been in existence, under a different name, for about a dozen years.

Manning C. Newstrom was born in Sweden on December 29, 1885, a son of Carl and Charlotte (Stride) Newstrom, both of whom were born in Sweden, where they were married. When Manning C. Newstrom was two years old his parents came to the United States, locating in Brookings County, South Dakota. They both survive and are living near Arlington, South Dakota, having spent their lives in agricultural pursuits. Their children are as follows: Mrs. J. B. Trasta, who lives at Arlington, South Dakota; Manning C., whose name heads this review; John, who served in the great war as an artilleryman, was among the first contingent to be sent to France, and had the good fortune to pass through all the campaigns of his command without being wounded or taken prisoner, as well as his period of service in the Army of Occupation, and was discharged and returned home in June, 1919, after two years of absence on military duty; and Anna, who is the youngest, is still at home.

Growing up in an excellent home, Mr. Newstrom was early taught habits of industry and thrift, and after completing his course in the district schools he took a business course at Minneapolis, following which he entered the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company as stenographer in the purchasing department under Fred Winn, and remained in that position for four years. Realizing that the opportunity he sought was not to be found there, Mr. Newstrom resolved to travel further West, and with that idea in view set out with no definite objective point in view, merely looking for a locality to suit him. At Miles City, Montana he thought he found the place he was looking for, and so decided to locate there permanently. With the optimism of youth he was not downcast because his sole capital consisted of two dollars, but immediately looked about him for work, and through a sign on a fence asking for workmen he secured employment with W. B. Jordan & Sons Company unloading freight from the car. So reliable and efficient did he prove to be that within two weeks he was offered a position as salesman, and remained with that concern for nine years, or until he resigned to go into business for himself, rising to become shipping clerk of the wholesale branch within a year, and later, traveling salesman, covering Eastern Montana from Miles City to the Dakota line, during this period being a member of the Iowa Commercial Men's Association.

On June 17, 1912, Mr. Newstrom was united in marriage with Miss Eleanor Best, of Vermilion, South Dakota. Mrs. Newstrom was born in the locality of Vermilion in 1880, a daughter of Joseph Best, who first served as sheriff of his county, and then as police magistrate, all of his life being a republican. There were three daughters and one son in the Best family. Mrs. Newstrom, who was educated in the public schools, was a teacher of dancing prior to her marriage. Since casting his first vote for William Howard Taft for President Mr. Newstrom has espoused the candidates of the republican party.

Although a newcomer to Ekalaka, Mr. Newstrom has already identified himself with the best element here, and is destined to achieve business distinction in its midst. He and his partner, Mr. Carey, are thoroughly competent to cater to the demands of their trade, which is gathered not only from Ekalaka, but also from a wide territory contiguous to it, and they take pride in keeping their stock up-to-date in every respect.

CHARLES H. WILLIAMS. During the past quarter of a century, Charles H. Williams has been a resident of Lewistown and for the greater part of this time has been engaged in the drug business here, although now retired. His life has been replete with experiences, and his fortunes have ranged from those of poverty to affluence, yet through it all he has kept a serene and untroubled mind, and few men who have passed their three-score-and-tenth year bear so few of the scars of life's battles.

Mr. Williams was born in a hewed log cabin on a wilderness farm near the present city of South Bend, St. Joseph County, Indiana, November 2, 1845, a son of Samuel and Eliza F. (Thomas) Williams, natives of Maine, where the former was born in 1812 and the latter in 1813. They were married in Maine and there were born the first two children in a family of three daughters and four sons, of which family Charles H. was the fourth in order of birth. Some time in the late '30s the father took his family, consisting of his wife and surviving child, overland to St. Joseph County, Indiana, where he bought land in the timber region and there built a primitive log house, with hewed log floor made of trees as they were cut from the forests. It was in this little home that Charles H. Williams first saw the light of day. Samuel Williams passed the rest of his life there and died in 1889, his widow surviving him ten years. He was an industrious farmer, and a lover of fine driving horses, but was a very temperate man and a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Originally a whig, in later years he transferred his support to the republican party.

The boyhood days of Charles H. Williams were passed amid the surroundings of his father's Indiana homestead, and during the short winter terms he attended the district schools. Later he was given the advantages of attendance at the Northern Indiana College at South Bend, Indiana, from which he was graduated with the class of 1868, in which year he journeyed to St. Charles, Minnesota, in which locality he started farming. In the fall of the same year he turned his attention to matters commercial when he established a general store business at Dover, Minnesota, under the firm style of Miles & Williams. This business was on a sound basis and was prospering nicely when the firm had the misfortune to suffer a disastrous fire which completely destroyed their building and goods and caused a loss to Mr. Williams of practically everything he owned in the world. While not discouraged, he decided that he would seek another location for his next venture and accordingly went to Denver, Colorado, and then to Ellsworth, Kansas. At the latter place he took a stage-coach to Great Bend, Kansas, where he engaged in the general merchandise business under the firm name of Stone & Williams. This partnership was subsequently mutually dissolved, and Mr. Williams took his share of the goods to Dodge City, Kansas, and embarked in the railroad supply business for the railway contractors and workmen who were building the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway. He remained there until the fall of 1872, when he returned to Denver. His first railway venture had proved a profitable one, and with the idea of selling goods to the contractors on the Great Northern Railway, in the spring of 1873 he went to Puget Sound, via Salt Lake City and San Francisco. The failure of J. Cook caused the collapse of Mr. Williams' plans, as all work was stopped on the Great Northern, and Mr. Williams gave up his projects of which he had expected great things and went down the Sound of Tacoma, Washington, and then to Portland, where he took a steamer to the Dells. He then traveled about 1,700 miles by saddle-horse to Fort Benton and Fort Peck, and while the hostile Indians at that time were on the war-path he made his way safely through to Boise City, Idaho. With a couple and their children he went on to Deer Lodge, and after about six months of constant travel finally arrived at Winona, Minnesota.

Not long after his return Mr. Williams embarked in the drug business at Blooming Prairie, Minnesota, in partnership with Doctor Johnson, under the firm style of Williams & Johnson. This business continued until 1874, when Mr. Williams came to Maiden, Montana, and located in the Judith Mountains, where he was engaged in prospecting and mining. After two years he embarked in the drug business at Maiden and conducted an establishment until 1895, in the fall of which year he came to Lewistown and founded a store of a like character. Here he built up a business of large proportions, which he continued to conduct until his retirement in 1917. At that time he sold out and has since lived quietly in his comfortable home at 212 Fifth Avenue, South. During the time that he was engaged in the drug business at Lewistown Mr. Williams was also engaged in ranching four and one-half miles west of the city, where he has 520 acres of valuable property with excellent improvements. On this ranch are an eight-room bungalow, a barn with space for thirty head of horses, other buildings of proportionate character, and a spring of fine, clear water right at the house. This ranch he now rents. Mr. Williams is independent in his political views and was elected one of the first aldermen of Lewistown, but resigned the office. Fraternally he is affiliated with Lewistown Lodge No. 37, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. One of the grand old gentlemen of Montana, his career has been a worthy and honorable one, and he well merits the respect and esteem in which he is universally held.

In May, 1877, Mr. Williams was united in marriage with Miss Nellie M. Crandall, at Blooming Prairie, Minnesota, she being a native of Wisconsin. Mrs. Williams died in 1907, having been the mother of one son, Floyd S., who married Leah White and is a resident of Great Falls, Montana.

Robert G. Shiell. It is given to some individuals to advance beyond their fellows by reason of the possession of characteristics that make for success. Their handling of big business affairs is so masterly that their onward progress is steady and they make prosperous all enterprises with which they are connected. Robert G. Shiell, one of Fergus County's prominent ranchmen, is an instance of the above. Still in the very prime of life, he has already accomplished more than many men whose careers are finished, and at the same time has not neglected the duties of citizenship, a statement that will be substantiated by his long record of faithful public service.

Mr. Shiell was born at East Lothvan, Scotland, February 24, 1870, a son of Robert and Catherine (Virtue) Shiell, natives of the same place and both now deceased. Married in Scotland, the parents had nine children, of whom three died in infancy and six are still living, and of these Robert G. is the youngest. Three of the sons, William, John and James, came to the United States in 1886 and located near the old town of U. Bet, in Fergus County. The boys were followed during the next year, 1887, by the father and his wife and other children, who settled in the same community. There Robert Shiell, who had been a shepherd in his native land, found employment at the same vocation that had occupied his attention in the Lammermoor Hills. On taking out his citizenship papers he entered Government land, upon which he built a home, but after a few years sold out his land, retired from active labor, and removed to Great Falls. His last years were passed at the home of his son, Robert G., where he died in 1903, at the age of eighty-two years, his wife passing away in 1914, when she was eighty-six years old. They were faithful members of the Presbyterian Church, and Mr. Shiell was a democrat in political faith.

Robert G. Shiell was educated in the schools of his native land and was seventeen years of age when he accompanied his parents to the United States. His first money in this country was earned by herding sheep on the American Fork, employment in which he was engaged for three years, and he then entered the hotel business at Living Springs, a venture in which he made an almost phenomenal success. Subsequently he removed to Garneill, where he also established himself in the hotel business, and conducted a popular hostelry for fifteen years, his house becoming widely and favorably known to the traveling public. During the time he was boniface of the latter caravansary he began to interest himself financially in Fergus County ranch land and in running cattle and sheep. His first purchase was what was known as the Alf Stephens ranch of 520 acres, and later he bought the old U. Bet ranch of about 1,000 acres. In addition to being an extensive raiser of cattle, he engaged more and more extensively in the sheep business, and at one time had from 6,000 to 7,000 head of sheep. He is still extensively interested in that business, as well as in farming, although his home is made at Garneill. While business interests have made large and important claims upon his time and abilities, Mr. Shiell has not neglected civic duties, for during the past fifteen to seventeen years he has served capably as justice of the peace, to the entire satisfaction of his fellow-citizens. He is a man of much force of character, who carries to a successful conclusion every enterprise he undertakes. His support in public matters has been given to the democratic party.

Mr. Shiell was married September 6, 1891, to Miss Annie Gray, who was born in East Lothvan, Scotland, daughter of George and Jessie Gray, also natives of that country, who spent their lives there, both being laid to rest in the old cemetery at Pencaitland. Mrs. Shiell was the fifth of a family of nine children. To Mr. and Mrs. Shiell there have been born four children: Nettie Gray, the widow of Ernest H. Argersinger, one of the organizers of the First National Bank, of which he was cashier at Judith Gap at the time of his death, in November, 1918, when he left one daughter, Ruth Gray; Robert J., who died in 1911, at the age of seventeen years and eleven months; Kate V., the wife of C. N. Hovie, a ranchman near Judith Gap, with one daughter, Catherine; and Gracie Allen, who is attending the polytechnic school at Billings.

John O. Gilkerson. A pioneer of Montana of the year 1877, John O. Gilkerson has had a personal share in the wonderful events which have formed the state's history since that time, and has worked his way to position and fortune solely through the force of his own initiative. Various lines of business have profited by his energetic and capable management of affairs, and for years he has been known as one of the prominent ranchers and business men of Fergus County, but at present he is more or less in retirement from active labors and is making his home at Lewistown, where a number of his most worthy accomplishments have been centered.

Mr. Gilkerson was born at Mount Gilead, Morrow County, Ohio, February 22, 1852, a son of James and Ann (Ward) Gilkerson. The father, a native of Ireland and a harnessmaker by trade, died when the son was but a child, while the mother, who was born in Pennsylvania, survived until fifty-five years of age. They had two children: Clara B., the wife of Michael Nickson; and John O. John O. Gilkerson was given but ordinary educational advantages in the public schools of Indiana, where he was taken as a lad, and earned his first money plowing corn for John Huffman at Greenfield, Indiana. Later he learned the shoemaker's trade with his uncle, John Ward, but this vocation did not satisfy him and in the spring of 1877 he answered the call of the West and traveled by rail to Franklin, Utah, and from that place by stage-coach to Helena, Montana. At the latter place he secured employment with John Green, a ranchman, as a range rider, but not long thereafter took up freighting between Helena, Fort McCloud and Billings. During the fall of 1877 he helped to drive the cattle through to the Poplar River Indian Reservation, and in this difficult task was detailed to go ahead and separate the buffalo herds, so that the cattle could be driven through without mingling with the buffalo. In the winter of 1877-1878, Mr. Gilkerson passed his time in the mountains hunting with Jake Hoover.

Later, for a time, he was engaged in a retail liquor business at Fort Benton, but disposed of his interests therein to give his attention to ranching in the Judith Basin, where he had taken up government land seven miles east of the present site of Lewistown. In 1885 he discovered coal on this land, and subsequently delivered the first coal sent into Lewistown. For more than thirty years he continued to mine and sell coal, only leaving that industry when he retired from active business affairs in 1919. Mr. Gilkerson has been identified with the upbuilding of this section in various other ways, and was the builder of the first structure ever used by the county officials at Lewistown, situated on Washington Street, between Third and Fourth avenues, this being erected in 1886. He was also the builder of the first plant for the manufacture of ice in Northern Montana, an enterprise equipped throughout with electric power and modern equipment, and was engaged in the ice business profitably until his retirement in 1919. Also, he was a director of the You Go Coal Mining Company. Mr. Gilkerson now devotes himself principally to looking after his ranching interests, which are large and important. He is the possessor of an excellent reputation as a business man of sound standing and absolute integrity, and as a citizen has given evidence of his public spirit on a number of occasions. He votes the democratic ticket, and his fraternal affiliation is with Lewistown Lodge No. 456, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in which order, as in business circles, he has a number of warm and appreciative friends.

In December, 1886, Mr. Gilkerson was united in marriage with Miss Della Ball, who was born in Indiana. Of their six children only one is living: Percy, his father's associate in his ranching and business ventures, who married Mabel Simpson and has one daughter, Dora.

John B. Clark is a true and typical product of the West. He has never spent any considerable period of his life anywhere but the free and open plains, mountains and valleys of the northern and northwestern states and territories. He was born on the bleak prairies of Minnesota, and has been identified with the open country of Montana fully forty years.

He was born December 25, 1858. The place of his birth was Rochester, then scarcely started as a village, now a world famous center of surgery. His parents, Bernard and Mary (McFalls) Clark, were married in Olmsted County, Minnesota, where the City of Rochester now stands. Bernard Clark was born in Dublin, Ireland, and came to this country by sailing ship when he was a boy. He landed at New York City, went South to New Orleans, and enlisted in the United States army, serving with an infantry regiment during the Mexican war. Later he was a member of the cavalry and fought in an Indian campaign. Coming up the Mississippi, he located in Iowa, and then went to Minnesota Territory, being one of the first to settle in Olmsted County. He took up a homestead five miles from where the City of Rochester now stands, and by hard labor converted his environment into a good farm home. The first house was built of logs but was later replaced by a frame dwelling. At the time of his death he owned a half section of good land in Minnesota. He died at the age of sixty-five. His wife, Mary McFalls, was born in Indiana and died at the age of fifty-five. They were the parents of thirteen children, John B. being the second in age. Three sons and six daughters are still living.

John B. Clark grew up on his father's Minnesota farm, and attended school only during the winter sessions. Leaving home at the age of twenty-one he went to the Black Hills of South Dakota, traveling by ox teams from Fort Perry. He prospected and mined in that region and also worked on a ranch for about two years. He then bought a saddle horse and a pack horse and came through to Miles City, Montana, in the fall of 1877. There he bought teams and worked on the grading of the Northern Pacific Railway during the fall and spring of 1878. From there he went on to Helena and took a contract for getting out logs to build a railroad tunnel. This was his employment during the winter of 1878 and the summer of 1879. Selling out his outfit he went on to the Gardner branch of the railroad and worked through the remainder of the summer of 1879 in building that road. From there with his teams and equipment he moved to Fort Benton and engaged in the freighting business between Fort Benton and Lewistown for two years. In 1881, selling his outfit, he located on the stage station on Arrow Creek and spent the winter of 1881-82 working for John LaMott in road grading and hunting and trapping beavers and deer. In 1883 he went to the White Sulphur Springs and worked in the timber and sawmill and in the summer of 1884 returned to the Judith Basin and spent two years with J. C. Walker in a sawmill. During that time he located a tract of unsurveyed land. After leaving Walker he continued in the sawmill business with Charles Long on Beaver Creek for about three years. Selling his interests to Mr. Long, he returned to his ranch, which had been surveyed in 1885. From that time forward Mr. Clark was busy in building up and acquiring extensive farm and ranch interests, raising cattle and horses, and at one time had about 3,500 acres of land. He still owns 2,000 acres, constituting a splendid ranch situated nine miles southeast of Moore, and he makes his home on the ranch. He has never sought public office, and is a democratic voter.

April 5, 1897, Mr. Clark married Mary Dundum, a native of Montana. They had two daughters, Helen and Theresa. The latter died at the age of two years. Helen is the wife of August Ide, and her two sons are John L. and William Clark.

George F. Wright, a present county commissioner of Fergus County, left the farm of his father in Iowa at the age of sixteen, and has spent his subsequent years in Montana as a cowboy, rancher and stockman, and is now enjoying a well earned retirement at Lewistown.

He was born in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, April 18, 1865, a son of Jackson and Nancy (Thompson) Wright. His parents were also born in Allegheny County. His father was a farmer there, and in 1874 moved to Madison County, Iowa, where he bought land and became one of the leading farmers and stock raisers of that section. At the time of his death, which occurred in 1890, at the age of sixty-six, he owned a finely improved place of 320 acres. He held the office of township assessor and in politics was a republican. His wife died at the age of forty years. They were the parents of nine children, George F. being the fourth in age. Eight are still living.

George F. Wright was nine years old when his parents moved to Iowa, and he finished his education in the public schools there and at the age of sixteen came to the Judith Basin in Montana. His first employment was with the T Ranch outfit and afterward he was with several sheep and cattle companies until 1899. In that year he bought the old Willow Dale Ranch of 340 acres and put in a number of years raising sheep and cattle on a large scale. He sold most of his stock and practically retired from business in 1910. Mr. Wright was elected a county commissioner in November, 1918, on the republican ticket. ,

He married in May, 1893, Ruth Fisher, a native of Missouri. They have two daughters, Gladys and Lois.

James Fergus was elected the first president of the Montana Pioneers Society, an honor fitly bestowed, when most of the prominent builders and and makers of Montana were still alive and there were many other pioneers eligible to the same position. A brief sketch of his career is therefore a distinct contribution to the history of Montana.

He was born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, October 8, 1813, and died at the age of eighty-four in 1897. He grew up in a Scotch home, where the religious spirit was that influenced by a rigid Presbyterian father and mother of liberal views. He had a common school education, and at the age of nineteen crossed the ocean to Canada. He spent three years in a Quaker settlement and learned the trade of millwright. The first summer he spent in the United States he was employed as a millwright at Green Bay, Wisconsin. At that time, over eighty years ago, he also visited Milwaukee and Chicago, and in the late '30s moved to Eastern Iowa, in what was then the Blackhawk Purchase. He built and superintended powder mills at Savannah, Illinois, and at Moline in that state engaged in the foundry and machine business. He was also a member of the firm Wheelock & Fergus, paper manufacturers, at Moline. But for ill health he might have become one of the great industrial figures in the Middlewest.

In 1854 he moved to Minnesota and in company with two other men laid out the town of Little Falls, owning five-twelfths of the townsite. He built with his partners a dam and bridge across the Mississippi River. Later he became identified with Fergus Falls, Minnesota, owning half the townsite.

From Minnesota he started west again, and while in Colorado in the winter of 1861-62 received reports from the new gold mines of the Idaho country. He joined Captain Fisk's expedition of 1862. His account of the experiences of this pioneer expedition is preserved in the files of the Montana Historical Society and has been published in several works. He drove his own ox team from Little Falls, Minnesota, to Bannack, the first mining camp of Montana. Such were the qualities of his character and the vigor of his leadership that he was from the first looked upon as a man of prominence in the territory, and was called upon for many official responsibilities, including election as the first recorder of Alder Gulch, Virginia City, and as the first county commissioner appointed in the territory for Madison County. He afterward moved to Lewis and Clark County, near Helena, and was elected to serve two terms as commissioner of that county and as a member of the Legislature. He also did some placer mining at Alder Gulch and Virginia City, owning the mine known as No. 13 Last Chance Mine and No. 2 Anaconda Mine near Butte. But his chief interest throughout his career was stock raising. In 1865 he located his ranch on Prickly Pear Creek and was in the cattle and sheep business there for sixteen or seventeen years. Seeking a wider range, he located about 1880 in the Judith Basin, where he founded what is known as Armells Ranch and grazed his herds over many hills.

His reputation as a public man followed him to the Judith Basin and he was soon prominent in public life. He represented Meagher County in the first Constitutional convention and afterward in the State Senate. He was instrumental in getting a new county set off from Meagher. The bill which he introduced gave the name Judith to that county, but on the motion of two of his political opponents the bill was amended so as to make the county Fergus County. He was himself a republican in politics.

A few years before his death an appreciation written of him may be quoted as a permanent judgment upon his life and character. "His main characteristics are a natural aptitude for mechanical enterprises, a sturdy independence of thought, a strict integrity of purpose and a love for study and good books. He has beyond question the best and most select library of any ranch or stock man in Montana. He takes and reads on an average twenty-five of the best publications in the country and some from Europe, reading by his own estimate not less than three hours a day upon an average for the past sixty years. It may well be inferred that he keeps fully abreast of the times. Although eighty years of age and an invalid for some time, Mr. Fergus is still active and energetic, giving a portion of his time to the management of his affairs."

At Moline, Illinois, March 16, 1845, he married Pamelia Dillin, who was born in Jefferson County, New York. She died October 6, 1887, the mother of four children, Andrew, Mrs. R. S. Hamilton, Mrs. S. C. Gilpatrick and Mrs. Frank H. Maury. That Mrs. James Fergus was a notable figure among the pioneer women of Montana may be inferred from a tribute paid her by the late Col. W. F. Sanders, as follows: "The dead wife, mother and friend who lies here belonged to no religious sect, believed in no religious dogma and desired no religious services over her remains. The wishes of the living will be kept as sacred contract with the dead. While she could not understand how she could live after death or locate a heaven or a hell, she clearly comprehended the duties appertaining to her station in life, and in their performance was an obedient child, a faithful wife, a loving mother, a true friend and an honest woman, performing her full duty in all stations of life, beloved by all, leaving not an enemy behind."

Andrew Fergus is the only son of the distinguished Montana pioneer James Fergus, for whom Fergus County was named, and whose life and experiences are briefly sketched on other pages. Andrew Fergus is still a rancher, a life to which he was reared, and is now proprietor of the old ranch of his father, known as Armells Ranch, twenty-two miles from Lewistown. James Fergus secured the establishment of a postoffice on the ranch known as Armells, and the office of postmaster once held by James Fergus is now in the keeping of Andrew Fergus.

He was born at Moline, Illinois, July 3, 1850, and came to Montana with his parents when about thirteen years of age. He attended the schools of Helena, a private school at Alder Gulch and still later attended a school in Minnesota, where most of the students were half-breeds. Almost as long as he can remember he was with his father on the ranch in the cattle and sheep business, and gradually assumed increasing responsibilities. He has been a rancher for forty-three years, and at times has grazed as high as 40,000 head of cattle, sheep and horses. He is still a big stock man, though his attention is now concentrated upon the handling of about 4,000 head of sheep.

Mr. Fergus impresses men as not altogether typical of the characteristic western rancher. Though he has lived the greater part of his life out on the range, he has the dress and manners of the alert and well bred city business man. Mr. Fergus has never sought any political honor and votes independently. He married in 1908 Miss Hazel Akely, and they have three children, two daughters and one son.

Wiley King is one of the historic characters of the Yellowstone region, an early settler of Pease Bottoms, and is one of the living witnesses to connect the present with an era in which all Montana and the Northwest was a contested dominion between the encroaching white men and the hostile Indians.

He was born about three miles from Rockport in Atchison County, Missouri, December 15, 1858, the short month of the year, which accounts, as he says, for his body being so short. His father, Samuel King, was a native of Kentucky, but went to Missouri and married a native of that state, Louisa Stone, daughter of a Missouri farmer. Samuel King was a "Pikes Peaker," going out to the gold find of that region and crossing the plains in 1859. About the beginning of the Civil war he returned for his family, and he lived at Pikes Peak for several years as a merchant and miner. He followed various stampedes to new gold strikes. In 1864 he loaded his family on a wagon, and with two five-yoke teams of cattle came overland to Montana, reaching Alder Gulch, then a new gold field. In 1866 he drove on to Diamond City, Confederate Gulch, where Wiley King attended his second school, taught by Mrs. Doctor Hunter, whose husband is honored by the name given to Hunter's Hot Springs. Mrs. Hunter still survives, one of the aged and venerable women of pioneer times.

At Confederate Gulch Samuel King continued mining with little success, really losing his capital day by day. He gave up mining altogether in 1867 and took a ranch close to Bozeman, land that is now the property of his son Granville R. King. After living there a few years he went West to California, while his wife remained on the ranch, and he died soon after reaching the Golden State. His widow remained in Bozeman, where she died in 1915, when almost seventy-five years of age. She was the mother of the following children: Thomas; Wiley; Samuel Richard; Granville A.; Robert F.; Mrs. Lellan N. Milliron, all of Bozeman; Noah Ray, a commercial traveller; and Mrs. Cora May King, of Billings.

Thomas Wiley King came to man's estate with a common school education. He was working out at the age of fifteen, and his excursions carried him far and near, but he always knew that home welcomed him with his mother when he wanted it. He was a cowboy, a farm hand, and for a time carried the mail through the Indian country between Bozeman and Emigrant Gulch under George Arnhold. The Indians were hostile and had killed some settlers, and his mother forbade him to continue the hazardous occupation. He also drove stage between old Junction and Wear Brothers ranch for Gilmer and Salisbury five months, and again from Junction to old Fort Custer. The Sioux Indians were on the war path during this time also. His partner was killed by a rifle and butcher knife, and Mr. King stumbled over his dead body as he entered their shack. He was a farm hand for J. C. Guy, father of Bob Guy. He then bought an outfit and began stage driving, and later acquired a bull outfit and carried freight between Itchetah and Fort Custer, continuing this occupation for four years, until 1883. Selling his outfit, he began trading and trafficking in horses. For a time he occupied a place on Pease Bottoms, but never proved it up. His home has really been in the Bottoms since 1878. His ranch is four miles below the upper end of the valley and only a mile from the site of old Fort Peace. Mr. King has a modest little establishment, and runs his stock on the range. His brand is "W" on the left jaw.

Mr. King never married. He loves freedom and liberty and he could never make that love consistent with the companionship of some good woman. He has lived a bachelor, but not altogether in loneliness, since he has always kept hired help. A democrat in politics, he voted for Mr. Cleveland for President in 1892, though in local politics he has cast his vote for the man rather than for the party. He was reared in the Methodist Episcopal Curch, South, and has never joined a fraternity. Mr. King has been concerned with only few matters outside his personal interest and experience, but is a stockholder in the Billings Packing Plant. He has always been ready to support with his means the community and national welfare, and was a bond buyer for the government during the World war.

Arthur Charlesworth. Out of the personal enterprise of Arthur Charlesworth, who has been identified with the Medicine Lake locality of Sheridan County for twenty years, have come some of the fruits of prosperity that distinguish Eastern Montana, including a well ordered ranch and farm, building and other permanent improvements, fields of grain and pastures dotted with horses and cattle.

Mr. Charlesworth, who was one of the pioneers around Medicine Lake, was born in Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania, November 15, 1872. His parents, John and Lucy (Brunt) Charlesworth, were born in Staffordshire, England, and came to the United States soon after their marriage. His father spent his life as a mason or stone cutter, and died at Scranton, Pennsylvania, in June, 1892, surviving his wife five years. He was also a musician, and was a leader of a band at Scranton.

Arthur Charlesworth, oldest of his parents' children, acquired a common school education, and was hardly more than fourteen years of age when it devolved upon him to become in a degree self-supporting. Though he lived in a great coal mining center, he found his early work on a farm, and continued as a wage earner for several years.

About 1896 Mr. Charlesworth came to Montana and for five years lived around Shawmut in the Musselshell County. His first employers were Jenizen Brothers, ranchmen of that locality, who commanded his services for about five years. He was well equipped by nature and previous experience for making a skillful hand on a stock ranch, and he also exerted himself to secure some capital looking toward an independent enterprise.

When he came into what is now Sheridan County in 1901 he brought with him a small bunch of horses, and turned them loose on the grassy plains of old

William Skelton

MRS. WILLIAM SKELTON

Valley County. The lands he squatted on joined the townsite of Medicine Lake, and that tract he subsequently entered as a homestead. For a single man he built a rather pretentious pioneer home, a frame building 18 by 24 feet divided into three rooms. Besides horses he subsequently added cattle, and in the early days the surrounding range was dotted with the brand "DF" on his horses and "BB" on the Charlesworth cattle. He was one of the prominent shippers out of this region to the Chicago markets, and while he sold his cattle at prices ranging from 8 to 16 cents a pound, he always managed to realize a profit from his industry. Mr. Charlesworth has also been well satisfied with his participation in the horse industry, and is making that as prominent a feature of his enterprise today as at any time before.

Mr. Charlesworth located his desert claim on the Big Muddy, four miles north of Medicine Lake, and "scripped" forty acres adjoining. His home was established there in 1912, his residence consisting of a five-room cottage. Other permanent improvements showing what good use he had made of his time and opportunity here consists of a barn 76 by 56, with mow room for eighty tons, a granary of 12,000 bushels capacity, stock shed 24 by 70 feet, a bunkhouse and his pioneer log stable.

Mr. Charlesworth was one of the local ranchers who first turned their efforts toward the cultivation of the soil, and this branch of his business has been continued until he is regarded as one of the leading farmers of the valley. His chief crops have been grain, and his success has been satisfactory, though his methods have hardly been different from those of other farmers in the same region. His best yield of wheat was thirty-three and one-third bushels on ten acres of land, and one season his oats threshed sixty bushels to the acre. He made a rather unsuccessful experience with alfalfa, and it is his opinion that the crop was killed by an overflow of the waters of the Muddy rather than by drought.

September 22, 1917, Mr. Charlesworth married Mrs. Ethel DeSilba. She had a claim adjoining that of Mr. Charlesworth and had come into this district somewhat later than he. She was born at Owatonna, Minnesota, her maiden name being Armstrong, and had come to Montana from Lansford, North Dakota. She has one sister, Mrs. Tom Kelley, of Plentywood. By her first marriage, to Amos DeSilba, she is the mother of two sons. Dwight L., the older, was for two and a half years in the United States navy during the World war, on the battleship Pennsylvania, in the convoy and patrol service in English waters, and he crossed the Atlantic twenty-two times during the war. He was trained in the navy training camp at Bremmerton, Washington, and was discharged there in October, 1919. The other son is Harry DeSilba, who is studying music and training as a cornetist at Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Charlesworth did their part at home during the war, contributed to every drive or call for funds, were members of the Red Cross, and Mrs. Charlesworth did her share of knitting for the boys at the front. Mr. Charlesworth joined the Odd Fellows Lodge at Medicine Lake some years ago, and has filled some of the chairs.

William Skelton. Among those who came to Montana when the territory was mainly in its primitive wildness, infested by wild animals, numerous and ferocious, and the scarcely less wild but more savage red men, was the gentleman whose name forms the introduction to this paragraph, he having been here for a period of over a half century. He performed well his part in the work of developing the country from a wilderness to one of the foremost sections of the great Northwest, and he is, together with the other early actors in the great drama which witnessed the passing of the old and the introduction of the new conditions, deserving of specific mention here and every consideration at the hands of the later generation. We of today cannot pay such sterling characters too great a meed of praise in view of the sacrifices they made in order that their descendants and others of a later day should enjoy the blessings of life.

William Skelton was born in Cumberland, England, October 22, 1850, and is the tenth child in order of birth of the eleven children who blessed the union of Henry and Martha (Chambers) Skelton, both of whom also were natives of Cumberland. They are both deceased, the father dying in 1878, at the age of seventy-six years, and the mother in 1876, at the age of seventy-five years. Eight of the children are still living. Henry Skelton was a farmer by vocation. In 1865 he came to the United States, locating in New York State, but two years later he returned to his native country and there spent the remainder of his days. He was a member of the Episcopal Church.

William Skelton was reared and educated in England and was fifteen years of age when, in 1865, his parents immigrated to the United States. Though they located in New York State, he went to Canada, where he was employed at farm work, for which he received $6 per month. A year later he returned to New York State and, learning that his parents had left there, he decided to come West, having heard much of the golden opportunities presented here to the man of energy and ambition. He first located in Sioux City, Iowa, in the spring of 1867, but soon afterward came up the Missouri River to Buford, Montana, working on a steamboat. He later returned to Sioux City, but again came to Montana, locating at Fort Benton, whence he came to Helena. From there he went to Prickley Pear Valley, where he was engaged in road construction, after which he returned to Fort Benton. From there he went to Fort Peck, where for a time he was engaged as a guard.

From there the Old Fur Company was starting a new trading post at Pushett for the Indians. The company had built a flat boat and loaded it with supplies. Thirteen men took the boat up to Pushett to start work on the new post. Two scouted and two steered, while the rest cordelled the boat. After the post was built Mr. Skelton engaged in poisoning wolves and hunting other animals, as there were an unlimited number of buffalo, wolves, elk and deer. He then went up to the mouth of the Musselshell, to what was known as the Clendenning Post, and continued to hunt and kill wolves, going from there to Rock Springs, now known as Valentine Springs. Valentine was a partner of Mr. Skelton at that time, and he died later at Little Rockies. Mr. Skelton then returned to Clendenning Post and disposed of his furs, from which place he went to Carell, just being built, where he also hunted buffalo, elk and other game. In company with Thomas Dwyer, John Lee and Sam Elwell he moved to Snowey Mountains, where they hunted on the site where Lewistown, Montana, now stands, and in the spring they loaded their hides on the Diamond R bull teams and returned to Carell. Later he went into the woodyard business at Cow Island, also operating other woodyards in connection. When the great gold excitement was at its height in the Black Hills of Dakota he joined the rush to that locality and spent some time there in prospecting and mining. Leaving there, he went to Bismarck, North Dakota, from which place he walked to Fort Benton in company with Eugene Abbott. On the way they passed through Sitting Bull's camp, that being only a short time after the massacre of General Custer and his troops. After spending a week at Fort Peck and two weeks in Fort Benton he engaged in hunting on Beaver Creek. He then returned to Fort Benton and sold his hides and pelts, after which he returned to Cow Island and re-engaged in the wood business, remaining there until it became unsafe on account of the outbreak of the Nez Perces. He assisted a number of white people across Cow Creek, and while he was absent from the island on one of these trips his partner, Charles Buck, was killed by the red men. Mr. Skelton returned to the island, but could find no trace of Buck, for the red men had put the torch to everything that would burn. When things had quieted down somewhat Mr. Skelton went on a hunting trip down the Missouri River, but later returned to Cow Island and for the third time engaged in the wood business. In 1878 Mr. Skelton joined the stampede to Bearpaw Mountain on account of the gold strike there, and a year later he joined the gold stampede to Yogo. Later he squatted on a ranch near Stanford, Fergus County, turning the first furrow in the valley, and where he engaged in stock raising. He was successful in that enterprise, carrying on an average from 200 to 500 head of cattle and from 50 to 200 head of horses. He brought his ranch up to a fine state of improvement and so conducted his affairs as to be numbered among the progressive and enterprising ranchmen of his section of the country. In 1916 Mr. Skelton sold his ranch and retired from active business, making his home in Great Falls, where he is quietly enjoying that rest which his years of labor so richly entitle him.

On December 2, 1879, he was married to Vaitleain Vann, who was born in Fort Snelling, Minnesota, the daughter of Peter and Mary (Billguard) Vann. These parents were both natives of Canada, the father born at Winnipeg and the mother at Red Lake, and both are now deceased, the father dying in 1878, at the age of fifty-one years, and the mother in 1884, when in her fortieth year. They were the parents of eleven children, three of whom are living. Peter Vann operated a stage house in Minnesota known as Vann's Crossing, and he also ran a stage line for many years. At the time of his death he was about to engage in the cattle and horse business on the Teton River in Montana. He was a republican in his political views and was a member of the Roman Catholic Church. To Mr. and Mrs. Skelton were born eleven children, namely: William H., who died at the age of twenty-one years; Mary Ann, who died at the age of three years; Martha M., the wife of L. F. Coughlin; Joseph, who married Sophia Anderson, and they have one son; John L., who was married to Saide Huff, and they have one son; Peter A., who married Ida Bushard, and they have one daughter; Nina V., the wife of James Hogan, and they have a daughter; Stanford W.; Lena; Carl M.; and Florence V., who died when two years of age.

Politically Mr. Skelton has given his support to the democratic party. He takes a commendable interest in local public affairs and can always be counted upon to lend his support to every movement which promises to benefit the community in any way. He has had in many respects a remarkable record since casting his lot with this section of the country, and has passed through many experiences which would have daunted one of less courage and determination. He had many encounters with the Indians, who in those early days were apparently ready to take to the warpath on a moment's notice, but he was diplomatic in his intercourse with them in peace and fearless in his attitude toward them in hostile days, so that he gained a reputation as one who could hold his own with the redskins at any time. He tells many interesting incidents of those early days, and if his experiences could be put in permanent form they would make an important and valuable contribution to the historical literature of the state. A man of genial qualities and sterling character, he enjoys the esteem and respect of all who know him.

John W. Blair, rancher, banker and business man of Helmville, is one of the comparatively few survivors among the real Montana pioneers, those who came to this territory during the early '60s.

Mr. Blair was born in Seneca County, Ohio, in October, 1841, son of Thomas and Mary (Saylor) Blair. He is of Scotch-Irish ancestry on his father's side, while his mother represented some of the most prominent people of old Virginia. John W. Blair grew up on his father's farm in Ohio, had a public school education, and had barely reached his majority when the Civil war came on. He enlisted and served as a member of the Forty-ninth Ohio Regiment of Minute Men.

John W. Blair was one of a party of 300 men who arrived at Virginia City, Montana, July 12, 1864. They had traveled hundreds of miles through the western wilderness to reach this famous mining camp. During the next year Mr. Blair spent part of the year in Utah, was also a miner in the Last Chance Gulch, where he lived for about six years, and in the fall of 1871 identified himself with the community of Helmville in what is now Powell County. His residence here has been almost continuous for half a century.

While he had an active participation in the early mining districts of the state, Mr. Blair's career has been practically that of an agriculturist and rancher. Near Helmville he developed one of the finest and largest ranches in the state, at one time comprising 28,000 acres. He was one of the big sheep men of Montana, and his ranch was also the home of some of the finest specimens of Shorthorn cattle. He sold this magnificent ranch property in 1910. In that year he established the banking business of Blair & Company at Helmville, becoming president of the company. He also did much to develop the Town of Drummond, being a partner in the erection of the Palace Hotel and one of the organizers of the Drummond State Bank. Mr. Blair for many years has been a man of wealth, resources, energy, initiative and public spirit, and no attempt can be made here to summarize his manifold activities either in his home community or the state at large.

He has been in politics only for the good of his home community or state. An interesting story is told to the effect that Mr. Blair went to the polls to vote upon the first state ticket after the adoption of the constitution in 1889, and believed that the name John W. Blair, which he found as a candidate for a member of the Legislature, to be an acquaintance in another part of the district. Just before casting his ballot he was informed that the name was his own, and thus unexpectedly the honor was thrust upon him of being a member of the first State Legislature and taking part in the proceedings. He was again elected a member of the Legislature in 1912. In politics he is a republican. He is one of the honored members of the Society of Montana Pioneers.

John J. Foley, the division freight and passenger agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company at Miles City, has been a Montana resident since 1909. He was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, September 29, 1872, and was reared there, attending St. John's College and Marquette University of that city and prepared himself for a commercial or business course. His parents had died during his childhood, and thereafter until he reached mature years he remained with his sisters and brother. He is a son of William and Mary (Murphy) Foley, both of whom were born in County Wexford, Ireland, were married there and came to the United States before the war between the North and the South. The father volunteered for service in this Civil war, and served throughout the period as a member of the famous Iron Brigade. He was a Wisconsin soldier under Colonel McArthur and in General Bragg's command. In civil life Mr. Foley was a stanch supporter of republican principles, and at the time of his death, which occurred in Milwaukee in March, 1877, he was serving as deputy collector of internal revenue. His life's span covered a period of forty-five years. His widow survived him but three years and passed away in 1880. Their children were: Mrs. Anna Roberts, whose home is still in Milwaukee, Wisconsin; George, in charge of the city incinerator of Milwaukee; Mrs. T. P. Manion, also of Milwaukee; and John J., the only representative of the family in Montana.

John J. Foley has devoted nearly the entire period of his industrial career to railroad work, and his first identification with railroading was as freight clerk with the Milwaukee road. In 1896 he entered the service of his country as a soldier in the United States army, enlisting as a private in the Fourth Infantry, Company G, at Milwaukee. Two years later, in 1898, he was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant, and on the 10th of October, 1899, was made first lieutenant. He saw service in Cuba, the Philippines and in China. His Cuban service was during the Spanish-American war, in which he participated in the famous battle of San Juan as sergeant of his company, and in the Philippines he took part in the Philipino insurrection, having served in the first outbreak made by Aguinaldo's troops in February, 1899. Following this outbreak came the battle of San Pedro Macti, Pasig River, and the southern campaign with General Swann and engagements at Binang, Calamba, Lucena, Tyavas, Santa Tomas, Atimoncan and Santa Cruz.

Leaving the Philippines, Mr. Foley went with the quartermaster's department on detail to China in 1900 to participate in the Boxer uprising. The troops landed at Tientsin, went inward to Peking to relieve the American legation, and about a month later were ordered back to the Philippines and remained there until November, 1902, performing police and garrison duty. Ordered back to the United States, Mr. Foley arrived in San Francisco, December 24, 1902, remained at Camp Presidio for two months, and ordered then to Fort Clark, Texas, he spent about six months in recruiting service, until he resigned from the army in January, 1904. He was wounded in the engagement at Tyavas in 1899, sustaining a flesh wound in the knee, but with this one exception he enjoyed good health during the eight years he served in the army.

In 1904, the same year he resigned from military duty, Mr. Foley entered the service of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, as rate clerk in the freight office, and five years later was transferred to Montana as agent of the company at Miles City. After some time spent as the Miles City agent Mr. Foley was promoted to the position of traveling freight and passenger agent, and this appointment was succeeded in turn by his promotion to the office of division freight and passenger agent at Miles City in 1916.

Before leaving Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Mr. Foley was married there in April, 1897, to Miss Rose Pattison, who died without issue. In St. Louis, Missouri, in November, 1909, he married Miss Rilla Clements, a daughter of George Clements, a business man of St. Louis. One daughter, Camilla, has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Foley.

Mr. Foley began voting as a democrat, casting his first presidential ballot for Mr. Wilson. In 1911 he served as his party's delegate to the state democratic convention at Great Falls, during a period of four years was treasurer of the Custer County Democratic Committee, and since that time has served continuously as a committeeman. He belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks at Miles City, and is a deputy grand knight of the Knights of Columbus and chairman of its entertaining committee. During the period of the World war Mr. Foley conducted all the war loan and other drives on the Trans-Missouri and the Mussellshell Division of the Milwaukee road, and in many other ways he assisted in war auxiliary work and has always made his presence felt in the promotion of civic and industrial interests.

John Eschliman has been a resident of Fergus County for over twenty years. For some time he was engaged in contracting and building in and around Lewistown, but for the most part has been a successful rancher and farmer. Mr. Eschliman is probably the leading alfalfa grower in Fergus County, having been one of the first to develop that crop and by intensive experimentation and study having mastered the difficult art of raising the crop for seed.

Mr. Eschliman, who has had a long and varied career in many localities, was born on his father's farm near Massillon, Ohio, January 30, 1851, a son of Abraham and Mary (Horst) Eschliman. His parents were both natives of Pennsylvania. His father went to Ohio with his parents in 1833, and the Horst family located in the eastern part of that state a few years later. The Eschlimans were pioneers in Stark County, Ohio, and the family when they first settled there lived in the woods and their nearest markets for supplies were Cleveland fifty miles away and Pittsburgh ninety miles distant. When the head of the house went for supplies the mother remained to keep guard and prevent the bears from invading the log barn after the small stock of pigs and other animals. Abraham Eschliman was well known in Stark County, serving as a justice of the peace for about twelve years. He afterward moved to Illinois. He was a member of the Methodist Church and in politics a whig. John Eschliman was the second in a family of twelve children, seven daughters and five sons, nine of whom are living. Their father died at the age of seventy-five and the mother at eighty-four.

John Eschliman grew up on his father's farm in Illinois, attending the public schools and working with his father until 1872. He learned the carpenter's trade, and in the spring of 1872 returned to Ohio for his bride. They then settled in Crawford County, Illinois, where he followed farming for several years. In 1876 Mr. Eschliman made the first stage of his journey westward, going overland to Nebraska and locating on the Blue River in Saline County. He was a farmer on that part of the frontier for three years, and then bought land in Washington County, Kansas, farming and stock raising until 1884. He then sold out all his possessions and returned to Canton, Ohio, in order to give his children better advantages at school. While living there he worked with the Canton Steel Works as heater for nine years and one month. In 1893 he returned to Nebraska, and in Butler County worked at his trade as a carpenter. In the fall of that year he went to Julesburg, Colorado, to visit his brother, spent the winter at Denver, working at his trade, and in May, 1894, took employment with the Denver and Rio Grande Railway. In July of that year he returned to Denver and then came on to Billings, Montana, with a party of freighters bound for Grass Range in Fergus County. Here he filed on a homestead, and while proving up worked at his trade at Lewistown. While there he built three houses and was also employed in the Lechmond Department Store. In 1907 Mr. Eschliman took his family to his homestead, and about that time began his efforts in the growing of alfalfa. He had made a thorough study of alfalfa for several years. The seed produced on his land has found an extensive sale throughout Montana, and even in the states of Kansas and Illinois. In 1918 Mr. Eschliman leased his ranch, but is still making his home there. He has been honored with several places of responsibility, such as road supervisor, member of the school board, and has always taken a deep interest in the cause of education. He has also been a member of the Republican Central Committee and a delegate to various conventions. Mr. Eschliman is a republican and is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

In December, 1872, he married Miss Caroline Miller. She was born in Ohio in 1850 and they were school children together. To their marriage were born eight children, five daughters and three sons. Two of their sons have military records. The oldest child, Oliver, is now living on the home ranch with his father. He married Clara Gouder and had four children, three of whom are living. Clara is the wife of Ed Faulk, of Canton, Ohio, a contracting painter, and of their five children four are living. David, the third child, is a resident of Canton, Ohio, and engaged in the real estate business and has been honored with the office of alderman. He enlisted in 1898 for service in the Spanish-American war, was captain of a company, and served in the Santiago campaign, his troops being re-enforcements to Colonel Roosevelt's Rough Riders. After the war he returned to Canton and married Miss Eubehurdt and they have three children. Minnie, the fourth child of Mr. and Mrs. Eschliman, is the wife of Ed Dean and the mother of three children. They live at Canton. Mary is a resident of Canton. Della, of Canton, married John Campbell and has two living children. Mrs. Alice Richardson lives at Buffalo, New York, and is the mother of two children. John, the youngest son, enlisted in the Tank Division in the spring of 1918, and was with his command in the great battle of the Argonne Forest, where he led the way against the Huns. He was a corporal and master of the Tank Division.

Charles Fox King is one of the buoyant pioneer characters in the Northwest who are still active in business, and is giving a full measure of service for all the strenuous experiences of his early days. Mr. King, who is proprietor of what is probably the oldest taxi cab and transfer business in Montana, and the largest concern of its kind at Helena, at one time drove stage and did freighting when Montana was practically innocent of railroads.

He was born at St. Paul, then little more than a pioneer outpost in the Northwest, on February 28, 1859. He is of English ancestry. His father, Charles Columbus King, was born in 1826 at the City of Wheeling, which subsequently became the birthplace of the State of West Virginia, but at that time was in old Virginia. He was married in Wheeling, moved to St. Paul in 1850, and was one of the first merchants in that pioneer city. He died at St. Paul in 1910, after a residence of sixty years. In the early days when Minnesota was subject to Indian hostilities he served as a member of the Pioneer Guards at St. Paul. He was a democrat, a member of the Episcopal Church and the Masonic fraternity. His wife was Emily Bennett, who was also born in what became the State of West Virginia in 1830. She died in St. Paul in 1917. Of their family of ten children only three are now living: Virginia Miller, who never married and died at St. Paul at the age of sixty-three; Franklin John, a machinist, who died at St. Paul at the age of forty-eight; Emma, who died at St. Paul aged eighteen; Charles F.; Walter T., an accountant living in St. Paul, Minnesota; Nellie Aubrey, unmarried, and living in St. Paul; Jennings, who died in boyhood; Fannie, Mamie and George, all of whom died in childhood at St. Paul.

Charles Fox King received his early education in the public schools of his native city, and left high school when he was about sixteen years of age. He worked in stores and at other employment until his first visit to Montana in 1877. For about six months he was employed by the Government in Custer County. He then went back to St. Paul, worked in the city for a time, and during the summer of 1879 was steamboating on the Red River of the North with headquarters at Winnipeg, Canada. Soon afterward he came again to Montana, and at Fort Assiniboine was a stage driver and trader, carrying passengers and goods to many of the settlements in the western part of the state. He followed that occupation for six years. Mr. King came to Helena in 1885 and followed teaming in the city for two years, and in 1887 established a hat business, which he conducted until 1889. The next two years were spent in the cab business at Seattle, and he then returned to Helena and since then for nearly thirty consecutive years has managed the leading cab and transfer business of the city. Since 1906 a full line of taxi cabs has been added to the equipment, and he is still giving his personal attention to the details of a perfect service. The offices are in the Placer Hotel.

Mr. King is unmarried and resides in the Atlas Block. He is a democrat, a member of the Episcopal Church, is affiliated with Morning Star Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Helena Consistory No. 3 of the Scottish Rite, Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine, and Helena Aerie No. 16 of the Eagles. He is a former member of the Modern Woodmen of America.

Henry N. Kempton. On another page is contained a review of the fortunes and experiences of one of the most interesting pioneers of Eastern Montana, the late James B. Kempton. One of his sons is Henry N. Kempton of Terry, whose life also contains elements of interest and whose work and influence have gone for the greater development and prosperity of this section.

Henry N. Kempton was born on his father's ranch below Greeley on the Platte River in Colorado, December 31, 1871. He acquired his early education at the ranch in Evans, Colorado, and later at Terry when the family moved to Montana. His last schooling was at old Amity College in College Springs, Iowa. He left school and returned to work on the range about Terry.

As a boy he spent much of his time on the back of a broncho, and, like his older brother, became an expert rider. In time lassoing horses and cattle became a tame sport, and wolf catching was proposed. The two boys had some successful tryouts on a bunch of gray wolves. By riding close to the pack and crowding one of the wolves out of the bunch, it was easy to get him into the loop. In a dispute as to which of the brothers was the better rider, a couple of uncles suggested a contest on the home ranch. The horses were saddled and the conditions were that which ever one could ride and whip his horse without holding on would be declared the winner, and the title fell to Henry.

Henry Kempton gave his whole time to the Kempton "Home Ranch" and lived there until 1916 and continued to be associated with its management until January, 1919, since which date his chief business has been the ice plant at Terry, which had been established several years previously. On moving to Terry in 1916 he occupied his new home and rooming house on Logan Avenue, a ten-room, generous, modern home for the family, and one which also dispenses hospitality and comfort to transient guests.

Mr. Kempton has had many experiences that identify him with the old time cattlemen and cowboys. He has been all over the Northwest country handling stock, and at one time he trailed 400 head from Terry to Camp Crook, shipping stock from there to Omaha. Mr. Kempton is a republican and cast his first political vote in 1896.

In Miles City, Montana, December 16, 1906, he married Miss Charlotte Manguson, a native of Vermland, Sweden. Her parents were Magnus Brenson and Cajsa Elofson. Mrs. Brenson came to the United States in 1903 with her younger daughter, following Mrs. Kempton, who crossed over in 1902. Mrs. Kempton was employed as a housemaid in Terry for a time and later at Miles City. She is one of four children: Mrs. Sanford S. Kempton, of Kildron, South Dakota; Mrs. Augusta Braley, of Terry; Mrs. Henry N. Kempton; and Hedwig, who married Ole Waswig, of Terry. Mr. and Mrs. Kempton have a family of five children, named Albert, Helen, Millie, Oswald and Freda.

Andrew Green. Widely known in many parts of Montana as a successful building and construction contractor, Andrew Green has been through a most interesting variety of experiences. Few men have seen more of their native country, and he knows much of pioneer days in Montana.

Mr. Green, a resident of Lewistown, was born at Paterson, New Jersey, May 24, 1865, sixth in a family of twelve children born to Thomas and Dora (Burger) Green. His father was a street contractor but retired fifteen years before his death.

Andrew Green had limited opportunities in the way of schooling. As a boy his first regular employment was in the silk mills at Paterson, beginning at wages of $1.50 a week, sweeping out, and later at quill winding. Then successively he stripped tobacco in a tobacco factory, worked in a shirt factory, was employed in the Rodgers Locomotive Works, and did much common labor with pick and shovel. By hard and practical experience he learned the brick laying and plastering trade. He followed this for about a year at Philadelphia, and then took passage at New York City in the winter of 1886 bound for San Francisco. He crossed the Isthmus of Panama on the railroad. He worked at San Francisco and then went around by sea to Seattle, Washington, and followed his trade at Seattle, Tacoma, Port Townsend and other places. He kept up with the progress of the building boom through Portland, Salem and Eugene, Oregon. He returned to California by rail to Los Angeles, worked in Sacramento, Oakland, at Salt Lake City, Leadville and Denver, Colorado, on to Kansas City, back to St. Louis, from St. Louis went to Chicago, and followed his trade at Kalamazoo, Detroit, Buffalo, Niagara and other points in the East. Thus his experience covers many of the important cities from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

In 1896 Mr. Green went back to Seattle, Washington, with the idea of continuing his journey to Alaska. Failing of securing a passage on a steamer, he returned to Chicago, and in the winter of 1897 arrived at Butte, Montana. The following spring he was working on some of the university buildings at Missoula, and then worked at lining furnaces on smelters at Anaconda, Helena and Great Falls. He came to Lewistown by stage coach, and here engaged in a very successful contracting and building business until 1902. His firm was Green & Smith. They built the Bright Hotel, also the Green Block, owned by Mr. Green, and many other structures. They were also the firm who took contracts to move the old Day Hotel from Main to Broadway, and then gave this noted old time hostelry its brick addition.

In 1902 Mr. Green took up a homestead two miles from Lewistown on the Castle Butte road. He has increased his landed possessions until they comprise 640 acres. For several years in addition to handling his homestead he was in the coal business as secretary of the Spring Creek Company. In later years he has devoted his time chiefly to grain raising and general farming. Mr. Green is a stockholder in the Lewistown State Bank, is a member of Lewistown Lodge No. 37, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and also belongs to the Woodmen of the World and the Improved Order of Red Men. Politically he supports the republican party.

In 1898 Mr. Green married Miss Sarah Ann Day, who was born at Mineral Point, Wisconsin, and is a member of an old and prominent family of Montana. They had two children: Thomas M., a student in the Ferguson County High School; and Chester A., who died at the age of five and a half years.

Lowell C. Burns. Of the business men of Baker who have found success in the handling of realty, one who has made rapid progress, is Lowell C. Burns, who has been identified with real estate lines since 1913, but who has been a resident of Baker since December, 1909. Mr. Burns is a native of Sullivan County, Missouri, and was born on a farm near Green City, that state, June 19, 1883, a son of George S. Burns.

Enoch W. Burns, the paternal grandfather of Lowell C. Burns, came from Eastern Kentucky and settled on a farm in Ralls County, Missouri, later moving to Sullivan County, where he died in 1909, at the advanced age of ninety-three years. His wife was a Miss Boyd, who left her husband five sons and a daughter. Of these, William, James and Wesley, and their father, were soldiers of the Union during the Civil war.

George S. Burns, father of Lowell C., was born in Ralls County, Missouri, and was reared near New London, where he was limitedly educated. He was reared as a farmer, but later entered merchandising at Winigan, Missouri, and completed his career there, passing away November 17, 1916, at the age of fifty-seven years. He married Julia E. Shaver, who was born in Putnam County, Missouri, a daughter of George W. and Anna (Lipp) Shaver, natives of Germany who became farming people. Mrs. Burns, who was the youngest of eleven children, passed away in 1901. She and her husband reared the following children: Nora, who became Mrs. E. C. Millay and died at Kirksville, Missouri, in 1908; Lowell C.; Rev. Asa O., of Mexico, Missouri; Sylvia D., the wife of

J. W. Bundridge, of Moberly, Missouri; Goldie Ruth, who died unmarried in 1916; Ruby Icle, who is a teacher in a business college at Moberly; and Elwood McKinley, who is with the Sweeney Auto School of Kansas City, Missouri. Of these children Rev. Asa O. Burns is one of the accomplished classical instructors in Hardin College of Mexico, Missouri, and prominent as a public speaker, who is also widely known in the field of evangelistic work. Doctor Burns, as his state knows and calls him, outlined, at the suggestion and with the aid of his brother Lowell, when he was seventeen years old, a course of study to cover a period of twelve years, and this plan he followed without resources other than those he provided himself as he went along.

Lowell C. Burns continued his farm experience until he reached the age of fourteen years, at which time his father engaged in merchandising at Winigan, Missouri, and in this business the son was trained. For six years he followed merchandising, and left his native state when he came to Montana, locating at Billings, where his maiden work was as ticket clerk for the Burlington and North Pacific Railroad. He was thus engaged for a year and one-half, and then went to Bridger, Montana, where he was associated with the Bridger Coal and Improvement Company until he came on east and engaged in merchandising at Miles City. This venture proved eventful but unprofitable, and he left that community ready to begin life over. Mr. Burns' prospecting for a location resulted in his selection of Baker as a point to make another start. The Milwaukee road had built in here the year before, and this country had been opened to settlement recently, a fact which led Mr. Burns to believe that it would be fully populated sometime. So he came into the Village of Baker, then with a population of some fifty people, and entered the employ of J. Land & Son as bookkeeper, a capacity in which he earned his first dollar in Fallon County. He served this firm about three and one-half years and then opened a real estate office as the successor to W. R. Barber, who had been dealing in real estate and who was also United States commissioner.

Through Mr. Burns' efforts as an advertiser of the state at least this end of it has been placed before the homeseeker and investor to its advantage. He placed an agricultural exhibit of Fallon County farm products before the people of St. Paul during the Farmers Equity Convention in 1916, and has lost no opportunity since to give the world the truth about the opportunities for the homeseeker in Eastern Montana. His work is done as a broker, and his sales have occurred among landseekers from the states of Minnesota and Iowa. His aspirations personally have taken the form of the development of the agricultural, educational and industrial field about Baker. He has been connected with the public schools as a board member a number of years, which schools comprise twelve grades and provide for education and graduation of pupils who enter, and are affiliated with the state educational institutions of Montana. Only three classes have gone out of this high school carrying its diploma and to take positions of trust and as good citizens everywhere or anywhere.

Mr. Burns was married at Winigan, Missouri, May 3, 1907, to Miss Lula B. Wallace, whose father, Isaiah Wallace, came with his wife from Nova Scotia and settled among the Missouri pioneers. Mrs. Burns was born in Linn County, Missouri, within twelve miles of the birthplace of General Pershing, December 17, 1884, and is one of a family of eleven children. Four children have been born to her and her husband: Gretta Lorain, Gwendolin Persus and Richard Wallace, who reside with their parents; and Gordon H., who died in infancy.

Mr. Burns affiliates with the republican party and voted first for Theodore Roosevelt for President. His Masonic connections are with the Blue Lodge and Chapter, the former at Baker and the latter at Miles City.

Neptune Lynch, whose record as a pioneer is properly told in this work, was born in County Galway, Ireland, in 1824, and acquired all his education before leaving his native land. He came to this country at the age of fourteen, and leaving Castle Garden rode horseback across half the continent, at a time when there were no railroads, to Roanoke, Howard County, Missouri. There he made his home with his Uncle Lynch to the age of twenty. He then married Miss Elizabeth S. Alexander. They became the parents of five children: Charles A., who is a resident of Kalispell, Montana, and has three sons; James D., who died in Calgary, Canada, thirty years ago; Neptune, Jr., who died at Plains twenty years ago, leaving two daughters and one son; Mrs. Elizabeth Lee Grinnell, who died in Spokane eleven years ago; and Mrs. Mary Lynch Boyer, a resident of Plains, and proprietor of the Hotel Northern of that city.

In 1849, leaving his wife and two children with his uncle in Missouri, Neptune Lynch went by way of Panama to California, and remained in the far West six years. Returning to Missouri, after settling his uncle's estate he gathered his family around him, and in 1860 started again for the setting sun. His first location was at Denver; in 1862 he removed to Boise, Idaho, and in 1866 came to Montana, first locating at Helena, and for two years farming near the present site of Townsend. In the spring of 1870, following the Cedar Creek gold excitement, he joined that stampede and in November came to "Horse Plains," now Plains. Here he followed farming and stock raising the rest of his life. The family in the early days had frequent troubles with Indians, and endured many other hardships. One time the household was confined to an unvarying diet of potatoes for three weeks, and were thankful for that. There were no schools nor churches, but despite the lack of such advantages the Lynch home was a very happy one. Neptune Lynch was a democrat in politics and a Catholic in religion. For several years while living in Missouri he studied medicine with Doctor Blake in that state. He obtained a knowledge that was useful to him and his family and to the entire community in Montana. He was able to handle all ordinary cases of illness in his own family, and was the doctor and nurse for all the people who lived in Plains during the seventies and eighties. In 1893 Mr. Lynch was in a railway accident, losing his left leg just below the knee, and suffered a great deal and was never quite the same strong man afterward. He was a rugged character, strong, kindly, sympathetic and greatly beloved by all who knew him. His generosity caused him to divide all that he had.

His death occurred May 25, 1898, as a result of pneumonia, and his widow, who survived him six years, died of the same disease. Her people were Kentuckians, and she was born in that state, going with her family at the age of four years to Missouri. She was a great-grandniece to Daniel Boone. Her grandfather's name was Sidney Logan and her father's name John Alexander. Neptune Lynch served for a number of years as postmaster at Plains, finally resigning that office in 1883.

Edward E. Gaines, M. D. A skilled physician, a high-minded citizen, Doctor Gaines has thoroughly earned the esteem and affection of the people of Wilbaux and the surrounding territory since he located there in November, 1907. A physician is always more or less of a public servant, and Doctor Gaines has emphasized that feature of his work, and has given himself with unremitting energy and faithfulness to all the duties imposed upon him both professionally and as a private citizen.

Doctor Gaines was born in Vernon County, Wisconsin, May 19, 1862. His grandfather, Theodore Gaines, was a native of New York state, and a pioneer settler in Wisconsin. He came West from Connecticut in the early '50s, and made the journey to Lake County, Illinois, with ox teams. While passing through the city of Chicago his wagons were stuck in the muddy streets. His trade was scythe grinding. Theodore Gaines married Adaline Peck, and of their three sons and two daughters the following are still living: John J., of Spokane, Washington; James, of Sparta, Wisconsin; and Mrs. F. M. Sears, of St. Paul. Theodore Gaines was born July 22, 1810, and died at Viroqua, Wisconsin, in 1862.

Levi Gaines, father of Doctor Gaines, was born at Hartford, Connecticut, May 26, 1832, and had a common school education. He spent a seven years' apprenticeship as a carpenter and joiner, and followed that trade throughout his active career. He lived in Lake County, Illinois, for a time and in 1856 went to Viroqua, Wisconsin, accompanied by his wife and child and driving two yoke of oxen. He built most of the buildings of that new and developing town. For a physical disability he was rejected when he volunteered in the Civil war. He was a republican, a member of the Congregational Church and affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Levi Gaines died in September, 1905. He married Cornelia Stevens, whose father, Eber C. Stevens, was a New York man and spent many years as a farmer and broker at Rockford and Freeport, Illinois. Mrs. Levi Gaines, who died August 10, 1910, was the mother of two sons, Eugene and Doctor Gaines, the former a resident of Los Angeles.

Doctor Gaines completed his early education in the Viroqua High School, and while there he was employed as a drug clerk and learned the profession of pharmacy, which he practiced in different places in Wisconsin. He also studied medicine at Viroqua under Dr. H. A. Chase, and in 1882 entered Rush Medical College at Chicago, where he was graduated February 26, 1886. For a year of that time he worked as a druggist. Doctor Gaines practiced medicine at Rhinelander, Wisconsin, for three years, and then for seven years at Cashton, Wisconsin, where he was also prominent in local affairs, taking an active part in the movement to incorporate the village, served as village officer and as health officer and county physician. His home for many years before coming to Montana was at La Farge, Wisconsin, where he was not only burdened with a busy practice as a physician but bore an equally prominent part in civic affairs, helping incorporate the town, serving as health officer, and as member of the school board for many years his efforts carried the school bonds voted for the erection of the La Farge school building. He was also a member of the council, president of the village, and his name is held in high esteem in that locality.

Doctor Gaines considers the years spent in Montana as the most strenuous of his career. He has always engaged in general practice and has been honored with the positions of county and city health officer and has contributed in other ways to the improvement of the community. During the war he was a member of and examining physician for the local Selective Draft Board, and he and his wife were active in Red Cross and other war auxiliary movements. During the influenza epidemic Doctor Gaines was the only physician in the county, and literally wore himself out attending to his patients, while Mrs. Gaines did hospital work as a nurse during the epidemic. Doctor and Mrs. Gaines have contributed to the Roosevelt Memorial Fund. In Wibaux they have built a six-room bungalow, modern in every particular, located on Esther Street in the Davis Addition.

Doctor Gaines began voting as a republican, casting his ballot for James G. Blaine in 1884. He became an Odd Fellow at Cashton, Wisconsin, and since coming to Wibaux has taken his Masonic degrees and has done the work of Blue Lodge No. 81.

At Antioch, Illinois, Doctor Gaines married for his first wife Miss Agnes LaPlant. She was the mother of three children. Harry J., the oldest, who was registered in the draft but was not called, is principal of the high school at North Crandon, Wisconsin, and finished his education at Beloit College. He married Lura Osborne, and their three children are Marjorie, John and Earl. The second of the family, Earl Gaines, secretary and treasurer of the Wheatland Lumber Company of Harlowton, Montana, married for his first wife Nina Anderson, who died, leaving a son, Eugene, and for his second wife married Cecil Boufelette, who is mother of a son, George Boufelette Gaines. The third child of Doctor Gaines is Gertrude.

At Cashton, Wisconsin, Doctor Gaines married Miss Olga Fenholt. She was born at Christiania, Norway. Her father, John Fenholt, who married Frederica Berg was a stage man in Christiania, and after his death his family came to the United States, locating at Cashton, Wisconsin, where Mrs. Gaines grew up and received her education. She was an only child. Doctor and Mrs. Gaines have a son, Dwight, born February 14, 1902.

George W. Cleveland. Specific mention is made of many of the worthy citizens of Carter County within the pages of this work, citizens who have figured in the growth and development of this favored locality and whose interests have been identified with its every phase of progress, each contributing in his sphere of action to the well being of the community in which he resides and to the advancement of its normal and legitimate growth. Among this number is he whose name appears above, present assessor of Carter County, peculiar interest attaching to his career from the fact that more than forty years have elapsed since he first came personally into touch with this locality.

George W. Cleveland was born at Davenport, Iowa, on August 3, 1860, the son of Jeff and Anna (Joyce) Cleveland. The father was born in New York state, where he was reared and received a limited education. Early in life he accompanied the family on their removal to Michigan, where, eventually, he became a farmer and railroad contractor. During the Civil war he took an active part in the recruiting service, serving as wagon master in getting men started for the front. He had charge of the transfer company in St. Louis, Missouri, where he lived during the early years of the war. Finally he became a freighter and merchant in the Black Hills, though prior to that he had operated a woodyard at Sioux Point, removing from there to Sioux City in 1868, where he remained until 1876, when he made his final move to Deadwood. His death occurred at Spearfish in 1894. At Cynthiana, Kentucky, Jeff Cleveland married Anna Joyce, a native of that place and whose sympathies during the Civil war were with the South. She died at Ekalaka, Montana, 1907, at the age of sixty-four years. To this worthy couple were born the following children: George W., the immediate subject of this review; Edward, deceased; Isabel, Mrs. B. F. Francis, of Fresno, California; James, of Carter County, Montana; Ella, wife of A. J. Speelman, of Ekalaka; and Nannie, of San Francisco.

George W. Cleveland was reared under the parental roof, but his school education was somewhat limited. However, this deficiency has been abundantly made up by much reading, close habits of observation of men and events and extensive business experience, so that today he is considered a well-informed man on general topics. While but a mere child he accompanied his parents on their removals, first up the Missouri River to Sioux City, and later to Sioux Point, remaining with his parents until his marriage, and during this time contributing his share to the family exchequer. He established his own home in the Black Hills as a farmer, his home being located about twelve miles northeast of Spearfish, where he took a pre-emption. This he relinquished in 1894 and came to Montana, locating where he now lives, on the head of Cripple Creek, where he entered a homestead at the foot of Conger Hill and built a dugout for his pioneer home. As soon as he had his family established he set to work to erect a better home, and by the next fall had completed a comfortable log house.

While at that time Mr. Cleveland owned a few head of horses and cattle, he needed some ready cash and to obtain this he began freighting from Belle Fourche to Miles City and Wibaux. He followed this vocation for fifteen years, and through it he was enabled to remain on his first land and to prove up on it. He has developed the place, which now comprises 480 acres, and one of the features of the ranch is the famous Cleveland Spring, which furnishes water sufficient to irrigate ten acres, the flow never being decreased by the most extreme droughts.

At Crawford, Nebraska, where Mr. Cleveland was working temporarily in the construction of the B. & M. Railroad, he married Mattie Miller, who was born in Iowa in January, 1870. Her father, Benjamin H. Miller, had moved to Crawford from Hazelton, Iowa. His children, seven in number, were as follows: Mattie, Mrs. Cleveland; Warren, of Douglas, Wyoming; Benjamin, of Crawford, Nebraska; Mrs. Gertrude Hodge, of Crawford; Ulster, of Casper, Wyoming; Howard, of Casper; and Mrs. Laura Sullenberger, who died at Sundance, Wyoming. To Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland have been born the following children: Inez, the wife of Herbert Stoddard, of Cedar Butte, South Dakota; Grover, George, Warren, Kyle, James, Frank, Wealthy and Dora.

Politically Mr. Cleveland has always given his support to the democratic party. He was serving his district as school trustee when he was elected assessor of Custer County. In the bill creating Carter County he was named the first county assessor, and at the ensuing election was chosen to succeed himself, being the present incumbent of the office. He organized the work of his office and has assessed the county three times. In all life's relations he has been true and faithful to duty and the trusts reposed in him, and thereby he has won the unqualified confidence and respect of his fellow men.

Leo Bean, one of the leading business men of Baker, and a man who has earned the respect of the people of this city, is a representative of the Chinese nation. He was born in the province of Canton, China, on July 11, 1866, a son of Leo Yee, who spent twenty-five years in the United States as a shoemaker and cobbler and then returned to China. He is still living and resides at Honan, China. Leo Bean is the only child of his father.

In 1880 he sailed from Hong Kong, China, for Portland, Oregon, accompanying some friends to the New World, and since his landing here has made this country his home. He spent a year in Portland and then went to San Francisco, California, where he attended a Chinese school to complete the studies begun in his native land. For the subsequent four years he continued a student, although during a portion of the time had to attend school at night, working as a porter in a saloon to earn his living. In 1893 he came to Montana, and in December of that year secured employment in a Chinese laundry, working there and in a restaurant for eighteen months, saving his money carefully. Having by that time been able to accumulate a little capital, he borrowed some more money from a cousin and embarked in a restaurant business of his own, conducting it under the name of the Billings Restaurant, and during the dozen years he owned it he made his first permanent success. Leaving Billings, he went to Beaumont, Texas, and for five years conducted a restaurant there under the name of the Canton Restaurant. In this undertaking Mr. Bean had a partner, one of his countrymen.

Returning to Billings, Mr. Bean opened the California Restaurant and conducted it in partnership with another countryman. A year later he began prospecting in Eastern Montana to find a location that suited him for permanent occupancy, and found what he wanted at Baker, where he located in 1909, although he continued to own his Billings restaurant for a time, or until he sold it at a profit.

Mr. Bean bought the Hitch lunch counter, which he subsequently enlarged into a restaurant, taking over additional space built for him, and occupied the place until the building was lost through the misfortune of his landlord. He then bought a lot on which he erected his own business building, and in it established the Montana Cafe. His friends called him "Lew Jim," the name having been bestowed upon him at Billings, and as his Chinese name is one difficult to translate into English he has kept the one given him by one of his associates. His parents named him Leo, which has since been corrupted into Lew. Officially he is known as Leo Bean, and all of his legal transactions are made under that name, it having come to him as a result of an error on the part of the court officer who made out his first legal papers at Billings.

Leo Bean has not confined himself to the restaurant business at Baker, but had accomplished much of importance there, especially in the line of making permanent improvements, and owns three business houses on Main Street, eight dwellings and a laundry building. Mr. Bean provided the capital for establishing the Sam Lee Laundry, a steam plant which accommodates the people of Baker and the surrounding territory. He also owns four houses in the Barstow addition to Baker, two lots in the Savage addition to Baker and forty acres of land three miles east of Baker in what is called the "oil land" locality.

In every movement started for the betterment of Baker Mr. Bean has been conspicuous in his willingness to give it support, and his money has been liberally donated to provide entertainment for the people of Baker. He has shown a special interest in baseball, of which sport he is very fond, and has sacrificed time and money willingly and voluntarily in behalf of the Baker team, driving the players in his machine to points over the circuit so that match games might be promptly played. A member of the

Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Bean was a hard worker in the interest of county division whereby Fallon County came into being, and Baker was made the county seat. His sympathies are with the republican party, and while his citizenship has not yet been established, so he is not a voter, he is a close student of public matters, and has sound ideas with reference to them and political issues.

During the World war Mr. Bean entered into the spirit of the times and bought bonds of all of the loan issues, and his purse was gladly opened for all of the war drives for war work and relief.

The success which has attended Mr. Bean is all the more remarkable when it is remembered that he has been handicapped by the unfortunate prejudice ill-informed people used to hold against his race. Not understanding the wonderful knowledge, resources and history of China, ignorant people could not appreciate, until they were shown beyond any possibility of question, the splendid qualities of these quiet, hard-working and thrifty sons of the Orient. Little by little this unjust prejudice is melting away, and men like Mr. Bean are winning their rightful position in various communities where their generosity, unexampled business acumen, kindly natures and sterling characters are receiving the recognition due them. Baker has many reasons to be grateful to Mr. Bean for what he has done for it, and his career is being followed with interest by the numerous friends he has made for himself both in Fallon County and elsewhere. On Christmas day of 1919 the town people gave him a watch, engraved, which was bought by public subscription and presented by the mayor for the good he had done in the community.

Charles W. Greening, vice president of the Hardin State Bank, is one of the experienced bankers of the Big Horn Valley, whose connection with the finances of Montana dates back to 1908, when he came to Melstone as cashier of the private bank of Wiley, Clark & Felton. Not long after Mr. Greening became associated with this institution it was chartered as a state bank, with a capital of $20,000, but since then a surplus of like amount has been accumulated. Its deposits are $250,000, and dividends were paid after three years. This bank handles a large farm loan business and has been an important factor in the development of the agricultural resources of this section. Mr. Greening left the bank as cashier several years ago, but is still its vice president and heavy stockholder.

Mr. Greening joined Mr. Clark and Mr. Wiley in the undertaking of opening the bank at Sumatra, Montana, first as a private institution under the name of Wiley, Clark & Greening, and this was later chartered as the Sumatra State Bank, with a capital stock of $20,000. This bank has deposits aggregating $250,000, and of it Mr. Greening is vice president and a director and stockholder. After the first year this bank paid dividends.

Wiley, Clark & Greening organized a private bank at Ingomar, Montana, which was chartered as the Ingomar State Bank and in the fall of 1919 it was nationalized as the First National Bank of Ingomar, with a capitalization of $25,000, and it now has deposits of $350,000. Mr. Greening also holds the office of vice president of this institution, and it has paid a dividend ever since the early days of its history.

Another bank with which Mr. Greening is also connected is the Vananda State Bank at Vananda, organized and chartered as a state institution in 1917 by Mr. Greening and A. T. Hibbard. Its capitalization is $20,000, and its deposits are about $125,000. Mr. Greening is on its directorate, and the board has just paid the stockholders the first dividends.

The Farmers State Bank of Jordan, with which Mr. Greening has been connected, was organized in the summer of 1918 by Mr. Greening, Mr. Wiley and Mr. Henderson, with a capital stock of $20,000. The deposits are $159,000, and quite recently it has been chartered as the First National Bank of Jordan.

The Hardin State Bank was bought from the original owners in April, 1919, and during the first year $10,000 was added as a surplus to the original stock and surplus of $75,000, and a substantial dividend paid to the stockholders. All of these banks are sound institutions and the men associated with them are of such standing in their communities that their connection with such organizations is the highest kind of a guarantee of their financial strength.

Mr. Greening has also been an important factor in the cattle business at Mosby, Montana, where he owns a ranch and is an extensive producer of beef, which he ships to outside markets. He is president of the Weede Cattle Company, and in 1908 joined the ranks of the homesteaders, taking a claim south of Melstone. He served that city as its first mayor, and for several years was president of its school board and president of the Commercial Club. Since coming to Hardin he has been making an aggressive campaign to bring in outside capital and settlers. Now, as always, he is a republican, and strong in his support of his party's principles. He was elected a senator from Big Horn County in the fall of 1920.

Charles W. Greening was born in Mower County, Minnesota, on July 26, 1882, and he began his educational training at Grand Meadow, Minnesota, continued it at Northfield Academy in 1900, and then entered Carleton College and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1904. That same year he went to Minneapolis, Minnesota, and while working during the day in the Northwestern National Bank studied at night in the law school of the University of Minnesota, from which he was graduated in 1908, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and was admitted to the bar of that state, and, leaving the bank that same week, he started West, reaching Miles City, Montana, in July, from whence he went on to Melstone and started upon his remarkable banking career in this region, acting in this instance upon the advice of Mr. H. B. Wiley of Miles City. The subsequent events proved that Mr. Wiley not only had a clear understanding of conditions and opportunities, but that he was an excellent judge of men and their capabilities.

Mr. Greening is a son of Charles F. and Clara E. (Caswell) Greening, natives of England and Illinois, respectively. The father became a Union soldier, enlisting from Wisconsin and serving under General Banks and later General Sherman, and receiving his honorable discharge at the termination of the war. He then came to Minnesota, met his future wife at LeRoy, that state, and after they were married he located in that place and for a time was engaged there in conducting a hardware business. Later he went into the banking business at Grand Meadow, and died there in 1915, when just seventy years of age. His widow still lives at Grand Meadow. Their children were as follows: Elgar F., who is president of the Exchange Bank of Grand Meadow; Mrs. S. M. Croft, of Washington, District of Columbia; Elmore J., who is cashier of the Exchange Bank at Grand Meadow; and Charles W., whose name heads this review.

On November 12, 1911, Charles W. Greening was united in marriage at Carroll, Iowa, to Miss Jewell Ross, a graduate of Drake University and a native of Indiana. She is a daughter of W. T. and Clara

Ross, the former of whom is city engineer and mayor of Carroll, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Greening have two children, both born on November 22, two years apart, their names being Shirley and Charles Ross Greening.

W. F. Stufft. The most elaborate history is perforce a merciless abridgement, the historian being obliged to select his facts and materials from manifold details and to marshal them in concise and logical order. This applies to specific as well as generic history, and in the former category is included the interesting and important department of biography. In every life of honor and usefulness there is no dearth of interesting situations and incidents, and yet in summing up such a career as that of Mr. Stufft the writer must needs touch only on the more salient facts, giving the keynote of the character and eliminating all that is superfluous to the continuity of the narrative. The gentleman whose name appears above has led an active and useful life, not entirely devoid of the exciting, and today is ranked by universal consent among the leading and representative citizens of his section of the state.

W. F. Stufft was born in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, and is the son of Michael and Margaret (Knisley) Stufft, of whose nine children the subject is the fifth in order of birth. His mother was descended from English and German ancestry. Mr. Stufft received his educational training in the public schools of his native county and was reared on the paternal farmstead. When he was twenty-two years of age he migrated to Nebraska, where he became engaged in farming and stock raising, in which his efforts were rewarded with a fair degree of success. He remained there until 1897, when he decided to go further west and made the overland trip to Flathead Valley, Montana. The trip was made in true Western style, in covered wagons, and required two months and ten days, they having left Nebraska on May 12th and arrived at their new location on July 22d. They had two mule teams and fine equipment for those days, so they really traveled with some degree of comfort. Mr. Stufft purchasd a homestead of 160 acres in what was then a comparatively unsettled country and in which he was numbered among the pioneers. He energetically set to work to improve the opportunities that were here presented, made substantial improvements and prosperity attended his efforts. Some time later he bought 800 acres of land in Glacier County, Montana, and to the improvement of this tract he has devoted himself indefatigably. Mr. Stufft is engaged in farming and stock raising, giving special attention to thoroughbred hogs, principally of the Duroc Jersey breed. He has been remarkably successful as a breeder and it is noteworthy that he has exhibited his animals at the Nebraska and Iowa State Fairs and at fairs at Salem, Oregon, and Spokane, Washington, and that at these contests he has won more blue ribbons than any other exhibitor in his class. Mr. Stufft is entitled to considerable credit for the persistency with which he has endeavored to elevate the standard of livestock raised in the Flathead Valley, having brought the first thoroughbred hogs to this locality. He has built a beautiful modern home, well constructed and conveniently arranged, and which is luxuriously furnished. The barns and outbuildings are also of permanent construction and convenient arrangement, in order to minimize the labor of attending to the stock. The main barn is 64 by 126 feet in size.

Politically Mr. Stufft is a stanch supporter of the republican ticket and takes a keen interest in the trend of public events. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which he joined twenty-one years ago and in which he holds membership longer than any other member at Kalispell. He has advanced to the degrees of the Encampment and Canton. He is also a member of the United Workmen, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Court of Honor. Religiously he is a Presbyterian.

Mr. Stufft was married to Maria M. Fickes, who was born in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, the daughter of John W. and Rebecca (Weisel) Fickes. She was educated in the public schools of her native county. To Mr. and Mrs. Stufft have been born three children, namely: D. F., who is a progressive and successful rancher at Cutbank, married Agnes Schell, and they have two children, Esther and William F.; Nettie, who is a graduate of the Kalispell High School, became the wife of M. R. Baldwin, proprietor of a garage at Cutbank, and they have a son, Daniel; Lydia is the wife of L. Kent, an employe of the Great Northern Railroad at Kalispell, and they have one son, Lemoine S.

Mr. and Mrs. Stufft have been witnesses of the wonderful transformation which has taken place in Western Montana during the years since they first entered the Flathead Valley, and they have richly earned their share of the general prosperity which has blessed this section of the country. Mr. Stufft has been recognized as a man always ready to endorse and support every worthy public movement, and has done his part to elevate the moral, religious and educational standard of the community. He has seen many parts of the country and is enthusiastic over the Flathead country as a place of permanent residence, the winters and summers both being more nearly temperate than most other sections of the country. He is a strong and continual booster for Montana. Mrs. Stufft was an enthusiastic worker for the Red Cross during the recent World war, having personally knit many socks and made many hospital shirts. The Flathead County Chapter of the Red Cross covered itself with glory, and Mrs. Stufft is justifiably proud of her part in the glorious work. Mr. and Mrs. Stufft are deservedly popular in the community where so many of their active years have been spent, for they have been generous and unselfish in their attitude toward all things affecting the welfare of the whole community.

Charles S. Einsel is prominently known to the community of Piniele as the cashier of the Piniele State Bank, as a homesteader of a portion of the townsite and as one of the founders of Piniele. He traces his descent in direct line to the founder of the family on American shores, Henry Einsel, who was brought to the United States from Germany when he was but a year or two old. Nothing definite is known of the family home in the Fatherland, as the father Henry died while crossing the ocean and nothing is known of other children. The mother went with her son Henry to York County, Pennsylvania, and was afterward married to a Mr. Miller, by whom she had children. Henry Einsel in his youth learned the saddler's trade, following the occupation until his removal with his family in 1805 by wagon from York County, Pennsylvania, to Fairfield County, Ohio, a distance of four or five hundred miles. On their arrival in the Middle West they located on a quarter section of heavily timbered land eight miles southeast of Lancaster, and there Henry Einsel followed farming and stock raising until his death a few years later. At his death he left his widow with eight small children, the

MR. AND MRS. W. F. STUFFT

eldest being then only fifteen years old, and the youngest, Lewis, was less than a year old.

John Henry Einsel, a son of the Rev. Lewis Einsel, was reared on a farm near LaFayette, Indiana, he having moved there with his parents when ten years old. In addition to a district school education he received a regular training in a business college. In the year 1878 he and his brother Ephraim moved to Waco, York County, Nebraska, where John H. embarked in the lumber and implement business, but later removed to the Town of York in that state and entered the banking business. This was in the year 1882, and in the following year, owing to the building of railroads in the south middle part of Nebraska, he and his brother Ephraim moved to Phelps Center in Phelps County, with the expectation of a railroad coming through the town, for at that time the survey ran that way. But after their homes and banking buildings had been completed the survey of the new cut off of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad from Kenesaw to Oxford was changed to go some eight miles south and pass through what is now the town of Holdrege. The Einsel brothers accordingly moved all their improvement to Holdrege and were among the first to locate there. Soon afterward they built a two-story brick bank building, known then as the Commercial State Bank of Holdrege, and it stood on the site now occupied by the F. Johnson Company. About 1889 the Einsel brothers built the stone banking building opposite the brick structure and moved their banking business there.

After a time John H. Einsel turned his attention more to outside interests, looking after their properties and also their live stock interests. They had a large ranch twelve miles west of Holdrege and feed yards just outside of the town, and they fed many cattle. They also handled many western cattle, shipping from Western Nebraska, Colorado and Wyoming.

John H. Einsel subsequently disposed of his interests at Holdrege and moved to Los Angeles, California, and later to Pomona in that state, where his death occurred in the fall of 1891. His life's span covered a period of forty-five years, and they were years devoted to his home, to the gaining of many true and loyal friends, to the promotion of all that was good and uplifting and to the interests of the communities in which he resided. His was truly a noble character. He was an active worker both in republican politics and the Masonic fraternity.

John H. Einsel married Elizabeth Willis, who was born in Chicago and moved with her parents to Fulton County, Illinois, during her infancy. A few years later her parents migrated to York County, Nebraska, homesteading a few miles north of Waco, and her father afterward carried mail and passengers between Lincoln and Grand Island before the railroads were built through that country. In this manner he was able to support a family of twelve very comfortably until the railroads were built to this point and gave them a market for their grain and stock. After the death of her husband in California Mrs. Einsel returned to Holdrege, Nebraska, and made her home with Rev. Lewis Einsel and his wife until her marriage to Herbert W. Scott on the 2d of August, 1893. They continued to live in Holdrege until the fall of 1896, moving then to Hastings, Nebraska, where Mr. Scott died in April, 1908. He, too, possessed a noble character and gained the respect and admiration of those who came to know him. Since the death of her second husband Mrs. Scott has spent much time in travel, having made a trip to Europe and many trips from coast to coast in this country. Her home, however, is still at Hastings.

Charles S. Einsel, a son of John H. and Elizabeth Willis Einsel, was born in York County, Nebraska, August 8, 1883, and was but eight years of age when his father died. The same year of his birth the parents removed to Phelps Center, Nebraska, then a new country and in advance of the railroad, and the following year the name of the town was changed to Holdrege. There the son attended the public schools and also the schools of Hastings, Nebraska, and supplemented this training by a college course in Michigan. In 1901, after leaving the schoolroom, he took charge of a cattle ranch near Haigler, Nebraska, and two years later, in October, 1903, moved to Axtell, Nebraska, where he purchased a stock of hardware in association with his step-father, Herbert W. Scott. In 1905 Mr. Einsel purchased the latter's interest and continued alone in the store until August 18, 1907, when the entire business portion of Axtell was destroyed by fire. As he carried very little insurance on his stock of goods Mr. Einsel was not in a position to resume his mercantile interests, and in the spring of 1908 he began work for the International Harvester Company as a traveling salesman, but after a year on the road took charge of a general mercantile store for his mother at Wilsonville, Nebraska. A few months later the store was sold and he then moved to a farm a short distance from Axtell, where he has been engaged in farming and stock raising during the past two years.

Leaving his native state of Nebraska, Mr. Einsel with his family made the overland journey to Montana, where he arrived on the 28th of September, 1910. The nearest stage line was Alzada, and there he hired a buggy to bring him the remainder of the way to the present site of Piniele. He was alone in the community at that time as far as neighbors were concerned. He at once entered his homestead, the land having been opened to settlement about that time, built a one-room log cabin, and in the first year here began cultivating twelve acres of his land. He came into the country, however, not to farm but to find a location where he could eventually conduct a banking business. He brought with him less than $500 in money, which amount was consumed in living and other expenses before he actually made any money. He secured the establishment of the postoffice at Piniele the year after his arrival, and the name Piniele was given the office by the department. It is an Indian name, meaning "sacred ground." Mr. Einsel was appointed the first postmaster, and served in that office about two years.

In 1915 he founded the Piniele Leader, a weekly paper of democratic principles, and he continued his connection with the publication until 1917. During his residence in this community the establishment of the various mail routes out of Piniele, the opening of the first store and the organization of the bank are all matters with which he was actively identified.

The Piniele State Bank was established June 4, 1917, the day it was opened to the general public, and it was capitalized at $20,000 and numbered the following officers: A. M. Blackford, president; C. H. Miller, vice president; Mr. Einsel, cashier, and the board of directors in addition to the officers named were A. T. Hibbard and J. M. Craig. The bank has assets of $170,000, with deposits of $140,000, and in consideration of the crop conditions and the call upon the people for war funds the institution has surpassed the expectations of its founders. During the year 1918 the patrons of the bank purchased war stamps and liberty bonds to the amount of $80,000.

Mr. Einsel organized and established the second bank of Broadus in Powder River County, and opened it for business May 8, 1919. Its officers contain the following well-known names: Frank T. Kelsey, president; Charles S. Einsel, vice president, and A. W. Heidel, cashier, and A. Montgomery and C. M. Miles with its other officers constitute its board of directors. The institution is known as the Powder River County Bank, and is capitalized at $25,000, and its assets at the end of its first four months of business were $135,000.

Aside from his banking interests Mr. Einsel also has extensive land holdings in the vicinity of Piniele, which he regards as an investment worthy of any conservative financier. When he first came to his present location it was within the limits of Custer County. Fallon County was organized shortly afterward, and this section was made a part of that incorporation, and subsequently Carter County was organized, and Mr. Einsel has thus resided in the three counties without having changed his voting place or his residence. While a citizen of Fallon County he was elected a member of the Montana Legislature, taking his seat in the House as a member of the Fourteenth Legislature. That was a democratic body, with George Ramsey as speaker, and Mr. Einsel was made chairman of the printing committee, and a member of the live stock, state lands and other committees. He was elected to the office as a democrat, and served in the Legislature one term.

On the 9th of November, 1902, at Hastings, Nebraska, Mr. Einsel was married to Laura Miller, who was born at Kearney, that state, November 8, 1884, a daughter of Charles Henry Miller, who was born at Boswell, Ohio, August 9, 1859. During the early years of his life he went to Nebraska, arriving at Kearney in 1879, where he first worked in the hardware store in which he afterward bought a controlling interest. He was left an orphan when very young and was reared by an uncle, F. C. Grable. Mr. Miller married October 31, 1883, Clara Belle Scott, of Kearney, and they became the parents of three children, Laura, Kathrine and Alberta. The second daughter, Kathrine, was born February 20, 1887, at Kearney, Nebraska, and was married to Frederick Alvin Porter, of Heartwell, Nebraska, November 17, 1909. Mr. Porter was born May 16, 1882. They have one child, Charles Alvin, born April 17, 1911, at Belle Fourche, South Dakota. Alberta Alice, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Miller, was born March 11, 1897, at Boise, Idaho, and she is still with her parents.

In 1891 Mr. and Mrs. Miller moved to Boise, Idaho, later to Walla Walla, Washington, thence to Spokane, and in 1902 established their home in South Dakota. During the year of 1920 Mr. Miller took up ranch property in Montana.

Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Einsel, Elizabeth Catherine, born November 29, 1903, and Jane Ann, born May 20, 1913. During the period of the recent World war Mr. Einsel was a member of the Carter County Council of Defense, was also a member of the Legal Advisory Board, served as registration agent, was chairman of the southern part of the county for the liberty loan drives, and in each of the several drives the county succeeded in "going over the top." Mr. Einsel was also chairman of the war savings drive for the south side of Carter County and was also treasurer of the south side Red Cross.

William Fulton. The three decades William Fulton has spent in Southeastern Montana have contained a busy program in ranching, and since his prosperity became established on a firm basis his effective aid and interests have done much to influence the general business and civic development of the Ismay community.

Mr. Fulton was hardly twenty years of age when he came to Montana. He was born at Beith, Ayrshire, Scotland, July 30, 1870, and represents an old Scotch ancestry in both lines. His parents were Alexander and Mary Stevenson Fulton, the Fultons having been farmers for generations, while the Stevensons were prominently identified with the woolen mill industry in Scotland, owning and operating a water power mill. Alexander Fulton spent his life at Beith, and of his eleven children nine grew up, William being the only one in the United States.

William Fulton spent his early life on a small farm in Scotland, attended public school to the age of thirteen, and his knowledge of men and affairs have been largely a product of experience. He and another young man started for the United States in search of opportunities of the western world, and landed at Philadelphia from the ship Hibernia from Glasgow. He had no relatives in this country, and his first destination was Illinois. While in St. Clair County, that state, he worked as a farm hand at twelve dollars a month near the town of Marissa, and a year and a half more on a farm in Carroll County, Illinois. While in Illinois he made the acquaintance of Mr. McKay, who had Montana interests, and it was through Mr. McKay that young Fulton was influenced to come to the Northwest.

Arriving in Montana in February, 1890, Mr. Fulton went out to the McKay ranch on Milk Creek, now in Fallon County but then part of the great domain of Custer County. For a couple of years he was a wage worker with Mr. McKay, receiving forty-five dollars a month. Montana was then the best wage state in the Union. Mr. Fulton had all the Scotch thrift, knew the value of labor and money and exercised the most rigid economy in accumulating enough for his independent start in life. In order not to spend money as so many laborers did he carefully kept away from town for almost two years. He was Mr. McKay's shepherd and at the end of two years bought an interest in the sheep. Mr. Fulton has gained his principal stake in Montana as a sheep man. In 1893 he bought a half interest in the McKay ranch, which then became known as the McKay-Fulton ranch. Their sheep interests grew into the thousands, and ranged over a large section of public domain. With the curtailment of the public lands by settlement the sheep industry became less profitable, and since then cattle have been an increasing factor on the ranch. Mr. Fulton had bought a small bunch of cattle before he became a partner of Mr. McKay, and the cattle were turned in as part of the deal, and some of their offspring are still on the ranch. The first brand adopted by Mr. Fulton was D2, and he bought another brand, KO, and has used both brands. At the start he had only the common stock of this locality, experimented by crossing with the Galloway, but when this cross proved unsatisfactory he combined the Shorthorns and Herefords, and of late years the Hereford strain predominates, while a little Shorthorn blood contributes a heavier and more profitable animal than the full-blood White Face.

Mr. Fulton has a good knowledge of the contrasting prices of the sheep industry during the past quarter of a century. He has sold wool as low as eleven cents a pound, his best sale being under the Government appraisement price of sixty-two cents in 1918.

The McKay-Fulton ranch is now generally known as the KO or the Fulton ranch. It was only a "squatter's right" when Mr. Fulton joined it. It now embraces nearly thirty-four thousand acres of deeded land, divided into several large pastures, with about thirty sections under fence. Better improvements have been added by Mr. Fulton, and the management plans eventually shelter for all the stock. Two artesian wells from a depth of 800 feet supply abundance of sweet, pure water at a rate of twenty gallons a minute. For a brief time Mr. Fulton owned a Shorthorn farm in Minnesota, and lived there with his family one winter, but the climate did not prove acceptable and the following year they returned and established their home at Ismay. Mr. Fulton owns the old George Burt home. On that plot of ground he drilled the first flowing well in town, flowing at the rate of twenty-five gallons per minute, with sufficient pressure to reach all parts of his modern home.

Soon after the advent of the Milwaukee Railroad Mr. Fulton lent his aid to the organization of the First National Bank of Ismay, is still a stockholder and director, was one of the organizers and is a stockholder and member of the official board of the Baker State Bank, was a subscriber to the first grain elevator built at Ismay and also to the creamery. He was one of the contributors to the pioneer telephone line from Miles City to Ekalaka, known as the Miles City-Ekalaka Telephone Line, and subscribed to the first wool house built in Miles City. These new enterprises were among the first to be undertaken by popular subscription. Mr. Fulton also bought some of the bonds of the Elks home in Miles City.

It will therefore be seen that while he has never sought political honors he has used his opportunities and his means in many ways to promote the best interests of his section of the state. His only official service was as director of the Ismay public schools. After coming to Montana he took out citizenship papers in Miles City, becoming eligible to vote in 1896, in which year he supported William McKinley for president, and the republican party has been his choice for the most part since then.

At Minier, Illinois, June 25, 1903, Mr. Fulton married Miss Bertha Fluss. Her brother is Lon Fluss, a well-known rancher on Powder River in Prairie County, and one of the first county commissioners of that county. Mrs. Fulton was born in Tazewell County, Illinois, September 7, 1877, and received a public school education. To Mr. and Mrs. Fulton were born eight children: Daniel Alexander, Helen Marie, Vivian Leota, Mary Melissa, William Frederick, Louise, Robert Bruce and Frank.

David Harrison Russell. There are few characters among all the settlers of the western region who measure up to the type of real pioneers as Mr. Russell does. In the first place, his life in the West began almost as early as the introduction of civilized life here, and when he was barely of school age. His last guardian angel, his grandmother, died when he was but eight years old, and he was thrown among strangers at a time when children of his tender years are usually nestling close to their mothers' side and having the benefits of the maternal love, advice and understanding sympathy. Just how he passed through the varying vicissitudes without yielding to the call of evil and maintained himself inviolate is an untold and unrelated story. The back of a pony provided him early with a livelihood from childhood, and his venturesome spirit led him into frays with the wild men of the region while civilization was disputing sway with them for establishment. Our Government had just established its fort at Vancouver, and General Scott was in command when the wagon train bearing the remnant of the Russell family reached that place. Immediately all the children perished from attack of measles except David H., and but for his grandmother he would have been a castaway in reality.

His wits sharpened through his contact with incidents and events, Mr. Russell assumed a man's place in the defense of his region against the assaults of the red man. He was but a child when the Cayouse Indian outbreak came, in 1855-56-57, and he did valiant and valuable service in it and carries upon his body wounds as evidence of that period of experience. He was later permanently marked by a poisoned bullet fired by an Indian, and other encounters with the belligerent element of the West left their impression in scars on his person. He left few parts of the Northwest uncovered and unvisited when he came to Montana to make his home, and his first trip into this region for that purpose was his entry into Alder Gulch just after the discovery of gold. He came across with pack ponies with a few others from Boise, Idaho, where he was the first man to place a load of lumber on the townsite, and at the Last Chance mine unloaded his pack and became one of the motley crowd seeking the yellow metal and profiting from the varied activities which its presence inspired. From this time forward other pages of these notes reveal a few of the things he did and indicate in a mild way something of his interesting life.

The veteran of the West is the modest reference made to introduce this old figure of this vast region and one who came to it in childhood and has lived in it for three score and ten years. He is David Harrison Russell, of Ekalaka (Indian spelling Ijkalaka) and a ranchman and old buffalo hunter of Eastern Montana. It would be difficult to include all the interesting points in his career, and nothing but an extended article could do him justice. He is of Scotch blood, but born in Henderson County, Illinois, at Oquawka, December 3, 1843. His father, Levi Russell, who settled in that state about 1838, and who was a native of Scotland, was, with four brothers, sent out of Scotland by Lord Russell, his elder brother and heir to the family estates, and all came to the United States. Of these, William settled in Virginia, George settled in Ohio, Nathan crossed the plains and settled in Oregon, while Levi made his home in Illinois. Levi Russell married Mary Findley, a daughter of John Findley, who served as a soldier in the War of 1812, but whose father was a Revolutionary soldier from Pennsylvania. Mrs. Levi Russell died at St. Joseph, Missouri, while the family was en route by wagon train to the Pacific Coast, and was one of a large number of the party who died there of the cholera. She and her husband were the parents of: Harvey, William and Elizabeth, all of whom died of the measles at Vancouver, Washington, just after the remnant of the family reached there; and David, the youngest child. Levi Russell returned to Illinois after the death of his wife, and stayed there until 1852, when he also crossed the plains and established his home at Corvallis, Oregon, where he was engaged in milling.

David Harrison Russell grew up among strangers in the far Northwest. His grandmother Findley looked after him while she lived, but when she died in 1851 he was left alone and from that time forward his way was hewn with his own axe. As a boy he went on the cow trail early and became a broncho rider, and until he was past forty years of age was identified with the trail in one or another capacity in the West. He has covered all the west coast from the north line of the United States to the line of Central America, and has trailed cattle, driven teams of mules and cattle through all the states of the Northwest, and has hunted buffalo in Colorado and Montana. In later years, and when he came into the region of Eastern Montana, he did so as a buffalo hunter, and in company with Isaac Downing killed 2,650 buffalo during the winter of 1881-2 for the hides, besides the deer, antelope and grey wolves. In the spring of 1883 he shipped 19,000 hides and skins out of this region, and when he abandoned that enterprise located in Custer (now Carter) County and has been ranching here ever since. He entered land in 1893, as soon as the Government surveyed it, and established his first permanent home on the tract which ever afterward remained as his abiding-place. In his first years as a ranchman he owned as finely blooded cattle as Montana afforded, but the winter of 1886 denuded him and swallowed up all he had made and in addition left him with a heavy debt hanging over him. He has tried different breeds of cattle, including Shorthorn, Hereford, Polled Durham and Devon, and the last-named is his favorite. He ranched them in Wyoming during the late '70s and raised two-year-old heifers that dressed up to 1,000 pounds. His brand here is "RUS" but the "NY" and the "AW" were recorded in his name in earlier times.

Mr. Russell, as above noted, was always without a home as a boy. He spent no two Christmases or Fourths of July in the same place until he settled down for life in Montana. As a lad not yet thirteen years of age he enlisted for service in the Cayouse Indian war in Oregon, enrolled at Albany, that state, served in Lieutenant Jeffreys' company, and during the seven months spent in the field there was real Indian fighting almost daily, the men sleeping in their saddle blankets, being exposed to all kinds of weather and to hunger (eating horse meat at times), and in every way having a strenuous time. He was shot through both hips and rode seventy-five miles to Fort Henrietta while carrying despatches and reached his destination and delivered his message, in answer to which an army relief expedition was sent out to the fighting men. As late as 1917 Mr. Russell pulled a piece of bone from his hip that had been shattered in that Indian war. He has been identified with the democratic party always, but voting has constituted his service, save that of helping to hold elections.

Mr. Russell was married at Fort Laramie in 1873 to Ijkalaka, a Sioux Indian girl, daughter of Eagle Man. She was brought up by white people in Wyoming, and died in Carter County, leaving the following children who grew up: Rosa, who married Reuben Lambert and died at Cold Springs, Montana; Ben, who died as a young man; James, a ranchman at Ekalaka; John, of Interior, South Dakota; William, a ranchman of Carter County; Kate, the wife of Frank Chrestnot, of Ekalaka; George, a member of the United States navy who saw service during the World war; Clara, the wife of Henry Trink, of North McGregor, Iowa; Florence, who married Charles Whitney, of Ekalaka; Oliver, who served with the United States Engineers during the World war, was gassed and wounded, and returned after his honorable discharge, and completed his college education; and Romaine, a student at the Pierre Industrial School.

Mr. Russell married for his second wife Mrs. Elizabeth Josephine Boyle, a daughter of John and Mary Curtis Brown. She was born at old Williamsburg, Greater New York, and her father was an ocean captain and a trans-Atlantic sailor who had gone on the water as a young man, and who finally lost his life in the Bay of Biscay. Mrs. Russell, the only child of her parents, was brought up in the home of her uncle, W. S. Brown, who owned lobster and fish canning factories and also had much to do with the Atlantic trade. Her uncle's home was at Red Bank, on the Miramichi River in Canada, and Mrs. Russell made frequent trips across the water with her first husband, Charles Johnson, a foreman for her uncle. By him she has a son, Stanley Johnson, now in the United States Navy, who served through the World war. Mrs. Russell's second husband was James Edward Boyle, by whom she has a son, Leo James, who enlisted for the World war and was with the electrical engineers and on the Western front when last heard from, in August, 1918. Mr. and Mrs. Russell were married May 24, 1902.

Thomas E. Aslakson. The experiences of Thomas E. Aslakson as a farmer and early settler of the Redstone community of Sheridan County serve a good purpose, even though briefly described, to indicate the historical development of that section during the past decade.

Mr. Aslakson, who in addition to his farming interests is also manager for the Imperial Elevator at Redstone, was born in Chicago, Illinois, December 23, 1870. His father, Ole Aslakson, a native of Norway in the vicinity of Christiania, came to the United States in early manhood, locating at Chicago, where he married Sophie Anderson. After varied experiences in the West they spent their last years in Chicago, where Ole died in the fall of 1909 and where his widow is still living. A brief record of their children is as follows: Andrew, of Minneapolis; Marie, wife of Clarence Ball, of Chicago; Minnie, wife of Mike Donnelley, of Chicago; Thomas E.; Tillie and Jule, both of Minneapolis; Oscar, of Flaxville, Montana; Milo, a farmer near Redstone, Montana; and Al, of Canby, Minnesota.

The Aslakson home in Chicago was not within the area of devastation caused by the great Chicago fire of October, 1871, though the family had all their goods in readiness to move should the flames reach them. In 1877 the family went to Iowa and spent two years at Forrest City, returning to Chicago for another two years. Ole Aslakson then took his family to Canby, Minnesota. It was at Canby that Thomas E. Aslakson spent most of his boyhood and grew up on a farm. He was educated in country schools, and lived with his parents to the age of eighteen. He then entered a flouring mill at Canby, and in four years acquired a thorough and practical knowledge of the milling business. From there he went to the Marshall Milling Company as a miller, a business he served for ten years. In the fall of 1908, locating at Crosby, North Dakota, he bought grain for the Osborn-McMillan firm two years, at the end of which time he loaded his household goods into a wagon and started for Montana.

Mr. Aslakson reached the Redstone community in March, 1910. He came unusually well prepared for any adversities that might overtake his efforts as a home maker, and was able to establish his family with an unusual degree of comfort beyond that of many early settlers. His first act was to enter a claim, his homestead being the north half of section 18, township 35 north and range 52 east. He was the first entryman on the "bench" near Redstone, and his location was marked by a primitive 10 by 12 frame shack, which sheltered him and his wife and child until the next fall, when a story and a half frame, 14 by 24 feet, succeeded it. In 1916 the family took possession of their third home, built in the semi-bungalow style, with full basement, and furnace and other modern equipments. It is an eight-room dwelling, and is the comfortable abode of the Aslakson family of wife and two children.

Mr. Aslakson on coming to Montana became a grain farmer at the beginning. Hail destroyed his first crop, but his second effort gave him a large yield and his third crop was also one of fair returns. Wheat and flax were his main dependence. His banner crop in 1915 gave him twenty-six bushels of wheat to the acre and seventy-five bushels of oats, his total grain yield that year being 5,600 bushels. In ten years he has seen both the fat and the lean of farm enterprise, and the afflictions of drought have intervened so that farming has not been one roseate round of pleasure and profit. Mr. Aslakson estimates that about 60 per cent of his efforts have been rewarded by substantial crops. His home farm has grown by successive developments to 400 acres, and he also owns 280 acres elsewhere. On his homestead he has broken 225 acres, and altogether has put 290 acres under the plow. He has not depended entirely on grain, and has diversified his efforts by the introduction of a few stock, and sells some each year at a profit.

Mr. Aslakson became manager of the grain business for the Imperial Elevator Company in 1914, and has officiated in that way at Redstone ever since. In 1913 the local elevator handled 125,000 bushels of grain. Since then the business has been light, and a large part of it has consisted of in-shipments.

For the past six years Mr. Aslakson has been one of the trustees of the Redstone schools. When he came to this region the only schoolhouse in the entire district was about five miles away from his place of settlement. A new school district was organized in the summer of 1910, and he has been on the board of directors since the spring of 1914. He has always had convictions on public matters and has voted regularly as a democrat since supporting Mr. Cleveland in 1892, while a resident of Minnesota. He was made a member of the Masonic Lodge at Redstone, and is junior warden of Eagle Lodge No. 103. Both he and his wife participated actively in the community efforts to sustain the war, including the Red Cross, and the women of the household were busily engaged in knitting socks and sweaters for the boys at the front.

At Marshall, Minnesota, June 27, 1900, Mr. Aslakson married Miss Elizabeth Lee. She was born near Kankakee, Illinois, in June, 1882, daughter of Richard and Sarah (Wampler) Lee. Her father was a native of Kentucky and served as a Union soldier with an Illinois regiment during the Civil war, and spent his active life as a farmer in Illinois and Minnesota. The Lee children were: Richard, of Sheridan County, Montana; Mrs. Maggie Culshaw, of Marshall, Minnesota; George and Edward, residents of Minneapolis; Susie, wife of William Mullaney, of Marshall, Minnesota; Mrs. Aslakson; John, whose home is in Canada; and Blanche, wife of William Wilbarger, of Vesta, Minnesota. Mr. and Mrs. Aslakson's two children are Kenneth and Myron.

John C. Cronk, a stockraiser and ranchman of Blaine County who is widely known all over this section as a breeder of Percheron horses, identified himself with this community in 1899, coming to Coburg from Chinook. He was born at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, March 14, 1874, a son of James Cronk, who passed his life in Linn County, Iowa, as a farmer, and died there in 1908, when sixty-eight years old. He was born at Demorestville, Canada, but early came to the United States and settled in Linn County, Iowa, where he was later married to Miss Amy Cramer. Their children were as follows: George E., who is a resident of Los Angeles, California; Alice, who is married, lives in Arizona; Lottie, who married James Hoover, of Robbins, Iowa; Howe, who is a resident of Foley, Minnesota; May, who married Gene Allen, of Robbins, Iowa; and John C., whose name heads this review.

John C. Cronk attended the schools of Cedar Rapids and Coe College, and then began to be self-supporting. For the first year he worked for wages, and then took the contract for doing the grading work between Marion and Dubuque, Iowa, for the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, and carried it out so as to make some money. Mr. Cronk then was engaged in farming in Linn County for several years, but left Iowa for the West.

Upon coming to Montana he was engaged in prospecting in the vicinity of Whitehall for a time, but becoming convinced that about only 1 in 400 miners made a success of this line of endeavor he would only be wasting his time, and so entered the employ of Courtney Sheriff at Canon Ferry, ferryman, hotel proprietor and owner of the state line at that point. It was the duty of Mr. Cronk to take care of the stage horses, and for his arduous duties received his board and $30 a month, and when he left after nearly a year of the hardest kind of work he was practically without funds. Twenty years elapsed between that date and the one of his next meeting with his old employer, the second one being the occasion of Mr. Cronk's exhibit at Helena of a bunch of his Percheron prize horses, bred on his extensive and valuable ranch in the Milk River Valley. Mr. Sheriff was astounded to learn that this wealthy and celebrated fine stockbreeder was the same "kid" who had curried and cared for his stage horses a score of years before.

Leaving Mr. Sheriff, Mr. Cronk went to Chinook, and about all he owned was his bedding. He secured employment in the hotel at Chinook and spent his spare moments looking for a suitable location for his claim, and after nearly a year at Chinook decided upon homesteading at Coburg. He was one of the first white settlers to select this locality. His first home on his claim was a "dugout," which cost him $1.75 for hinges and a window light. He had accumulated a few hundred dollars, and this enabled him to engage in dealing in stock. He paid $4 for his first horse at a Chinook auction sale, which price contrasts very favorably with the $3,000 he has received for some of his fine Percherons.

From the time he bought that first horse, and perhaps even before that event, Mr. Cronk's ambition was to get into the horse as well as the cattle industry, and gradually work up to breeding blooded horses, and he worked steadily with that end in view. By 1900 he was able to begin shipping in that class of stock, and held auction sales along the Great Northern Railroad from Williston to Kalispell. The success of this venture proved that his judgment was excellent, and he increased his capital with each succeeding sale. Later he began shipping horses to Canada of the Percheron and Belgian strains, and this, too, proved a very profitable venture.

So successful did he become in handling horses that in 1908 he began to concentrate on the breeding of blooded horses, and formed a partnership with a stockman in Iowa, the two importing Belgian horses and dividing their shipments, Mr. Cronk bringing his to Montana. He began his exhibitions at the local fairs, and in 1912 made his first exhibit at the Montana State Fair. With the exception of 1914 and

1919 he has been an exhibitor ever since, and has taken more than $200 prizes, including champion stallion and champion mare ribbons. These exhibits have been valuable advertising and have brought him prominently before the stockgrowers of the country, and from across the international line in Canada. Lingot, the famous stallion and twice champion of the Percherons of Montana, is of Mr. Cronk's stable, and Lingot's get have never been beaten at the Montana State Fair, and one of them, Lingot Linda, has been three times champion of the Helena State Fair.

Mr. Cronk's success with blooded cattle has been chiefly with the Shorthorns, although he has some fine specimens of Herefords on his ranch. While he has never been an exhibitor of cattle, he has bred and sold some 400 bulls, and thus rendered a valuable service in encouraging the introduction of blooded cattle in the state. On his ranch the junior Cronks are breeding Shetland ponies and Chester White hogs, and are making a record not to be overlooked. One of his sons entered a calf contest put on by the Blaine Farm Bureau, and sold his calf at auction for $400, for which he had paid $175. He fed it 117 days, weighing it at 540 pounds and selling it at 940 pounds.

A strong believer in alfalfa, Mr. Cronk has grown it for many years. His valley land is under his own irrigation system, and with it he has been able to grow four tons of alfalfa to the acre, and has some of the best settings of that hay to be found. His claim of 320 acres has grown into a ranch of about 3,000 acres, in which his wife's claim is included, and about 1,600 acres are under irrigation, and 500 acres carry alfalfa. His substantial improvements include an eight-room residence; two horse barns, one being 32 by 32 and another 64 by 72 feet; a granary with a storage capacity of 8,000 bushels of grain, including his granary rooms in the barns; sheds for cattle and other buildings for his machinery and appliances needing shelter; and a tenant house which is in accord with his other buildings, for he has regard for the comfort of those whom he employs, all of these representing an outlay of from $12,000 to $15,000. Mr. Cronk also has ranching interests on Savoy Creek, this property being known as the McDaniel ranch, and is fairly well improved and devoted to alfalfa and grain.

On February 5, 1901, Mr. Cronk was married at Fairfax, Iowa, to Miss Annie Rogers, a daughter of James Rogers. Mrs. Cronk was born at Fairfax, Iowa, where her father was an early settler and farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Cronk have the following children: Norma, Roger, Johnny and Ruth.

Both by inheritance and conviction Mr. Cronk is a republican, and he cast his first presidential ballot in 1896 for William McKinley.

In addition to his other interests he is interested in the Farmers State Bank of Coburg, of which he was the first president, and he is president of the Blaine County Farm Bureau. Coming in the second selective draft, Mr. Cronk submitted his questionnaire about a week before the signing of the armistice, and although he was connected with the very important industry of food production and because of that was entitled to exemption, he laid no claim to it, being ready and willing to respond when called into the service. Mr. Cronk belongs to the best type of western manhood and is self-reliant, clear-brained and dependable. Long ago recognizing the imperative necessity for the production of better stock, he has gone about his business in a highly efficient manner, and his remarkable success acts as a strong incentive to others to follow his example. He has always had the good of his community at heart and has been generous in his benefactions to it, but his real service has been in the encouragement of agricultural activities and the advertising of the advantages of the region through his own stock operations. His will and resourcefulness have enabled him to overcome obstacles which have arisen in his path, and he has developed these characteristics and others which give him the power to stimulate men to wholehearted endeavor to become, as he, worth-while citizens and upright and prosperous men.

John W. McKee. The high and responsible calling of banking has placed John W. McKee in the front ranks of the business men of Sheridan County. A number of years ago, soon after he arrived on Montana soil, the First National Bank of Plentywood was organized, and since the beginning of its history Mr. McKee has been the active man in the management of its affairs. The bank was organized with a capital of $25,000, but its growth has been rapid and secure, and in 1920 its capital and surplus is valued at $45,000, and its officers and directors are men of the highest standing. Its president is A. J. Langer, of Plentywood, its vice president is John H. Davis, its cashier is John W. McKee, its assistant cashier, Rose A. Lauritzen, and its second assistant cashier is Roman C. Nathe, who also constitute the bank's board of directors with the addition of I. L. Shippie, of Plentywood.

Mr. McKee was born at Rosita, Custer County, Colorado, February 16, 1882, but when he was eighteen months old his parents removed to Ottawa City, Canada, and on May 24, 1894, the family home was established at Kennedy, Minnesota. His father was David D. McKee, who was born at Quebec, Ontario, of Scotch-Irish parents, his father being David McKee, a millwright. The younger David followed gold mining in Colorado and subsequently bridge building and contracting, but after locating in Minnesota he became a bookkeeper for the Kennedy Land & Town Company. His death occurred in the town of Kennedy, January 1, 1901, when he had attained the age of forty-seven years. He had married Annie Ryan, who was born at Quebec, Ontario, Canada, and was the daughter of a native Irishman, whose sons became conspicuous in the business life of the United States. One, Dennis Ryan, built the Ryan Hotel in St. Paul and was the owner of two of the famous mines of the country, the Horn Silver at Frisco, Utah, and the Bassick at Rosita, Custer County, Colorado. This Dennis Ryan was also the first man to attempt to tunnel the Hudson River at New York. Patrick Ryan, another son, was a wealthy miner at Salt Lake, and the third, John Ryan, the only survivor of the family, is a prominent and wealthy stockman of Salt Lake.

The following seven children were born to David and Annie McKee: John W., the Plentywood banker; David D., cashier of the State Bank of Tappen, North Dakota; Catherine, wife of Charles J. Johnson, of Fairview, Montana; Anna, also of Fairview; Mary, who married Andrew H. Strand, of Wildrose, North Dakota; James P., assistant cashier of the State Bank at Tappen, North Dakota; and Helen, wife of Garland Smith, the postmaster of Plentywood. The mother of these children survives her husband and resides at Plentywood.

John W. McKee received his educational training in the public schools and in a business college in Minneapolis, Minnesota, and later studied law for three years under F. W. Medbery at Ross, North Dakota. But instead of pursuing the law as a vocation he entered upon a business career and has pursued it chiefly as a banker. In 1905 he went to Hope, North Dakota, where he was employed as a bookkeeper in the First National Bank until he went to

Ross, that state, to become the yard manager for the St. Anthony and Dakota Lumber Company. After five years with that corporation Mr. McKee went to Rugby, North Dakota, where he spent a year in the lumber business, and from that point he came to Montana in January, 1913. In this new location he engaged first in the real estate and loan business, but in the following August associated himself with the First National Bank as its acting cashier, and since then his time has been given almost entirely to the banking business. He is also the secretary of the McKee-Lang Land Company of Plentywood, organized for the purpose of doing a general land business, buying, selling and farming, and they are doing an excellent work in developing property adjacent to Plentywood. During the recent period of the World war Mr. McKee was at the head of the Liberty Loan Committee of Plentywood, and was the custodian of the money collected in one of the drives.

At Denver, Colorado, July 15, 1915, Mr. McKee was married to Miss Emily Landmark, who was born in Trondhjem, Norway, but was brought by her parents to the United States in infancy and was reared at Canby, Minnesota. She attended the public schools and the Winona Normal School, becoming a teacher at the close of her school days, but was engaged in the abstract business at the time of her marriage. Mr. McKee has always been a supporter of democratic principles since casting his first presidential ballot for Judge Parker in 1904.

Joseph C. Tope. A young lawyer of brilliant qualifications for leadership and effective work in his profession, Joseph C. Tope is a graduate of the law department of the State University, and is serving his third term of service as county attorney of Prairie County. He has made law enforcement a realty, and his vigorous prosecutions have given a distinctly better tone to the entire community over which he has jurisdiction.

Mr. Tope was born at Arcola, Indiana, September 10, 1891. His great-grandfather, John Wesley Tope, was of Scotch ancestry. He was born in 1798 and died in 1872. He became an extensive land owner and farmer in Jackson County, Ohio, and was able to give each of his children eighty acres of land. He was noted for his strong physique, being the champion strong man of a large region. He won a contest at log lifting at a barn raising, lifting two more logs than his competitor with the competitor on top of the load. He married Polly Campbell, and they were the parents of six daughters and four sons.

One of the sons was Brice Tope, who spent all his life in Jackson County, Ohio, and it is said that he was never fifteen miles from home in all his days. He died within a mile of his birthplace. For only two days did he work away from home, and that was helping build a railroad, at wages of $1.10 a day. He married Amelia Scott, who was born on the Scioto River in Pike County, Ohio. She died in 1876, about eleven years before her husband. Their children were James, George W., Elmer and Mrs. Ressa Van Fossen of Jackson, Ohio.

George W. Tope, father of the Prairie County attorney, is a well known rancher and farmer in Chouteau County, his home place being about two miles from old Fort Benton. He was born in Jackson County, Ohio, in January, 1863, and lived on his father's farm until he was eighteen, when he accompanied two brothers to Indiana. He had acquired a country school education. In the vicinity of Cherubusco and Fort Wayne, Indiana, he worked in a wagon shop, learning the trade, and eventually established a shop of his own, which he conducted for several years at Arcola and Cherubusco. Abandoning the forge and bench, he came to Montana in 1908, and is still occupying the homestead he entered. He handled stock on a modest scale and has always been a progressive and forward-moving farmer, introducing novelties and experimenting with things to determine their practicability and adaptability to the region in which he lives. He has maintained himself a representative citizen, is a democrat in politics, and was called upon to act as agent for the county in purchasing the seed supplies authorized by the bond issues of 1919. George W. Tope married Nettie V. Aker, who was born in Allen County, Indiana, where her father, Jacob Aker, was an early settler from Virginia. He acquired an education in the country region of Allen County. George W. Tope and wife have the following children: Bertha, wife of Freeman Ramsey, of Fort Benton, Montana; Edith, wife of C. F. Deck, of Fort Benton; Joseph Clarence; and William Herman, a farmer at Fort Benton.

Joseph C. Tope was eighteen years of age when he came to Montana. He had grown up at Cherubusco, Indiana, attended the public schools there, and was in the second year of high school when he came with other members of the family to Fort Benton in May, 1909. Mr. Tope is a graduate of the Fort Benton High School and in 1911 entered the University of Montana, receiving a scholarship for the excellence of his work in high school. While the scholarship provided for his tuition he paid the rest of his expenses by clerical and other work. He had only $40 when he entered the university. He carried on both the classical and law courses, received his A. B. degree in 1915, and his degree in law the following February.

Qualified by his degrees for a professional career, while looking for a location he stopped off at Miles City. He became acquainted with Hon. George W. Farr, who caused him to linger a few days while this well known lawyer was making up his mind concerning the merits of the young law student. Mr. Farr decided to send him to Terry with a commission to open a law office under the firm name of Farr & Tope. Mr. Tope reached Terry traveling on borrowed money, and in the old Lumber Exchange Building opened the firm's office and in Terry tried his first suit at law. He was associated with Mr. Farr until January 1, 1917, when, at the beginning of his first term as county attorney, the partnership was mutually dissolved.

When Mr. Tope began his residence at Terry on May 1, 1916, he was a total stranger. Neverthless in August he was urged to make the race for county attorney. He did this reluctantly, feeling that he was too new to interest the public in his candidacy. In the four-cornered race before the primaries he won the republican nomination, and defeated his opponent in November by almost a three to one vote. He succeeded William G. Armstrong, the democratic encumbent, and began his duties with a heavy criminal docket of stock theft and forgery cases. Well equipped as a lawyer, courageous and determined, he prosecuted the docket of cases with an outcome most favorable to the county and state. He was especially vigilant against the "rustlers," relieving the county of some undesirable citizens, and at the same time attracting an increased population of substantial home makers. In 1918 he succeeded himself, winning the nomination in the primaries and defeating his democratic opponent in November. The vigor of his first term has characterized also his second administration, and cattle rustling in that section of the state is today regarded as a rather hazardous pursuit.

At St. Mary's, Idaho, January 1, 1916, Mr. Tope married Miss Rhea C. Townsend. She was born at Peru, Nebraska, a daughter of George and Kate (Hudson) Townsend, the former a native of Nebraska and the latter of Indiana. Her parents now reside at Turlock, California. Mrs. Tope is the youngest of four children, the others being Mrs. Ida M. Platt, of St. Mary's, Idaho; Dr. Adelbert, of Minatare, Nebraska; and Harry H., who died leaving a family at Lincoln, Nebraska. Mrs. Tope was educated in the Beatrice High School and spent two years in special work in the University of Montana at Missoula, where she met her husband. Mr. and Mrs. Tope have one son, John M., representing the fifth generation of this family record.

Mr. Tope chose his affiliation with the republican party on reaching his majority. He is a member of the Sigma Nu college fraternity, and in Masonry is affiliated wtih the lodge, chapter and commandery, and a member of Algeria Shrine of Helena, Montana. He is a member of the Terry Community Church, is president of the Terry Chamber of Commerce, is attorney for the State Bank of Terry and also acts as counsel for a number of local business firms.

John Weinschrott. There are many men who attain material success and there are many others who are called to high positions in life. When both these ends are achieved by one man and entirely through his own unassisted efforts there is occasion for more than usual interest to be aroused in the consideration of the factors that have brought this about. It is a long step from the primitive Hungarian home to a seat of equality among the leading men of Plevna, but such a step has been taken by John Weinschrott, a successful merchant of this city and ex-mayor of the municipality where he has lived since 1911.

John Weinschrott was born at Bockovar, Hungary, on December 1, 1886, a son of John Weinschrott, who was born in the same place as his namesake. When the younger John was ten years old the family immigrated to the haven of so many of foreign birth, the United States, sailing from Hamburg, Germany, on a steamer of the North German Lloyd line bound for Baltimore, Maryland, and after a trip of fifteen days reached their destination without any unusual incident occurring save the children had access to all the sugar they could eat when that commodity was being unloaded at New York City.

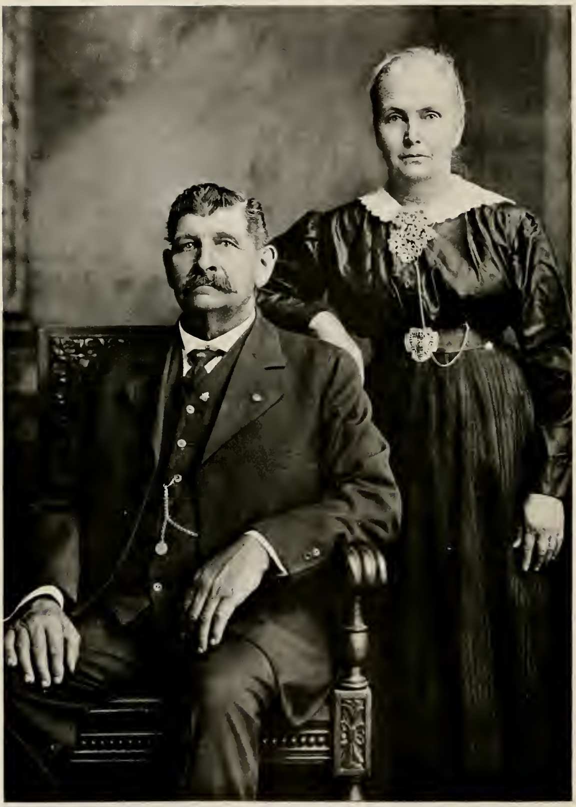
There was quite a large settlement of Hungarians in the locality about Regent, North Dakota, and the Weinschrott family came West to join their fellow countrymen. The elder John Weinschrott entered a homestead, proved it up and there made a home for his family until 1909, when he retired. In 1910 he paid a visit to his old home in Hungary, but returned to the United States well satisfied that he had been wise in making the change he did. In 1911 he located permanently at Plevna, where he is now living in retirement after his long years of strenuous effort. He married Johanna Schaffer, a daughter of John Schaffer, likewise a farmer, and she is also living. Mr. and Mrs. Weinschrott became the parents of the following children: Lena, who is the wife of John Klemm, of Dickinson, North Dakota; John, Jr., whose name heads this review; Joseph, who is a farmer located near Gladstone, North Dakota; Anna M., the wife of Peter Collin, of the Gladstone district; and Nick, who is a farmer and lives near Plevna, Montana.

John Weinschrott, Jr., was reared in North Dakota and educated in the country schools and priest's school at Richardson, North Dakota. Having learned to be a farmer, for the first three years following his majority John Weinschrott followed that calling, putting to practical use the knowledge he had gained, but it did not satisfy his ambition, and with three associates he went into a grain, lumber and implement business at Regent, North Dakota. In the fall of 1910 he came to Montana looking for a better opening, and spent his first months in the state at Broadview. After looking the ground over thoroughly he decided to locate permanently at Plevna, and put in a stock of agricultural implements aggregating about $2,000, in a building 18x30 feet. Since then as his trade expanded he has added the handling of furniture and hardware, and in 1914, erected his present store of two-stories, 24x70 feet, which has later been extended until it is now 140 feet in length. He maintains his residence above his store, and still owns his original store building, which has been used for different purposes.

John Weinschrott has always supported the republican party, casting his first presidential vote for William Howard Taft, although Colonel Roosevelt was his choice for the nomination. He has always been identified with Plevna since he came to it when it was little more than a hamlet, and he the first merchant. Steadfastly he stuck to his business, rising above all discouragements and overcoming numerous obstacles, and he helped to organize the Commercial Club, of which he was second president, serving as such from 1913 to 1918. He also contributed his support in the establishing of the Plevna school district, and has been a member of the school board ever since. In 1918, two years after Plevna was incorporated, Mr. Weinschrott was chosen mayor or chief councilman. During 1911 he was very active in trying to get a market established at this point, but realized that such efforts were liable to be abortive until proper banking facilities were afforded, and then, with customary public spirit, he set about to interest V. S. Hinsl, representing the Bargerding interest of Minnesota, to open a state bank at Plevna, serving it as vice president until he disposed of his interest in it.

On November 25, 1906, John Weinschrott was married near Gladstone, North Dakota, to Frances Herold, a daughter of Peter Herold, who brought his family to this region from Hungary in 1898, having been a resident of Josefvalva. After coming to this country he engaged in farming. His wife bore the maiden name of Catherine Anton, and they became the parents of the following children: Mrs. Weinschrott, who is the eldest; Nick, who is a farmer near Gladstone, North Dakota; Mike, who is engaged in farming in the same neighborhood as his brother; Elizabeth, who died unmarried; and Peter, who is a resident of Dickinson, North Dakota. Mr. and Mrs. Herold have retired from their farm and are living at Dickinson. Mr. and Mrs. Weinschrott have had the following children born to them: John A., Anna Catherine, Frances (who died in infancy), Mary, Joseph Peter, Helen and Agnes.

The Weinschrotts are members of the Catholic Church, in which faith both Mr. and Mrs. Weinschrott were reared, and he has been actively identified with the growth of the church at Plevna, having served as one of its trustees since 1911. During the World war Mr. Weinschrott served as a member of the executive board of the Red Cross Chapter at Plevna, and rendered very valuable assistance in bringing the contributions of this district up to the necessary quota. Upright, strictly honorable in every respect, a man of action and determination, Mr. Weinschrott not only has made a success of his undertakings, but has carried his community with him, and is one of the recognized leaders in this part of Fallon County.



C. M. West   Belle C West

CHARLES M. WEST. The student of history cannot help but be impressed with the fact that war no matter when it is waged is very similar. While during the World war new methods of warfare were introduced, the underlying principles were the same as those of the great conflict in our own country when brother was arrayed against brother, section aginst section, and in each the identical high patriotism and personal sacrifice command reverent admiration. One of the veterans of the last mentioned conflict who is still spared to his family and country is Charles M. West, now living in honorable retirement at Kalispell after a busy life. He was born at Raymond Centre, New Hampshire, April 2, 1846, a son of Nathaniel D. and Mary (Giles) West, and the youngest of six children, and the only survivor.

Growing up in a good home, Charles M. West was sent to the local schools, and had laid his plans for a useful and happy life when the war clouds, long gathering burst upon his country. With others he formed a company at West Newberry, Massachusetts, for a three months' service, which then was regarded as the likely length of the war. He went by train to Boston, Massachusetts, and his first night's experience as a soldier was gained while camping in historic old Nathaniel Hall. Next morning, boy fashion, he started out to see the town, and crossed to the Charleston Navy Yard, where his brother Franklin was employed as chief engineer. Surprised at the sight of his brother, Franklin West told him that men, not boys, were needed at the front and took measures to have the venturesome lad sent back home.

This, of course, was discouraging to the patriotic boy, but he did not relinquish his determination to go to war, and when another brother, William West, made a visit home in 1862 he accompanied him back to his own home in Wisconsin and enlisted from that state on June 11, 1864, at Prairie du Sac, in Company K, Twenty-third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, for three years, and was mustered into the service at Madison, Wisconsin. Mr. West was sent to New Orleans, Louisiana, where he joined his regiment in time to start on the expedition up the Red River under Colonel Guppey and General Banks, and participated in numerous battles, including that of Sabine Crossroads, Kane River and Alexander. He assisted in erecting the famous dam over the Red River. General Bailey conceived the project of building this dam with the idea of bringing the ironclad gunboats down the river in high water from the point where they had stranded. Until he proposed this plan it was intended to blow them up to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy. Some doubted the feasibility of this plan, but he was allowed to carry it out and was successful. For his efforts he was rewarded by promotion to the rank of brigadier general. After the building of the dam Mr. West's regiment made a 500 miles march down the Missisippi River, skirmishing all the way, subsisting principally on hardtack, and not much of that, and coffee, and many of the soldiers died from exposure and lack of proper food. The regiment went on to Fort Gaines, Alabama, and was at Fort Morgan when it surrendered. From there it went to Mosquito Point, where Mr. West was taken sick and was returned to the hospital at New Orleans, but as he was unconscious all of the time he has no recollection of the trip. When sufficiently recovered he obtained a ninety day furlough and paid his brother William a visit in Wisconsin, and then rejoined his regiment at Helena, Arkansas, from whence the regiment was sent to Dolphin Island and from there to Spanish Fort, participating in a hardly fought engagement there and at Fort Blakeley. Mr. West was there wounded by a piece of shell, the explosion of which killed sixteen soldiers. In passing the shell went over the shoulder of an officer who had just stopped to pick up a portion of his equipment that had dropped, and thus escaped. The regiment then crossed the bay to Mobile, and from there Mr. West was transferred to Brownville, Texas, and made a part of Company B, Thirty-fifth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and remained with it doing camp duty. On March 15, 1866, Mr. West was mustered out at Madison, Wisconsin, and discharged. It was while at Mobile that he and his regiment received the disheartening news of the death of the beloved president.

His military service completed. Mr. West went to his brother William's home and was engaged in farming until 1868. On October 22, 1868, he was married to Miss Belle Hunter, born near Meadville, Pennsylvania, who, when sixteen years old had removed to Iowa with her parents, William and Nancy (Lantz) Hunter. Of their family of ten children Mrs. West was the third in order of birth. She was educated in the public schools of Crawford County, Pennsylvania. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. West went to Clinton, Iowa, where he was engaged in work as an engineer and for thirty years continued to operate stationary engines in lumber and flour mills at various points. Leaving Clinton, Mr. West went to Kansas, and two years later to Cedar Springs, Michigan, and was also at Perry, Michigan. For nine years he was engaged with the flour-mill interests of Michigan and then went to Barton County, Missouri, where he remained for ten years, his next move being to North Dakota, where he proved up a homestead and became the first postmaster at Reno that state. Mr. West then located at Kalispell, where he built a home, but sold it in 1908, having previously sold his ranch. He went to Missouri on a visit in 1909 and in the following year, 1910, built his present home. In 1915 he went to live with a widowed daughter in Missouri, but in 1919 came back to Kalispell, to his present home.

Mr. and Mrs. West became the parents of eight children, namely: Nora Viola; Edgar Guy; Rena Belle; William N.; Freeman Percy; Clair; Nellie, who died at the age of seven months; and Maple Naomi, who was named Maple because her father planted a maple tree on the day of her birth. Nora Viola married Clay Leaming, a veteran of the war between the North and South, and a native of Indiana. He was a man of fine character, who became county judge of Jasper County and a resident of Carthage, Missouri. Judge and Mrs. Leaming became the parents of five sons, Henry Clay, George Monroe, Perry West, Ried and Lester Lee. Judge Leaming died leaving a widow and five children. Edgar West married Lilly Nellis, and he is now an engineer at Roundup, Montana. Rena Belle married Alexander McCallum, and they have two children, Margaret Isabel and Anna Mae. William N. West married Nora Bright, and they have one child, Nancy Lee Belle. He is a farmer of Jasper County, Missouri, living near Carthage. Freeman Percy West married Iva Dell Myers, and they have two children, Charles Edward and Francis. He is a resident of Seattle, Washington. Clair West married Ethel McCloughlin, and they have two children, May E. and Gladys Belle. Mr. West is a lumber contractor of Pablo, Montana. Maple Naomi married Charles W. Benton, of Kalispell, and they have two children, Minnie Gertrude and Marvin Russell.

An interesting incident in the life of Mr. West occurred in 1908, when he paid a visit to his brothers in his old home in New Hampshire after they had been separated for nearly half a century. The three brothers were all veterans of the war, and in addition to Charles M. West were Franklin and William West. Franklin West was an engineer at Norfolk, Virginia, at the outbreak of the war, and was detained by the Confederates, who gave him his choice between enlisting in the southern army or going to prison. A loyal patriot, he went to prison, but through his Masonic connections was liberated, General Butler making his affairs a personal matter. However, he lost all his property, but at last managed to get across the line into Union territory, and there enlisted in defense of his country. The brothers enjoyed their re-union and the photograph of the group was published in the local papers at that time.

Charles M. West is also a Mason, and he also belongs to the Odd Fellows and to the Grand Army of the Republic. Mrs. West is a member of the Seventh Day Advent Christian Church. Mr. West is very liberal in his political views, preferring to cast his vote for the man rather than to be bound down by party ties. A man of the highest moral character, he has ordered his life according to the following rule:

"Do all the good you can to all the people you can in every way you can."

Wendell Cotton, M. D. One of the prominent members of the medical profession of Rosebud County, Doctor Cotton is a senior member of the firm Cotton & Haywood, physicians and surgeons at Forsyth. He has been in active practice for eight years, and performed the duties of an army surgeon during a portion of the World war.

Doctor Cotton was born at Sheridan, Wyoming, October 29, 1887. His father, Thomas M. Cotton, was a native of Pennsylvania, acquired a liberal college education, and became an able lawyer and one of the pioneers in his profession at Sheridan, Wyoming. He moved to Sheridan from Fort Collins, Colorado. He did his first practice in the territorial bar of Wyoming. He achieved a dignified place as a lawyer, also as a factor in local and state republican politics, and established the Sheridan Post, now one of the leading republican papers of Northern Wyoming. He gained much prominence for a man of his years, since he died when only about thirty-seven years of age, in 1892. Thomas M. Cotton married at Peru, Indiana, Ella Hiatt, a native of that section of Indiana and of an old Quaker family. She is now the wife of Herman Henschke, of Sheridan.

Doctor Cotton, who was the only son of his parents, was educated in the public schools of Sheridan. He was only five years of age when his father died, and he also helped earn his living in spare time as a grocery clerk. After completing high school work he spent a year and a half in the Nebraska Wesleyan University and two years in the scientific department of DePauw University at Greencastle, Indiana. With a liberal college education he entered the medical school of Northwestern University, at Chicago, where he was graduated in June, 1912.

Doctor Cotton then returned to his native town of Sheridan, but soon removed to Ashland, Montana, where he conducted a drug business in addition to his practice. He was also designated by the Government as agency physician and surgeon on the Northern Cheyenne Reservation. Moving to Forsyth in 1917, Doctor Cotton formed his present partnership with Doctor Haywood, and the firm handle a large and profitable private practice and are also local surgeons for the railways.

Doctor Cotton made his first effort to enter the war in 1917, but was rejected on account of physical defect. When this defect was overcome he was accepted for active duty June 1, 1918, at Camp Lewis, Washington. He was assigned to the Base Hospital in the section of skin and genito-urinary diseases, and later transferred to Base Hospital No. 162 for overseas duty. The armistice was signed before his unit left Camp Lewis, and he was finally discharged there June 1, 1919. Before resuming private practice at Forsyth Doctor Cotton took postgraduate work in the Mayo clinic at Rochester, Minnesota, and in the Cook County Hospital at Chicago.

Doctor Cotton is an active member of the Forsyth Chamber of Commerce, and is a republican, having cast his first presidential vote for Mr. Taft. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and is a member of Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Helena.

At Forsyth, June 2, 1917, Doctor Cotton married Miss Ruth B. Cain, of Broadus, Montana. She was born at Elroy, Wisconsin, and was educated in the schools of that town. Prior to her marriage she was in the postoffice at Ashland, Montana. Doctor and Mrs. Cotton have two children, Beverly and Wendell Thomas.

Charles B. Taber came to Montana territory nearly forty years ago as an engineer with the original surveyors of the Northern Pacific Railway, and out of his long experience has acquired a most minute and extended knowledge of Montana from the standpoint of a civil engineer, and is probably the leading authority on irrigation projects in the Yellowstone Valley.

Mr. Taber, for many years a resident of Forsyth, was born at New Bedford, Massachusetts, January 20, 1860. His Americanism is the product of nearly three centuries of residence. His first American ancestor was Thomas Taber, who settled at Plymouth Colony in 1623. His grandfather, Joseph Taber, followed the industry characteristic of most of the early generations, farming. He married Phoebe Ashley. They had five sons, Stephen, Jacob, Phineas, Abram and Marcus W. In the early years of the nineteenth century more whaling vessels were outfitted and called their home port New Bedford than any other point along the American coast. The whaling industry was supreme at New Bedford, and it was perhaps only natural that all these five sons of Joseph Taber should become captains of whaling vessels.

Capt. Marcus W. Taber made his first voyage about 1834 and continued to follow the sea for about thirty-five years, eventually retiring and living out his life at New Bedford, where he died in 1903, at the age of eighty-four. Capt. Marcus W. Taber married Olive C. Ashley. Her father, Jefferson Ashley, was born in the New Bedford locality, and farmed a landed estate where many generations of the family had lived. This property had descended without change of title from the time of the old Plymouth Colony. An abstract of the property in recent years showed that no incumbrance had ever been recorded against it. Olive C. Ashley was one of three daughters, the others being Lovica W. and Mrs. Elizabeth Winslow. Mrs. Marcus Taber is still living at New Bedford. She is the mother of two sons, Charles B. and Edward G. Edward G. is likewise a civil engineer, now a resident of Spokane, Washington, and for a third of a century has been chief engineer of D. C. Corbin's operations, and throughout that period identified with the far West.

Charles B. Taber grew up in New Bedford, acquired a high school education, and later completed his education in Boston. For about a year he had regular field practice with the city engineer of New Bedford, and then left his native city to come West to enter the service of the Northern Pacific Railway Company as one of the engineers of the survey of the main line. He joined the party at Glendive as instrument man on location, and was associated with the work of construction all the way from Glendive to Yellowstone National Park.

Mr. Taber, who arrived in the Yellowstone Valley in 1881, left the railroad when the survey reached the National Park and became a settler and homesteader on the Rosebud, in what was then Custer County. From 1883 until 1889 he ran an increasing herd of horses and cattle with headquarters twelve miles southeast of Forsyth. However, he did not discontinue his profession altogether, since he was county surveyor of Custer County. At that time this county included a vast territory subsequently subdivided into seven counties. In intervals of his ranch work he also resumed engineering with railway companies, once in Washington and Oregon for the O. R. and N. Company, and again in location in construction for the Northern Pacific in Manitoba.

Leaving his ranch and moving to Forsyth, he resumed his profession as a civil engineer, and became identified with the pioneer irrigation project, and was engineer for nearly all the small systems. In 1905 he started the Cartersville Project, the first big irrigation effort in Rosebud County, and witnessed its completion within two years. The next large project, begun immediately after the Cartersville, was that of Pease Bottom, and it also was finished without delay. He built the Two Leggins Canal which irrigates the Lower Big Horn Valley below Hardin, following which he revised and extended the Yellowstone Project and the Hammond Canal, which, commenced twenty years ago, have been improved and extended from time to time. These canals and systems provide irrigation for all the available valley lands that can be watered by gravity flow, and thus Mr. Taber has had a big part and a big work in making this region of the Yellowstone Valley serviceable for agriculture.

Being county surveyor of Custer County when Rosebud County was created, he became the first surveyor of the new county, and has filled that office most of the years since, only two others having held it. Mr. Taber is one of the advisory board of the engineers of the Yellowstone Irrigation Association, an organization formed in the winter of 1919-20, with headquarters at Livingston, for the purpose of taking care of the water supply and promoting irrigation along the Yellowstone and in Eastern Montana. Through his long experience he is frequently called into consultation upon matters affecting engineering projects over the state.

Mr. Taber was elected the first mayor of Forsyth. He is one of the influential republicans of Rosebud County, and his antecedents were old whigs and became original republicans in Massachusetts. Mr. Taber cast his first vote in Montana in 1892 while with the engineering camp near Glendive.

At Glendive, June 30, 1889, he married Miss Emma Choisser, daughter of William Choisser, a venerable retired rancher of Forsyth and sister of the late Jo E. Choisser, a prominent business man of Rosebud County. Mr. and Mrs. Taber have one daughter, Jessie, who was born at Forsyth and completed her education in Bruno Hall at Spokane.

Hon. John E. Edwards, president of the Bank of Commerce of Forsyth, and who continuously for thirteen years has sat in the Montana Senate as representative of Rosebud County, has many of the best distinctions associated with personal leadership in business and politics in the state of Montana, where he has lived for more than thirty years, in fact having come here the same year and shortly prior to the admission of Montana to the Union.

So far as ancestry counts, a worthy and useful life might properly have been predicted for him at the beginning. He is a member of the Edwards family that has been conspicuously identified with New England history from the earliest colonial period. In later generations the Edwards family has achieved much military distinction. His father, Gen. Oliver Edwards, was reared in Springfield, Massachusetts. He had a Yankee genius for mechanics, and was an inventor of no mean ability. When a young man he was sent South to New Orleans to erect a sugar factory in Louisiana. After completing that work he returned North and for a time lived in Warsaw, Illinois, where he built a foundry and where it was his good fortune to find his wife, Anna E. Johnston. Her father, John E. Johnston, was born in the north of Ireland, located as a young man at Warsaw, Illinois, and for many years was one of the wealthy residents of that community. With the outbreak of the Civil war Oliver Edwards returned to Springfield, Massachusetts, and entered the service of the Union as a private. He rose through the various grades to captain, and after helping organize the Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Infantry at Springfield and surrounding cities he was commissioned its colonel by the governor of Massachusetts. He became one of the distinguished Civil war leaders, and eventually received the rank of brevet major-general and with the close of the war was made a colonel in the regular army, but soon resigned. A nephew of Gen. Oliver Edwards is Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, who graduated from West Point in 1883, and has had a long and distinguished service in the regular army, having been in the Philippines, and early in 1917 was called from his command of the Department of the Northeast to lead the Twenty-sixth Division in the American Expeditionary Forces in France.

After leaving the army Gen. Oliver Edwards became general manager of the Florence Sewing Machine Works at Florence, Massachusetts. He remained there eight years, and then returned to Warsaw, Illinois, for the purpose of living a retired life. In 1880, however, he was persuaded to accept the general management of the Gardner Gun Company of London, England, manufacturing a type of machine gun for the British navy. He was abroad engaged in that work for two years, and then returned to Warsaw, Illinois, and lived quietly until his death in 1904, at the age of sixty-nine. His widow died in Warsaw in January, 1920. There were two children, John E. and Mrs. S. E. Matzke of Warsaw.

John E. Edwards acquired an early training and education that equipped him to take his place as a man of action in the West. He was born at Warsaw, Illinois, July 17, 1866, attended the common schools of his native town and graduated from high school and completed his education at Hanover College in Hanover, Indiana. At the age of seventeen he went out to Colorado, and immediately began his experience on the ranch and range of the West. After a year or so his work took him to Wheeler County in the Texas Panhandle. That section was then the unrivaled center of the great cattle industry of the Southwest. In Wheeler County was the only court jurisdiction to serve seventeen unorganized counties of the Texas Panhandle. Mr.

Edwards joined the Texas Land and Cattle Company, operating under the old "laurel leaf" brand, and became a foreman of the company at the age of twenty. During his life on the southwestern range and also in Montana he came to know many conspicuous men of that period and industry. One of them in whose service he was in Texas was L. W. Stacey, a prominent capitalist and Montana citizen today at Miles City. He also knew Henry Peays, the county commissioner of Powder River County, Montana, and they had come up the trail to the North together. In Montana he worked on the roundup with Frank Murphy, the old Texan of the Mizpah. After leaving Texas he became acquainted with James Dahlman, the noted Nebraska democrat and famous mayor of Omaha.

It was in 1899 that Mr. Edwards made his trip over the northern trail from Texas, accompanying L. W. Stacey's outfit, which made its first stop on Powder River. He then went to work for the Niobrara Cattle Company, which soon sold its stock to Thomas Cruse, the distinguished Montana rancher. This was the original N bar outfit, with headquarters and range chiefly in Fergus County. Mr. Edwards joined the Cruse organization in the spring of 1890, and was with them for nine years, in charge of the Cruse outfit, which was one of the big cattle concerns of the state, having on the range at different times about twenty-five thousand head of cattle besides a hundred thousand sheep.

Mr. Edwards left the Cruse organization to take the agency of the Crow Indians for the purpose of obtaining the consent of the tribe to the opening of a million and a quarter acres of land, the last large slice cut off the reservation. During his three years as agent he acquired the consent of the Indians to this cession, and then resigned and settled at Forsyth.

Mr. Edwards has been identified with the town of Forsyth since July, 1902. At the request of Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock he was appointed by President Roosevelt the secretary's personal representative in the Indian field with jurisdiction over the Indian Reservation of the Northwest, but after a year resigned this office. Besides his position as agent and as special representative of the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Edwards had another important connection with the development of the Crow Reservation, in the matter of irrigation. He is a practical authority on irrigation in Montana. He was chiefly instrumental in the building of a system affecting twelve thousand acres of the Yellowstone Valley in Elsworth County. His next project was the Two Leggins Canal on Big Horn River in Big Horn County, which reclaimed twenty-eight thousand acres. While agent of the Crows he performed some irrigation construction work, and had done a similar service in Fergus County.

With his removal to Forsyth Mr. Edwards found his chief interests in banking and merchandising. He was one of the partners in the Richardson Mercantile Company as an associate of E. A. Richardson. At the same time he became one of the organizers of the Bank of Commerce, and for a number of years has been its president. Senator Edwards built the electric lighting plant of Forsyth & Hardin. He is a director of the Treasure State Bank of Hysham, a director of the Bank of Ashland, and is president and managing director of the Gazette Printing Company of Billings.

During the World war Senator Edwards was an original member of the Montana Council of Defense and continuosly active in promoting the war program of the state. A republican by inheritance as well as by choice, he cast his first national ballot in 1888 for Benjamin Harrison. At that time he was in Texas and his was the only republican vote cast in his precinct of Wheeler County. So far as his busy career as a Montana stockman permitted he was a worker for his party and good government during all the years of his residence here. He served as chairman of the Republican State Central Committee in 1912 and 1914. Senator Edwards has been a member of the State Senate since January, 1907, and in point of continuous service is one of the senior members of that body. He was elected for Rosebud County and has been re-elected every four years since. His first service was in the Tenth General Assembly, presided over by Lieutenant Governor Norris, and he has served under the republican Lieutenant Governor Allen and under the present incumbent, Lieutenant Governor McDowell. Much of the time he has been floor leader of his party, and for five terms was president pro tem. He was in the Senate while United States senators were still elected by the Legislature and cast three ballots for candidates for that office, once supporting the successful candidate. Obeying the popular mandate expressed at the primaries, he helped elect T. J. Walsh to the Senate.

In Fergus County, November 15, 1892, Senator Edwards married Miss Julia Anderson. Her father, Reese Anderson, was one of the prominent pioneers of Montana, coming from Kentucky. Mrs. Edwards was born at Deer Lodge, Montana, January 17, 1869, one of a family of five daughters and two sons. She was educated in Montana schools, and she and Senator Edwards have two daughters, Annie, Mrs. Fletcher S. Woolston, of Forsyth, and Miss Eunice I., who finished her education in Leland Stanford University in California.

WALTER E. CLARKE, manager of the Commercial Hotel of Forsyth, is a veteran railroad man, a former county official of Rosebud County, and has otherwise been prominent in the citizenship of Forsyth for nearly a quarter of a century.

He was born at Waunakee, Wisconsin, October 15, 1870, son of James and Harriet (Taylor) Clarke. His parents were born in England and as children were brought to the United States and were married in Wisconsin. His father spent all his active career as a merchant and early established his home and place of business at Waunakee. He lived there until his death on his seventy-fourth birthday, October 24, 1919. The widowed mother is still living there, and her children are: Annie, wife of William T. Riley, of Madison, Wisconsin; Walter E.; Harry T., who succeeded his father in business at Waunakee; Jessie M., wife of Ray Brown, of Lodi, Wisconsin; and Leon B., of Madison, Wisconsin.

The public school of Waunakee gave Walter E. Clarke his early education. He also gained a practical business experience in his father's store, and learned telegraphy in the local office of the Northwestern Railway Company. His first regular assignment to duty by the company was as operator at Capron, Illinois, and for two and a half years he was on duty at different points along the system. He then gave up railroad work and for a time lived in his home community in Wisconsin, and from there in August, 1895, he came to Montana and readily found a place for his skill as a telegraph operator with the Northern Pacific Railway at Forsyth. He resigned in 1898 and for the following year was in the barber business. When he went back to railroading he entered the operating service as a brakeman and in 1902 was promoted to conductor, and for twelve years had runs both as a freight and passenger conductor with headquarters at Forsyth.

In the meantime Mr. Clarke had become widely known as one of the popular citizens of Rosebud County, and his qualifications made him eligible as a candidate for public office. In November, 1914, he was elected on the republican ticket as county auditor, being the first chosen incumbent of that office in the county. After five months he was appointed county clerk to succeed R. J. Cole, and was regularly elected clerk in 1916. His official term was concluded in January, 1919, and soon afterward he took the management of the Commercial Hotel and has brought a large degree of prestige to that institution.

In 1919 Mr. Clarke was elected an alderman of Forsyth and was chosen again in 1920 and is one of the influential members of the administration of Mayor Cornwell. During the war in addition to the routine duties of county clerk he gave much of his time as a member of the local Draft Board. He is a member of the Order of Railway Conductors, and has taken his Masonic degrees in the Forsyth Lodge.

At Forsyth, September 21, 1905, Mr. Clarke married Miss Ida Marcyes. She was born in Minnesota but has lived in Montana since infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Clarke have one son, Hiram James, born July 8, 1906.

The late Hiram R. Marcyes, father of Mrs. Clarke, was one of the earliest settlers and business men of Forsyth. He was born in the Pine Tree State of Maine, but in early life went to the Northwestern frontier of Minnesota, and from that state entered the Union army as regimental band leader of the Fourth Minnesota Infantry. In 1883 he became a merchant at Forsyth, Montana, conducting one of the first places of business in the new town. Later he sold his stock to the Richardson Mercantile Company, and then employed his capital in building the Commercial Hotel, and had an active part in its management, though he also had property interests. He became widely known over the section of Montana now known as Rosebud County, and in 1898 was elected to the Legislature. While he was not a campaign orator, he always exercised a strong influence among his fellow citizens and gained a dignified record in the Legislature. He was a Master Mason and his church support was given the Methodists. He was a republican and had a long record as a Grand Army man, attending many encampments. Hiram R. Marcyes died in March, 1913. He married Louisa Loffelmacher, a native of Minnesota, who died before her husband. Their children were: Claude O., a ranchman of Rosebud County who married Estelle Miller; Ida M., Mrs. Clarke; Eva, wife of Doctor Alexander, of Forsyth; Grace E., Mrs. W. B. Dean, of Forsyth; and Olive F., wife of Frank Harding, of Forsyth.

Park J. Bunker. Banking and active connections with other business interests, a keen and public-spirited participation in public affairs, have brought a gratifying accumulation of prestige and esteem to Park J. Bunker, one of the leading men of affairs of Forsyth, where he is cashier of the First National Bank.

Mr. Bunker, who has known Montana for the past fifteen years, was born in the Town of Woodstock, McHenry County, Illinois, February 16, 1882. He belongs to prominent pioneer families of that rich section of Northern Illinois. His grandfather, George K. Bunker, was a native of Pennsylvania, and came West and passed around the southern end of Lake Michigan when Chicago was a city in anticipation rather than in reality. He went on west from Chicago into McHenry County, and was living there when what is now the main line of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway was built west from Chicago to the Mississippi River. With the exception of his wife he was the oldest resident of McHenry County when he died in 1905, at the age of eighty-one. He married Miss Martha Cottle, who survived him five years, to the age of eighty-six. They had two children, Frank M. and Mrs. Charles B. Wright, the latter of Woodstock.

Frank M. Bunker, father of the Forsyth banker, was born in McHenry County, and spent a long and active career in that section of Illinois. His chief interest was as a merchant, but he also served as a public official of his City of Woodstock, and was known as a man who made much success of all his undertakings. He was never affiliated either with church or fraternity and in politics voted as a republican. He died in April, 1918, at the age of sixty-two. Frank M. Bunker married Elizabeth Johnson, a native of Woodstock. Her father, Doctor Johnson, was one of the pioneer physicians of Northern Illinois, and with his brother Joseph laid out the Town of Woodstock, and gave the rest of his life to the practice of medicine in that community. Doctor Johnson had two children, Mrs. Bunker and a son, Park Johnson. The latter disappeared while serving as a railway mail clerk out of Chicago. Elizabeth Johnson was only an infant when her mother died, and she married after the death of her father.

Park J. Bunker was educated in the grammar and high schools of Woodstock and at the age of twenty-two graduated from Beloit College of Wisconsin. After completing his education he gained a knowledge of practical banking as an employe of the Merchants National Bank at St. Paul. He was with that institution about eighteen months and in September, 1905, came to Montana and employed his knowledge of banking to good purpose in assisting to start the Bank of Commerce of Forsyth, which he served as assistant cashier and as acting cashier. In the spring of 1907 he left the bank, and was identified with Edwards & Burke, railroad contractors at Bozeman, until the next spring. Then returning to Forsyth he was engaged in ranching and in handling real estate for a year. From 1909 to 1911 he had charge of the office of the W. B. Jordan & Sons Company of Miles City. In June, 1911, he became a merchant at Wibaux, but sold his interests in that section of Eastern Montana in October, 1914, and returned to his old Illinois home at Woodstock, where he looked after the affairs of his father, then in his declining years, and also some interests of his own.

In September, 1916, after an absence from the state of nearly two years, Mr. Bunker returned to Montana and since then has been a resident of Forsyth. He was president and manager of the Rosebud Abstract Company, later had the management of the electric light plant, but resigned and in 1918 became cashier of the First National Bank as successor of C. A. Westfall.

Mr. Bunker served as the first city treasurer of Forsyth and filled out the unexpired term of Alderman Northway when the latter became mayor. He has been a working member of the Chamber of Commerce and has given his aid to every movement for the general prosperity of the city. Especially creditable was his influence and work during war times as a member of each Liberty Loan committee, and he contributed in an important way to the splendid record credited to the First National Bank in the sale of Government securities. Since voting for Mr. Taft in

1908 he has been identified with the republican party. He is affiliated with the Lodge, Chapter and Knight Templar Commandery of Masons at Forsyth, and with the Lodge of Elks at Miles City.

Mr. Bunker married Miss Una Albertson at Wibaux, Montana, August 4, 1914. Her father was an early settler and farmer at Albion, Iowa, where he spent his last years and where Mrs. Bunker was born. She was educated in high school and subsequently graduated from the State University Hospital of Iowa City, as a trained nurse. She was next to the youngest in a family of eight children, whose names were Charles, Eva, Edna, Cyrus, Mary, Pearl, Una and Salome. The two children of Mr. and Mrs. Bunker are Francis M. and Mary Elizabeth.

August J. Freeman, who for the past five years has presided as judge of the Justice Court and of the Police Court of Forsyth, has rendered a service commending him to the people of that locality and distinguishing him among the worthiest and most useful citizens of the community.

Judge Freeman, who has been a Montanan for two decades, was born in the southern part of Sweden, near Christianstad, September 24, 1863. His people have been identified with the South of Sweden for generation after generation, and he is of pure Swedish stock. He is the youngest of the ten children of John and Anna (Jepson) Freeman. He has a brother, Otto, who is a miner and a resident of Wallace, Idaho. His father, John Freeman, came to the United States during the California gold days, being accompanied by a brother, who established himself in this country permanently. However, John returned to Sweden and lived out his life in the old country, following the vocation of farming.

August Freeman for six years of his early life served as a cadet in the artillery of the Swedish army, and while in the service acquired a practical and rather liberal education. Soon after his honorable discharge from the army he left home and came to America, taking the boat at Malmo for Denmark, crossing the North Sea to Hull, England, thence to Liverpool, and by a steamship of the White Star line coming to New York. He possessed a very modest amount of money when he reached this country and his first experiences were as a farm hand for a New York Yankee near Glens Falls. The wage of $15 a month seemed very attractive as compared with his standard of wages in the old world. He remained on the New York farm about a year, and then went on West to Michigan and for two years was a lumber jack in the woods of the Northern Peninsula, at still advanced wages over what he had been paid on the farm. In the meantime he was diligently perfecting his knowledge of English, and from the rough and arduous life of a lumber camp became a traveling salesman for a cigar house of Chicago. For ten years he traveled as a cigar salesman, covering all the northern states and British Columbia and many of the southern states. He had real ability as a salesman, was a hard worker, and altogether the experience was of much value to him financially and in other ways.

On leaving the road Mr. Freeman located at Benton Harbor, Michigan, and there established his first cigar factory. While there he also met and married his wife. Leaving Michigan, he came out to the Rocky Mountains in 1898, and for two years conducted a factory at Wallace, Idaho. Selling this business he came to Montana in 1900, and for about fifteen years gave his exclusive time and attention to his cigar factory at Miles City.

Judge Freeman has been a resident of Forsyth since 1915. For a time he resumed his business as a cigar manufacturer, but was soon appointed by the Board of County Commissioners as judge of the Justice Court. It was a selection entirely nonpartisan and based on his evident qualifications for the post and for his unalloyed citizenship, and the wisdom with which he has discharged his responsibilities is reflected in the subsequent elections that confirm him in the offices of justice and police judge.

He acquired American naturalization in Chicago, but cast his first presidential vote at Iron Mountain, Michigan, for James G. Blaine in 1884. He has always been a republican in national matters, but has frequently voted for men of the opposing party in local elections. Several years ago he was republican nominee for representative from Custer County, being defeated by only five votes. His first and only official service has been in his present office. He is also probation officer of the Forsyth schools.

June 24, 1895, Judge Freeman married Miss Ina Pearl Stilwell. She was born at Schoolcraft, Michigan, acquired a liberal education, and remained at home until her marriage. She is a daughter of George and Urillia (Elsworth) Stilwell. Her father was a Michigan soldier with the Twenty-second Regiment of Infantry, and spent his business career as a cabinent maker and painter. Mrs. Freeman's mother was in early life a teacher. Mrs. Freeman has always been interested in literary matters and the advancement of young people. At Forsyth she was one of the active spirits in the Woman's Club, and recently was a leader in the establishment of a free public library. She was appointed librarian in 1920 by the county commissioners, and is now serving in that capacity. During the war much of her time was spent in the quarters of the local Red Cross Chapter. She is a member and active in the Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church. Judge and Mrs. Freeman have two daughters: Arlyn, who is the wife of Wiley Duncan and lives in California; and Miss Virginia, a pupil in the high school of Forsyth.

Ernest Woolston ever since coming to Montana has given practically all his time and energies to merchandising, the line of work and service in which his career has found its best outlet from early youth to the present. Mr. Woolston is one of the leading business men and citizens of Forsyth, where he is active head of the Woolston Dry Goods Company.

He was born of an old American colonial family on a farm near Beverly, New Jersey, January 13, 1883. For generation after generation the Woolstons have lived in Burlington County, tracing their ancestry from three English brothers who came there in colonial days. One of these brothers was "Bud" Woolston, and Ernest Woolston is of that line. Isaac M. Woolston served as a soldier in the Civil war throughout that struggle, and established the carriage business at Beverly which, with modifications due to the advent of the automobile, is still carried on. Isaac M. Woolston, who died in 1901, at the age of seventy-six, married Miss Mary Jane Perkins, a descendant of Lord Sutton of England. She died in 1899, at the age of seventy-one. Her children comprised four sons and four daughters. Of these Eleazer Woolston was the fourth child and was born at Beverly, New Jersey, and has given all the energies of his mature career to the business of carriage manufacture, though in recent years the facilities of his factory have been devoted to the manufacture of automobile bodies. He is still living at the age of sixty-six. Eleazer Woolston married Rebecca A. Van Sciver, of Holland Dutch ancestry, and daughter of a Jersey farmer of substantial means. The children of Eleazer Woolston and wife are Ernest, Arthur and Miss May, the last two still living at Beverly.

Ernest Woolston after completing his education in the Beverly High School spent two years in a local drug store, acquiring a knowledge of business that has proved of value to him since he came to Montana. He came to the Northwest in 1900 to enter the service of E. A. Richardson, one of the widely known business men and citizens of Eastern Montana. For six years he was with Mr. Richardson at Crow Agency and at other points, and in 1906 moved to Forsyth and joined the Richardson Mercantile Company as a clerk and later, as manager of the dry goods and clothing department. When the Richardson Mercantile Company went out of business, Mr. Woolston took over the dry goods and the Woolston Dry Goods Company has become one of the prominent mercantile houses of Rosebud County.

So far as a busy merchant can he has contributed of his time to community matters, and served two years as president of the Forsyth Chamber of Commerce. He was a worker in the various Liberty Loan campaigns and in the Red Cross Chapter. His only fraternity is the Elks Lodge. He has voted as a republican, having cast his first presidential ballot for Colonel Roosevelt in 1904.

At Madeira, Ohio, July 25, 1916, Mr. Woolston married Miss Mary H. Morrill, who was born in that locality April 21, 1891. Her father, William S. Morrill, was for many years connected with the general offices of the Big Four Railway Company at Cincinnati. Mrs. Woolston has two brothers, Horace and Elliott, both living at Burgin, Kentucky. She is a graduate of Miami University of Ohio, and had lived in Montana for several years before her marriage. She came out to the state as supervisor of music in the Forsyth schools, and had held that position three years, when she married. She has been an active factor in the Woman's Club of Forsyth and was a member of the Red Cross during the war. The only child of Mr. and Mrs. Woolston is Marjorie, born October 30, 1918.

George A. Baker, M. D., is one of the recent additions to the medical profession of Hardin, but already he has made his ability felt and is recognized as one of the skilled and dependable physicians and surgeons of the Big Horn Valley. He was born at Bowen, Illinois, on June 18, 1879, a son of George D. Baker, a merchant tailor, who died in 1884. Dr. George A. Baker has a brother, Dr. David A. Baker, of Jordan, Montana, whose life history is given elsewhere in this work, and with whom he was associated in the building of the Twin Butte Hospital.

Dr. George A. Baker secured his literary education in the Bowen High School, and he began to be a wage-earner on neighborhood farms. Later he went to Pocatello, Idaho, and entered the shops of the Oregon Short Line Railroad as a machinist's helper, then became a fireman and finally locomotive engineer on the extra list. After two years and eight months with this company Doctor Baker returned home and began the study of medicine at Keokuk, Iowa, in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. As he had to work his way through school, the following summer he became a brakeman for the Wabash Railroad, and with the money thus obtained returned to college that fall. The subsequent summer he returned to the Oregon Short Line as freight brakeman between Lima and Butte, and again resumed his medical studies in the fall. By this time he had made sufficient progress in medicine to enable him to take charge of his brother's practice at Wabasha, Minnesota. In the fall of that year he and his brother shipped a threshing outfit to Monango, North Dakota, Dr. George A. Baker operating it for six weeks, and then once more went back to school, and was graduated therefrom on May 26, 1908. Since then Doctor Baker has taken a number of courses at various schools at Chicago.

Having completed his preparations for a professional career, Doctor Baker went to Bowman, North Dakota, and was engaged in a general practice at that point until July 1, 1909. He then came to Montana and established himself at Ekalaka, where he remained until in September, 1917, and then entered the Medical Reserve Corps, with the rank of first lieutenant.

Joining the army, Doctor Baker went to Fort Riley, Kansas, to the Officers Training Camp, and after two months there was ordered to New York for overseas service, sailing for Liverpool, England, on the transport Massatalbian on June 12, 1918, and landed at Liverpool on the 24th of that month. Three days later he sailed from Southampton for Cherbourg, France, and arrived there the next day. On July 2d he arrived in casual camp just south of Paris, and on July 4th was assigned to the Thirteenth Engineers, ordered to Fleury, and went on duty at Rompont as lieutenant in the medical corps for the Sanitary Commission and troops between Vienne La Ville and Verdun and Souilly. He remained with that assignment until September 1st, when he was transferred to charge of the hospital and infirmary at Sommesous and of from 250 to 1,200 men, and the personnel of the railroad from Sommesous to Fleury. On November 1st he was ordered to Dun S-Meuse, and there received orders to report at Sedan as soon as the allied troops entered the city. Doctor Baker was ordered back to Sommesous on December 26th, and remained with the Thirteenth Engineers until he returned home. He left that point on March 17, 1919, eleven days after he had been promoted to the rank of captain, and sailed from Marseilles, France, on an Italian transport. Doctor Baker landed at Hoboken in April, was mustered out of the service at Camp Grant on May 13th, and reached Montana on May 17th. He immediately came to Hardin and entered upon a general practice. A strong believer in the American Legion, Doctor Baker belongs to the local organization.

On October 11, 1911, Doctor Baker was married at Miles City, Montana, to Miss Blanche Beasley, born at Ekalaka, Montana, in 1893, a daughter of Royal H. and Inez (Foster) Beasley. Mrs. Beasley is a daughter of Samuel I. Foster. Coming to Montana as a young man, Mr. Beasley was engaged in raising horses and mules on a ranch near Ekalaka, and died in 1910, leaving two children, Mrs. Baker and Hurley Beasley. Mrs. Beasley was later married to a Mr. Cleveland of Ekalaka, Montana. Doctor and Mrs. Baker have three children, Maxine, Susie Gale and George, Jr. Doctor Baker is a Master Mason, and belongs to the Heather Hill Masonic Club, an organization formed of Masons in France.

Calvin W. Pemberton, M. D. The first physician to locate at Hysham, Doctor Pemberton has had a busy professional career covering a period of sixteen years, eleven years in Montana. He is a fine type of the modern physician, capable, devoted to his profession, kindly and interested in his community, and has a large circle of friends and well wishers in this state.

Doctor Pemberton came to Montana from Illinois, and was born in Saline County of that state, February 22, 1871. He is a son of the venerable Matthew W. Pemberton of Galatia, Illinois. A native of Tennessee, in which state he grew to manhood, Matthew Pemberton then moved to Illinois, and as a pioneer homesteaded in Hamilton County, that state, under the "bit act." He grew up in a home of devout parents, early joined the church, and spent a long life in its service. As a young man he began preaching, and he held regular pastorates until he was superannuated. On the occasion of his ninety-sixth birthday the community insisted that he preach again, and he consented and delivered a memorable sermon on April 25, 1920. He is an Odd Fellow and a lifelong republican. Rev. Mr. Pemberton married Margaret Tate, a native of Tennessee. She died at Galatia, Illinois, in 1899, the mother of thirteen children, of whom Doctor Pemberton is the youngest. The survivors of this numerous Rooseveltian family besides Doctor Pemberton are Lorenzo T., of Forsyth, Montana; Mrs. Delilah Humphrey, of Galatia, Illinois; Eliza Ann, wife of Albert Smith, of Galatia; Columbus C., of Hamilton County, Illinois; Henry W., of Kirkwood, Missouri; Mollie R., wife of B. E. Edwards, of Grinnell, Iowa; Mrs. Jennie L. Malone, of Galatia; and George H., living near Galatia.

Calvin W. Pemberton spent his boyhood days at Galatia, attended the public schools, took a business college course at Sedalia, Missouri, and began the study of medicine with Doctors Carr and Johnson at Galatia. Having considerable progress to his credit, he then entered the old Marion Sims Beaumont Medical School at St. Louis, now the medical department of St. Louis University, and completed his course and received his degree in 1903. Doctor Pemberton returned to his home town of Galatia to begin practice, and left a well established practice there when he came to Montana in 1909. In September of that year he began practice in Rosebud County, being physician for the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation. After eighteen months he transferred his home to the new community of Hysham, and is now the oldest practicing physician in the county in point of residence. With the responsibilities of a large private practice he has also found time to act in a public capacity, being surgeon for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and serving a temporary appointment as county health officer. Though past military age, he was a member of the Medical Reserve Corps during the World war.

Doctor Pemberton is a liberal and public-spirited citizen. In 1916 he built the first modern hotel at Hysham, the Eureka Hotel, a twelve-room house with steam heat and electric light. It was the first hotel with those modern facilities in the county. On coming to Hysham he entered a homestead three miles southeast, fulfilled his obligation to the Government and still owns the property. He was the first president of the Hysham Commercial Club. He is a member of the American Medical Association.

At Galatia, Illinois, September 18, 1889, Doctor Pemberton married Miss Jennie L. Webber, who was born in the same community, a daughter of Joseph R. and Rachel (Karnes) Webber. Her father, a native of Illinois, whose ancestry came from one of the Rhine provinces of Germany, has spent his life as a merchant, miller, farmer and tobacco dealer and is still a busy business man at Galatia. His children were: Mrs. Etta W. Pemberton, of Kirkwood, Missouri; Mrs. Jennie L. Pemberton; Mrs. F. L. Parks, of Galatia; and Dick O., of Galatia.

Doctor and Mrs. Pemberton have three children, Joseph C., Gladys W. and Rachel Josephine. The son volunteered and was in the Medical Hospital Corps in France, being connected with Base Hospital No. 97. He is now assistant superintendent of the institution for the feeble minded at Norwalk, California. Joseph Pemberton married Helen McKee, of Chicago. The daughter Gladys is the wife of D. G. Roney, of Hysham, and has a daughter, Mary Jane. Rachel Josephine is still pursuing her studies as a member of the class of 1922 in the Hysham High School.

Leonard V. Jenkins. The commercial history of the Town of Hysham revolves around Leonard V. Jenkins as its central figure. In point of service he is the oldest merchant, is the present mayor of the municipality, and during ten years of residence has found many opportunities to exercise his influence for good and advancement.

Mr. Jenkins is of southern birth and ancestry, having been born in Henderson County, North Carolina, May 21, 1882. His grandfather, Marion Jenkins, was a blacksmith by trade and served in the Confederate army during the war between the states. He died in Swain County, North Carolina. His sons were William J., Erastus P., Julius, Enoch and Joseph. Erastus P. Jenkins, father of the Montana merchant, was a native of North Carolina, but died from an accident in Southern Mississippi in 1919, at the age of sixty-three. He married Miss Lovada E. Cole, who was born in Henderson County, North Carolina, her mother being a member of the Bradley family of that state. She is still living at the age of sixty-three. She is the mother of four children: Houston T., of Baxterville, Mississippi; Leonard V.; Lloyd, of Baxterville; and Walter E., of Bozeman, Montana.

Leonard V. Jenkins at the age of eight years accompanied the family to Madison County, North Carolina, and he grew up in the Village of Hot Springs. His education was supplied by the public schools and by the superior advantages of Dorland Institute. However, at the age of fourteen he was doing his part toward the support of the family, and continued this contribution until he had passed his majority. During this time he bought and paid for a home for his parents. He also acquired a good business training, beginning as driver of a delivery wagon in Hot Springs, then was clerk in the store, and having in the meantime shown good capacity and diligence and willingness the company then sent him to Mississippi to take charge of a lumber commissary. He managed the commissary, also worked as log scaler, and accepted other responsibilities which tried his judgment and his nerve.

Mr. Jenkins remained in Mississippi about eighteen months and on December 21, 1906, came to Montana, first locating at Laurel. On arriving here he made a careful inventory of his assets, which aggregated $340.40. This sum, with some more he borrowed, he invested in Laurel town lots as a speculation, and in a brief time had his capital and something more besides. A local banker also gave him the opportunity to become interested in a lumber business, the banker furnishing the capital. He took charge of the yard, and his former experience in North Carolina and Mississippi stood him in good stead and he made the business profitable both to himself and his banker. While at Laurel he acquired the capital of $2,800 he brought with him to Hysham.

Hysham when he arrived contained a lumber yard, blacksmith shop and small store. He bought the exclusive general store and opened for business March 1, 1910. His first business house was a frame building 24 by 50 feet. Subsequently he built a brick structure 30 by 60 feet, with full basement, and a frame warehouse 24 by 36 feet in the rear. Mr. Jenkins carries on an extensive business in general merchandising and has made it profitable through giving it his almost exclusive attention and good judgment.

The store he built is not his only contribution to the improvement of Hysham, since he also put up a modern five-room cottage. He is a director of the First National Bank, has for several years been an interested worker in behalf of good schools, serving on the school board, and is now in his first term as mayor. To the credit of his administration are a municipal light and water plant and sewer system. Mr. Jenkins is a republican in national politics and fraternally has been affiliated with the Odd Fellows for several years and recently became a Master Mason. He was associated with other public-spirited and patriotic members of the community in prosecuting war work, and besides owning the limit in Thrift Stamps he was a generous purchaser of other war securities. He served as a member of the Council of Defense of Treasure County. Mr. Jenkins was also one of the local citizens who favored and actively interested themselves in behalf of the creation of Treasure County.

At Billings, Montana, September 26, 1908, about eighteen months before he came to Hysham, Mr. Jenkins married Miss Pearl Lunsford. She was born in Illinois, June 6, 1885, and was one of the three children of her father, her only surviving sister being Mrs. J. N. Scarborough of Benton, Illinois. Her mother is now Mrs. Martha L. Kilpatrick, and the Kilpatrick family settled at Laurel, Montana, about a quarter of a century ago. Mrs. Jenkins has two half brothers and two half sisters living at Laurel. Three children were born into the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins: Howard L., born in 1910; Leslie V., born in 1912; and Martha Elizabeth, born in July, 1918.

John D. Clark, clerk of the District Court of Treasure County, is an old time Montana citizen, having come to the territory ten years before Montana was admitted to the Union. For many years he was a mining superintendent, is still interested in mining, but for the past ten years has given his chief attention to other lines of business and public affairs.

Mr. Clark represents an old New York State family and was born in the City of Rochester, February 21, 1858. His father, John Clark, spent all his life in the Empire State, chiefly as a farmer in Genesee County. He married Margaret Doyle, who was born in Northern New York. John and Margaret Clark both died after their son John came to Montana. They had three sons and three daughters: Mary, who died in Ontario, Canada, as Mrs. John Curtain; Annie, a resident of Ontario; Maggie, who is married and living in Detroit, Michigan; John D.; Charles and Mack, in British Columbia.

John D. Clark acquired a high school education at Rochester, and also attended the Munsy Normal School in Munsy, Pennsylvania. Thus equipped, he became a teacher in Pennsylvania, and following a brief experience in that vocation he went to the oil fields in the western part of the state and was employed in drilling operations. His interests thus being established in the production of mineral resources, he was encouraged by the favorable reports of mineral deposits in Montana to come to the Northwest. The direct encouragement was afforded by a friend, and he arrived in Montana over the route of the Northern Pacific while it was being constructed. Its terminus was then Glendive, and from there he went overland to Helena.

This was in the year 1879. As a carpenter he worked at his trade in Helena about a year, following which he removed to Diamond City, where he had his home and work for nearly thirty years as superintendent and manager of the Confederate Gulch placer mines. This is one of the famous mining properties of Montana. Mr. Clark also became a stockholder in the property. His work was interrupted in 1911 by the flooding of the gulch by a cloudburst and general flood. This deluge so damaged the Confederate property as to render it almost useless. Since then Mr. Clark has had the responsibility of looking after the property and at some time mining may be resumed there.

On leaving the Placer mines he went to Carbon County and began farming near Joliet. He was there six years and then came to Hysham in 1916, becoming associated with other men in the county seat of Treasure County. He engaged in the implement business as a member of the firm Gardner & Clark, but a year later sold out and took charge of the ranch of his son, who was helping make the world safe for democracy in France. On leaving the ranch he returned to Hysham, and when the new County of Treasure was created by the Legislature he was named in the bill as first clerk of court. He entered upon his official duties April 1, 1919, and has rendered such a service in the administration of his duties as in every way to merit the confidence of his numerous friends.

Mr. Clark cast his first presidential ballot at Rochester, New York, for General Garfield in 1876. Since then he has deviated from party regularity only twice, voting for Bryan in 1896, on the financial issue, and for Woodrow Wilson in 1916, on the war policy. Mr. Clark is a Mason, having joined Diamond City Lodge at White Sulphur Springs.

In Meagher County, Montana, October 3, 1888, Mr. Clark married Miss Viva Tinsley. She and her family were real Montana pioneers. While she was born in Chillicothe, Missouri, she was only six months old when her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Tinsley, came to Montana, settling in Gallatin Valley in 1868. Her father was interested in mining for a time, and then engaged in farming in the Willow Creek country. He was one of the sturdy men of his generation who did the work required of pioneers in Montana. He died in 1902 in Los Angeles, and his widow is now living at Spokane, Washington. Mrs. Clark, who was the oldest among four sons and three daughters, was educated in Townsend. Mr. and Mrs. Clark feel much satisfaction in the record of their children, all of whom have developed special fitness for their places in the world. The oldest, Frank A., a farmer at Joliet, Montana, married Tressa Cooper and has three children, Doris, Alta and Edwin. Walter, the second son, was the soldier representative of the family, spending two years as a member of Company K in the Three Hundred and Sixty-second Infantry. He went overseas in September, 1917, and was early assigned to duty when the Americans took over the Argonne sector, and in the famous battle of Argonne was badly wounded September 20, 1918. Fragments of a shell struck him in the hip and the right leg, and these wounds detained him in the hospital until after the armistice. He was sent home with his command and was discharged sound and well in May, 1919. He is now in charge of the Clark Lumber Company's yard at Wheat Basin, and is also interested in the Bradbrook-Saunders Lumber Company. The oldest daughter, Fay, is her father's deputy in the clerk's office. Ralph, the third son, is associated with the Bradbrook-Saunders Company at Rapelje. The two younger daughters are Ruth and Florence, the latter still in school, while Ruth is a druggist's apprentice at Hysham.

Edward A. Cornwell is a native son of Montana, his father having been a regular soldier at one of the forts in the territory, and afterward connected with the Government service. His own life has been a busy one, engaged in merchandising and for a number of years past as a banker at Forsyth, where he is vice president of the Bank of Commerce.

Mr. Cornwell was born at old Fort Custer, May 25, 1879. His father, John H. Cornwell, was of English ancestry, a native of New York State, where he grew up in Steuben County. He had a limited education and in early life joined the regular army. He saw some active duty in the Southwest and far west during some of the last Indian campaigns, and came up from a post in Texas with the Eleventh Infantry to Montana, where he also saw Indian service. He entered the army as a private, and was discharged as a noncommissioned officer. For several years after leaving the army he was a post trader at old Fort Custer, where he was married. In 1901, leaving Montana, he moved to Yakima, Washington, and spent his last years as a farmer. He died there in 1910, at the age of fifty-eight. His widow, who is still living at Yakima, bore the maiden name of Anna Schoberg. She was born in Minnesota, a daughter of John Schoberg, of Swedish ancestry.

The oldest of eight children, Edward A. Cornwell acquired his early education at Fort Custer in Junction City and Livingston, Montana, graduating from the Livingston High School at the age of sixteen. Soon afterward he was employed in the general store of his uncle, E. A. Richardson, at the Crow Agency, and remained with the firm until 1904, when he was sent to Forsyth as manager of the Richardson Mercantile Company. Leaving there in 1908, he took the management of the W. B. Jordan & Sons Company at Miles City, but in 1911 returned to Forsyth and for the past nine years has been busied with his duties and responsibilities as a banker. He was cashier of the Bank of Commerce and since 1917 has been its vice president.

This bank was established in 1905 as a private institution and has been under a state charter since 1911. Those connected with the private bank were J. E. Edwards, C. M. Bair and E. A. Richardson. Mr. Edwards is president of the Bank of Commerce today, Mr. Cornwell and Mr. Richardson being vice presidents, and R. J. Cole, cashier. The capital has been increased from the original $50,000 to $75,000, and the bank now has a surplus of $40,000.

Mr. Cornwell is also a partner in the firm of Cornwell Brothers, hardware and furniture dealers, and is president of the Rosebud Abstract Company. During the World war he was county chairman of the Liberty Loan organization, member of the County Council of Defense, a member of the executive committee of the Red Cross, and had the satisfaction of seeing Rosebud County surpass every quota for funds.

His only public service of a strictly official character has been as mayor of Forsyth. He was elected to that office in the spring of 1919 as a nonpartisan candidate, succeeding Mayor J. Z. Northway. He has given a competent administration of the municipal affairs, and the chief feature of his term has been the completion of the dyke shutting out the flood waters of the Yellowstone from the town. Mr. Cornwell is a republican, having cast his first presidential vote for William McKinley. He is a member of the various Masonic bodies, including the lodge, chapter and commandery at Forsyth, the council at Miles City, the Scottish Rite Consistory at Livingston and Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Helena, and he is also a member of the Lodge of Elks at Miles City.

He has contributed something to the substantial upbuilding of his home town in the attractive residence where he and Mrs. Cornwell live, and also in the business structure occupied by the firm of Cornwell Brothers. On September 12, 1901, while connected with the mercantile firm at Crow Agency, Mr. Cornwell married Miss Edith M. Lewis. She was born at Flint, Michigan, October 24, 1877, daughter of John and Adelaide (Hart) Lewis, who some years later came West, lived at Montrose, Colorado, and in 1895 settled in Montana, at Crow Agency, where her father was superintendent of irrigation. He is now living at Hardin. Mrs. Cornwell is a high school graduate, is a member of the Eastern Star, and was very active in the Red Cross during the World war.

Harry Cornwell, member of the firm of Cornwell Brothers, merchants at Forsyth, is one of the young and vigorous business men of the state, has spent nearly all his life in Montana, and has shown a degree of initiative and progressiveness that has made him successful in his own affairs and a valuable factor in his community.

He was born at old Fort Custer, March 7, 1889, youngest son of John H. Cornwell, who came to Montana as a sergeant in the regular army, later was connected with the Indian trading establishment, and finally moved out to Washington and became a farmer. Harry Cornwell has two brothers in Montana, Edward A. and Jack Cornwell, whose careers are referred to herein.

Harry Cornwell lived to the age of eleven at Livingston, Montana, and then accompanied his parents to North Yakima, Washington, where he grew up on his father's farm and finished his education in the public schools. The presence of his brothers and perhaps other motives caused him to return to Montana after finishing his school days, and he acquired his business training as clerk for the Richardson Mercantile Company in Forsyth. He remained with that firm until he joined his brother Edward A. in the partnership of Cornwell Brothers, and they have since conducted a flourishing hardware business. To his business as a merchant Mr. Cornwell has given his best energies, though not at the sacrifice of a public-spirited attitude toward the community. He was an active member of the local committee for the promotion of Liberty Loan sales during the war. He has acquired and built a home at Forsyth, and his home and family are a primary interest with him always. . He is a republican voter and cast his first presidential vote at Forsyth for William H. Taft. He is affiliated with the Elks Lodge at Miles City.

At Minneapolis, January 10, 1916, Mr. Cornwell married Miss Frances Philbrick. Her father is Freeman Philbrick, a pioneer of Rosebud County, and one of the prominent sheep men of the state. Mrs. Cornwell finished her education at Bruno Hall, a girls' school at Spokane, Washington, and was married soon after she left there. She and Mr. Cornwell have one son, Howard Freeman, born December 27, 1917.

Harry M. Thompson. Through a number of years Harry M. Thompson has sustained the character and role of an efficient business man and citizen of Forsyth. He is a merchant of that city, also a member of the municipal council, is a native son of Montana, and represents a family that were pioneers in the old territory.

His grandfather was Mitchell Thompson, who was born in Belmont County, Ohio, and spent a long and active life as a farmer. In 1887 he removed to Livingston County, Illinois, and died near the town of Dwight at the age of seventy-eight. He was a Jeffersonian democrat, and that political faith has

W. H. O'Connell

Margaret F. O'Connell

characterized practically all of his descendants. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mitchell Thompson married Jane Elwood, also a native of Ohio. Both the Elwoods and Thompsons are of old American stock. The Elwoods of Pennsylvania, a prominent family, banquetted members of the Thompson family in September, 1920, and at that time a large number of representatives of both names were present. The children of Mitchell Thompson and wife were: Robert, who died in Salem, Oregon, where he left a family; John, who was a California forty-niner and lived in that state until his death, unmarried; Hugh, who was one of three sons to wear the uniform of a Union soldier during the Civil war, was wounded in the battle of Peach Mountain, and is now living at Dwight, Illinois; Mary, a twin sister of Hugh, became the wife of Arthur Marshall and died in Illinois; William, who went through the war without injury, was discharged at Washington from Sherman's army, and is also living at Dwight, Illinois; and Thomas J., the youngest of the family.

Thomas J. Thompson is a venerable veteran of the Civil war, a pioneer Montanan, and now living retired at Forsyth. He was born at Barnesville, Belmont County, Ohio, August 31, 1840, and grew to manhood in that county, acquiring a country school education. During the second year of the Civil war he joined a company of Minute Men, and was on guard duty in Virginia, Tennessee and at Erie, Pennsylvania, and remained in the service until the fall of 1865, when, some months after the close of hostilities, he was discharged at Dwight, Illinois. Following the war he became an Illinois farmer, but in 1880 came to Montana. Traveling from Dwight, he left the train at Bismarck, North Dakota, and the stage carried him to Miles City, where he arrived on the 16th of April. After some prospecting he sent for his family, who arrived in June of the same year. They were on the way three weeks, and traveled on the steamboat Terry from Bismarck to Miles City. The first work Thomas J. Thompson did in Miles City was in Broadwater and Hubbell's sawmill on the bank of Tongue River. During the summer of 1880 he took up a ranch on Bull Creek, occupying it with his family until the spring of 1883, when he moved to the mouth of Short Creek near Forsyth. Here he entered the cattle business on a modest scale, but soon became active in politics and in the fall of 1886 was nominated on the democratic ticket for county assessor of old Custer County. He was elected by a majority of 275 votes over the most prominent republican in the county at that time. Subsequently he was twice re-elected, and filled the office until statehood. His jurisdiction as county assessor covered an immense territory, Custer County then extending to Wibaux on the east, to the Missouri River on the north, and to the Little Missouri on the south. At least three times he rode over the entire district, visiting the settled portions, traveling in a buckboard. After retiring from office he moved to Miles City, where for two or three years he was in the dray business. Upon the organization of Rosebud County from old Custer he moved to Forsyth, for a short time conducted a confectionery store, and was then appointed a deputy warden under State Game Warden Scott, and performed the duties of that office continuously for fourteen years, until October, 1919, since which date he has enjoyed a well earned retirement at Forsyth.

Thomas J. Thompson cast his first presidential vote at Barnesville, Ohio, for Stephen A. Douglas in 1860, and wherever possible has never neglected to support the party candidates during the past sixty years. In the spring of 1919 he and his good wife celebrated their golden wedding anniversary, just fifty years after he had married in Belmont County, Ohio, Miss Sarah E. Conden. She was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, in 1843, daughter of John Conden, and she died at Forsyth in January, 1920. She was the mother of three children: Mrs. Ida Northway, of Forsyth; Nellie, who died at Forsyth, the wife of John B. Collins; and Harry M.

Harry M. Thompson was born in that portion of old Custer County now Rosebud County, on December 9, 1883. He finished schooling in Miles City and at the age of fourteen began acquiring a business training there as an employe of the firm of Lakin and Westfall. Three years later he went on the range for the E2 outfit of the Concord Cattle Company, spending about three summers with them, and for a short time with the LO outfit. On leaving the range he came to Forsyth and for several years was clerk in local stores, and then became a partner in the Home Trading Company. With the closing out of that business in February, 1920, he resumed his connection with the commercial life of the community on the 30th of May as head of Thompson-Gowen Company, grocers, conducting one of the leading firms of its kind in Rosebud County.

Mr. Thompson as the son of a rock-ribbed democrat has retained the political allegiance of the family, casting his first presidential vote for Mr. Bryan. He was chosen a member of the board of aldermen of Forsyth in April, 1919, and has been one of the factors in the present administration of Mayor Cornwell. Mr. Thompson is affiliated with the various Masonic bodies, including the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery of Forsyth, and Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Helena. He was married on July 26, 1920, at Terry, Montana, to Edith May Caulk.

W. H. O'CONNELL. One of the big-hearted and typical westerners who has endeared himself to everyone that knows him is William H. O'Connell of Kalispell, whose activities in ranching have placed him among the prosperous men of his section, just as his many acts of kindness entitle him to place among the desirable citizens of Montana. He was born at Dubuque, Iowa, a son of John and Catherine O'Connell, who located there prior to 1834, but during the Indian troubles which terminated in the Black Hawk war were driven from their home. After peace was declared they returned to Dubuque. John O'Connell was a brave man, and his experiences with the Indians are worthy a place in this volume did space permit their insertion.

Growing up in his native city, W. H. O'Connell attended its schools, and then in the fall of 1895 came west to Butte, Montana, and in 1900 located in Flathead County. He was married in South Dakota to Margaret O'Connor, a daughter of Patrick and Margaret O'Connor. For several years after coming to Flathead County Mr. O'Connell was engaged in buying wheat for the Kalispell flour mills, and did an extensive business. He became so well known to the people of the county that he was elected on the democratic ticket as sheriff of Flathead County, and was re-elected to that office. During his administration some very interesting and exciting events took place, among which perhaps the most important was the robbing of the Great Northern Railroad, known as the Rondo Holdup, when $40,000 were stolen from the safe of the express messenger by two robbers who escaped. They were George Frank Hauser and Charles McDonald. Sheriff O'Connell and his deputy, William Parent, followed these men, tracing them by their lavish expenditure of money, to Bonner's Ferry. There the outlaws boarded a train, and were followed by the fearless sheriff and his deputy, who, awaiting their opportunity, arrested the men when about twenty miles from Spokane, Washington. The men occupied a stateroom and were enjoying themselves by drinking heavily. Sheriff O'Connell knowing that the outlaws were expert gunmen took no chances, but went into the stateroom with a gun in each hand, his deputy similarly armed, accompanying him, and ordered the men to raise their hands. It needed but one look into the determined faces and firmly held guns of the officials to convince the robbers that resistance was not only useless but impossible.

The men had $14,395 on their persons, much of it in the original packages easily identified as part of the "loot," and so no question was raised as to their guilt. The sheriff and his deputy brought the men back to Kalispell for action by the United States authorities. They were indicted and placed in the jail at Helena, from whence they escaped six weeks afterward by cutting through three sets of bars. George Frank Hauser was recaptured about a year later at Barnesville, Minnesota, by Martin Delaney and is now serving a life sentence at Fort Leavenworth, but his partner in crime has never been apprehended and is still at large. It was while Mr. O'Connell was sheriff that the notorious Fred Lebeau was hung for murder.

In addition to being sheriff Mr. O'Connell has been deputy state game warden for years, and in both offices has displayed the courage which has made his name one to be feared by the lawless all over this section of the state. He is a strong supporter of President Wilson and his policies, and has always voted the democratic ticket.

Mr. and Mrs. O'Connell have four children. Leo, who is now ticket agent for the Great Northern Railroad at Kalispell, is a veteran of the great war, serving for seventeen months overseas as chief operator at the First Army Headquarters, which were bombarded several times, but he remained at his post and faithfully transmitted the orders which had to pass through him, making his position a very important one. Charles J., who is also a veteran of this war, served in the navy on freighting transports which carried ammunition overseas, extremely dangerous work, and he also assisted in establishing coaling stations in the Azores, receiving his discharge in January, 1919, after which he returned home to his parents' ranch ten miles outside of Kalispell, where he is now living. Kathryn is a student of the Kalispell High School and John is attending the grammar grade of the district schools.

Mr. O'Connell is exceptionally kind hearted, as the following instance will show, and it is but one of many. One day while calling at the home of a neighbor on some business he was introduced to a young girl from Sweden, crippled for years from infantile paralysis, who had come to the vicinity in hope that she might be benefited by the waters of the famous Hot Springs. The ordinary person would have been contented with a courteous wish for her recovery, but not Mr. O'Connell. With the kindly smile upon his face, he asked in his own genial manner if she had plenty of money to carry her through the course of treatment necessary if she were to hope for a return to health, and finding that her resources were at low ebb he told her to give the matter no more thought, that he would attend to it, which he did by taking up a subscription, heading it so generously that those who followed him were ashamed not to be liberal, and the helpless, crippled girl through his thoughtfulness was enabled to remain at the springs until restored to health.

Many men who today are useful members of society owe their present prosperity to his helping hand when they came to the West, penniless and friendless. Big of heart, he has always found room for one more in his regard, and is never too busy to stretch out the hand of friendship to either stranger or neighbor, as the case may be, who needs his assistance. In all of his good work and charities he is backed by his wife, who is equally popular. It is such people as the O'Connells who restore faith in humanity and bring about a realization that the Golden Rule is not a dead letter but a bright, burning and living thing, actuating the lives and actions of many of the people of this generation, even if the acts of a few sometimes does obscure it and cause the melancholy reflection that the good old days of interdependence of one upon another has forever passed. To such a one, contact with such people as Mr. and Mrs. O'Connell is a revelation and one not easily forgotten.

Col. George Scheetz. Many and varied activities have made the name of Col. George Scheetz an influential and honored one. He is a member of a family which traces descent to the early Quakers of America, and descend in a direct line from a member of the colony of William Penn. His paternal great-grandfather was Frederick Scheetz and his grandfather was Rev. George Scheetz, of the Episcopal denomination, whose old church was in the northern part of the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This Episcopal divine removed west about the time of the rebellion between the North and the South, and died in Chicago, where he was visiting his daughters. Rev. George Scheetz married Maria May Capelle, a daughter of an army surgeon who accompanied General Lafayette to America, and he was a Frenchman and of the Huguenot faith. The only son of this union was Frederick B., and there were four daughters who reared families.

Frederick B. Scheetz was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1817, probably in the same house in which his father was also born. He graduated from Bristol College of Philadelphia, and afterward engaged in engineering work on the Chambersburg and Gettysburg Railroad. But about the year 1855 he entered the ministry of the Episcopal Church, giving up his transitory work for the religious field. But many years before this time, in 1839, he had established the Scheetz family in Ralls County, Missouri, making the journey with his young wife from Philadelphia. He spent the final years of his life in that commonwealth, after having served his church faithfully and well. He built up a parish at Monroe and continued as its loved pastor for a generation or more, and moved finally to Kirkwood, where he passed away in death in 1890. His views were southern on the issues of the Civil war, and he gave his youngest son to the Confederate service

The Rev. Frederick B. Scheetz married Henrietta, a daughter of Henry Cruger, a New York man whose father was from Manchester, England. Mrs. Scheetz passed away at Kirkwood, Missouri, the mother of a large family of children, numbering: Henry C., whose home is in Monroe, Missouri; George, the well known Montana resident; Mrs. Charles Purnell, who resides in Minneapolis, Minnesota; Ellen, widow of Heber A. Hough and a resident of St. Louis, Missouri; Elizabeth, wife of B. M. Tracy, of Tacoma, Washington; and Miss Henrietta, who is still living at Kirkwood, Missouri.

Col. George Scheetz was born at the family home in Ralls County, Missouri, September 26, 1842, and his birthplace was near that of the renowned Mark Twain at Florida, Missouri. He attended school at Palmyra in Marion County, and completed his educational training in St. Paul's College at Palmyra, an Episcopal school. There he prepared himself for the profession of surveying, and obtained his first and early day practice in the work under his father, the Rev. Frederick B. Scheetz. In the spring of 1861 he entered the Confederate service, joining Capt. Tom Dobin's company, Colonel Hawkins' regiment. This regiment was made a part of General Green's brigade of the Missouri State Guard, and began active service at Memphis, Tennessee, in the spring of 1862. Mr. Scheetz's military work took him into the battles fought in Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee, including the memorable engagement at Corinth, the siege around Vicksburg and Murfreesboro and also included all the famous battles of the Atlanta campaign. At the close of the war he was with Hood's army, and following the battle of Nashville he served under Gen. Dick Taylor and surrendered at Shreveport, Louisiana, at the close of hostilities. During this long period of service Mr. Scheetz was twice slightly wounded and was captured at Vicksburg and paroled there, but resumed service at Demopolis, Alabama.

After his return home from the war and peace was again restored Colonel Scheetz spent a few years engaged at farm work in Missouri. He started then for Colorado, stopping en route in Texas for a brief time and also at other western points, and during the eight years he spent in Colorado engaged in Government land surveying he made his headquarters at Denver, although his work carried him all over the state. His main work, however, was performed in the eastern part of the commonwealth, and there he also did some preliminary engineering for the Rio Grande Railroad Company on extensions of their line.

From Colorado Colonel Scheetz came into Montana in 1883, and is therefore enrolled among the earliest pioneers of the commonwealth. Montana was yet a territory when he located within its boundaries as a Government surveyor, and he began his work on the Crow Indian Reservation, having charge of sectionizing the reserve. This particular work required a period of eight months, and during the thirty years which followed he continued in the main his connection with the Government in land surveying over the entire state. Two years of this period were spent in surveying the Flat Head Indian Reservation, and while performing this and also other work he maintained his home at Miles City, where he established his headquarters upon the completion of the work of the Crow Indian survey, and he still claims that Eastern Montana metropolis as his home.

From land surveying Colonel Scheetz finally turned his attention to other engineering work, including the Lower Yellowstone reclamation project, surveying it for the State of Montana. He was also the engineer of the Tongue River irrigation project, which brought many thousands of acres of valley land under productive cultivation. He was employed by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company for two years in preliminary and construction work, and also worked on the main line of the road through Montana and on branch lines in North and South Dakota.

During more recent years Colonel Scheetz has been identified with Fallon County, and was in that part of it which is now Carter County when it was divided and Carter County organized. In the bill which created the new division he was named as the county surveyor, and has been continuously elected to that office ever since. But prior to this time, and perhaps for a period of twenty years, he was the official surveyor for Custer County, and it would thus appear that the career of Colonel Scheetz as a surveyor and engineer covers more of the work and history of land surveying in Montana than any other engineer in the state. In addition to his surveying and engineering work for Carter County, he is also quite extensively engaged in ranching near Ekalaka.

While yet at Monroe, Missouri, January 4, 1869, Colonel Scheetz was married to Miss Kate B. Matthews, a daughter of Dr. John B. Matthews. Mrs. Scheetz was born in St. Louis, Missouri, and was educated in Miss Sneed's Academy at Kirkwood. Of the three children born to Colonel and Mrs. Scheetz only one lived to mature years, Mary, who became the wife of A. W. Clinebell and died in 1918 at Broken Bow, Nebraska, leaving three sons and a daughter. Mrs. Scheetz also died at Broken Bow, on the 1st of December, 1918.

As a citizen Colonel Scheetz has ever demonstrated his faith in the future of Montana, and his political activities for the commonwealth's advancement have been done quietly and as a supporter of democratic principles. In years past he was a member of the Patriotic Sons of America and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. He was alive to the work of the Red Cross and other auxiliary organizations during the period of the World war, and has always performed his full share of the work of a patriotic American citizen.

William J. Scott. With the exception of the first few years of his life William J. Scott of Hardin has been a resident of the United States, and he has been one of the determining factors of Hardin since March, 1907. He was born in County Down, Ireland, on July 21, 1847, a son of John and Mary J. (Rogers) Scott, natives of Ireland, who came to the United States in 1859, locating at Lacrosse, Wisconsin, where he died in 1892, when he was over eighty-six years old. His widow survived him for two years and then died at Lacrosse, both of them having been quiet people engaged in farming all of their active years. Their children were four sons and four daughters, of whom William J. is the only survivor.

William J. Scott attended the public schools of Lacrosse, Wisconsin, and learned the printer's trade in the office of the historic "Brick Pomeroy, owner of the Lacrosse Democrat," at Madison, Wisconsin. Later he was with the "Republican Leader," completing his connection with the printing business at Lacrosse in 1880. While still engaged in newspaper work he went South and for a time conducted a paper at Jacksonport, Arkansas. At that time his health was very poor and he was forced to move about looking for a climate better suited to him, and during the early '70s he was in New Mexico, still continuing in the printing business. Subsequently he returned to Lacrosse and in 1880 was appointed under sheriff of Lacrosse County, later being elected sheriff of that same county, and being connected with that office for seventeen years. While serving as a deputy under his brother in 1884 a lynching occurred as the result of a shooting of a leader of a political procession marching through the streets of Lacrosse, and the assassin was lynched before he could be apprehended and spirited away by the officers of the law. In 1896 Mr. Scott was appointed superintendent of public property for the State of Wisconsin by Governor Schofield, and served for four years. When he retired from office he engaged in general contracting, and continued in that line until he left the state in the spring of 1907.

The first year he was in Montana, Mr. Scott was engaged in looking about him for a suitable location, and finally decided upon Hardin, which at that time had a population of about twenty-five. He embarked in the lumber business, and his was the second yard to be established in the town, and he continued to conduct it until he sold it on June 23, 1917, when he retired permanently.

Brought up in a republican household, Mr. Scott cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln while in the army and stationed at Memphis, Tennessee. He enlisted in the Union army in May, 1864, as a member of Company G, Fortieth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Captain Phelps and Colonel Fallows, later Bishop Fallows of Chicago. The company mobilized at Camp Randall, Madison, Wisconsin, and was ordered to Memphis, Tennessee, to relieve some of the old troops from duty. Mr. Scott was made a guard of the trains there carrying supplies to the troops in the field, and he was in that city when it was raided by the Confederate general, N. B. Forrest, and there was danger of its being captured. At the close of the war Mr. Scott was ordered home and was mustered out at Madison, Wisconsin, in 1865, when he returned to civil life.

As a resident of Hardin he took part in the organization of Big Horn County, and was chairman on the committee on organization. He also took a very active part in the incorporation of Hardin as a town, and was elected its second mayor. During his administration the waterworks were established, and many other improvements made. Following the completion of his term of two years as mayor Mr. Scott was elected a member of the city council, and served as such for two years. In 1914 he was a candidate for the State Assembly, but lost on the recount, but was elected to that office two years later, and was reelected in 1918, in the latter session being chairman of the horticultural committee and a member of the agricultural committee, and assisted in electing Speaker O. W. Belden. During his career in the Assembly he has been more interested in securing appropriate and wise legislation than thrusting himself into public notice as the father of bills. Mr. Scott has contributed of his time and money in advancing the business affairs of Hardin, and is still a stockholder and director of the First National Bank of that city.

In February, 1884, Mr. Scott was united in marriage with Miss Jeanette M. Lang, born in Canada, opposite to Ogdensburg, New York, a daughter of John Lang, who had three sons and three daughters. One of her brothers, Gideon G. Lang, lives at Billings, Montana. Mr. and Mrs. Scott became the parents of the following children: John L., Ralph V. and Willard J.

John L. Scott is engaged in the lumber business at Belgrade, Montana. He married Maud Cooksey. Ralph V. Scott, who is now a student in the University of Wisconsin, is a veteran of the great war, serving in the One Hundred and Twenty-first Machine Gun Battalion, in which he enlisted on December 10, 1917, and was assigned to Company C of that organization. He sailed with his command for France on February 10, 1918, and participated in the drives of Alsace sector on May 5 to July 15, 1918; the Marne, July 26th to August 4th; Juvigny and Terny Sorney, August 26th to September 1st, and he was wounded in the foot at the engagement at Chateau Thierry, and was gassed on August 31, 1918. He returned to the United States in February, 1919. At present he is a member of the university football team. Willard J. Scott is engaged in the automobile business at Hardin. He, too, entered the World war, in October, 1918, and was in training at Camp McArthur at the time of the signing of the armistice, and was discharged on November 27, 1918. While these young sons were proving their patriotism in the same manner as did their father and his three brothers during the great conflict between the North and the South, Mr. Scott and the other members of his family were doing all in their power to assist the Government to win the war, for this is one of the 100 per cent American households of the country, whose roots are deeply embedded in the history of this land. It would be impossible for a Scott to be anything but a patriot in the best and highest sense of the word.

Alfred H. Bowman. One of the men who has won his place among the real factors in the development of this region is Alfred H. Bowman, of Hardin. He began his residence in this locality in 1912, and did so as a farmer. His location was adjacent to the new Town of Hardin, and he was a developer and improver of the open domain about the place, and continued to be actively engaged in farming until recently. The domain he developed into a range comprised 800 acres of land. He was one of a half a dozen men with farm land to build a system of irrigation under the name of the Farmer's Ditch Company. This was one of the first efforts made in this region at irrigation, and its purpose was to supply water for 4,000 acres of lands devoted to the demonstration of the adaptability of this neighborhood for the growing of alfalfa, and Mr. Bowman was the first farmer to call attention to this grass on and about his own farm. He was also the first one to experiment with timothy and red clover, both of which he found to develop splendidly, the latter plant growing to a height of five feet and cutting a mammoth crop of hay. As to corn, samples of his crop were exhibited at the Billings Seed Show, as good corn as he ever grew in Missouri or Nebraska, and his exhibit took first prize.

Having disposed of his irrigated ranch, Mr. Bowman turned his attention to fruit raising, and is preparing to plant 100,000 strawberry plants, as he has already made a successful demonstration of this line of business, which satisfies him completely.

While he has of course been deeply immersed with his farming experiments, and in them rendering an invaluable assistance to his fellow citizens, he has otherwise aided in developing other enterprises than his individual ones. The County of Big Horn was organized after he came to it, and he took an active part in forwarding the movement for its creation, was elected a member of the first Board of County Commissioners, and has been its chairman ever since. All of the work done by the county has the imprint of his personality and is the result of his handiwork, and his record as chairman for eight years is an unusual one and one worthy of commendation. The building of roads and bridges has called for executive ability of no usual order, ten miles of gravel being part of the permanent road work completed. Two bridges have been built over the Big Horn, and five over the Little Horn, while two span Tongue River, a somewhat remarkable record for a new county during eight years. The courthouse grounds have been provided by the board, and a permanent jail has been erected at an outlay of $10,000. A bonded indebtedness of $236,000 has been incurred for the road and bridge building campaign, and the board has also furnished seed to all applicants of the county who through the drought have been unable to buy what they needed to put in their crops. This latter outlay has been kept within $10,000, an inconsiderable amount as compared with the cost of similar accommodation in other counties of the state.

Mr. Bowman assisted in organizing the Hardin State Bank, and was elected its first president. Later he disposed of his stock in that bank and became one of the organizers of the Stockman's National Bank, and is still president of it, and also of the Wyola State Bank, the First National Bank of Lodgegrass, of the Saint Xavier State Bank, and is a director of the State Bank at the Crow Agency. He has been president of the Montana State Commissioners' Association for three years, and is still the incumbent of that office.

In his political sentiments Mr. Bowman is a democrat, and his first presidential vote was cast for James B. Weaver of Iowa. He was a delegate from Nebraska to the Chicago Democratic National Convention which nominated William Jennings Bryan, and he had the privilege of hearing the Platte orator make his famous "Crown of Thorns and Cross of Gold" speech. Mr. Bowman has made it a point to support the candidates of his party in national affairs, but locally is more independent.

He is a native of Marshall County, Illinois, and was born April 16, 1857. He was brought up on a farm in Clinton County, Missouri, and spent nineteen years of his life there, receiving his education in both country and town schools, as he attended school in both Hamilton and Lathrop. It was in this region that he began his independent career as a farmer, remaining there until 1884, when he moved to Nebraska and established his home near Lawrence. He hauled the first load of lumber into Lawrence to be used for building purposes. After being engaged for a brief period in farming in that neighborhood he embarked in a lumber business at Lawrence, later expanding his operations so as to include McClure, and he also became a merchant of the latter place, where he continued to operate until he left Nebraska for Montana. While living in Nebraska he began to be active in banking and was president of the First National Bank at Nelson. He was also a member of the Kemper-Bowman-Hillix Company of St. Joseph, Missouri, a live stock commission firm. Combined with his other interests Mr. Bowman was also interested in farming and stock raising during the twenty-four years he lived in Nebraska, and owned one of the finest Poland-China hog ranches ever developed in that state. He closed out his varied interests when he transferred his residence to Montana, and since then has concentrated his holdings in and about Hardin.

Mr. Bowman rightly is numbered among the pioneers of this region, for he saw the site of the county seat of Hardin County before there was a building in it, or a switch laid on the railroad to this point. He witnessed and participated in the first efforts made toward the establishment of a town, although he has only entered actively in the work within recent years. Farming has been his first love, and a longing for the soil will remain with him as long as he lives, for it is inbred. This inherited tendency has urged him on to further achievements in agricultural lines, and he proposes to combine his new venture with an industrial one and is building and installing a fine, modern canning plant and will put up his own fruit.

Mr. Bowman's father was Vincent Bowman and his mother was Elizabeth Calder before her marriage. Vincent Bowman was born in Brown County, Ohio, on January 19, 1831, a son of Vincent Bowman, the latter born in Amherst County, Virginia, on February 6, 1793. Entering Marshall County, Illinois, prior to the building of a railroad in the state, he spent his life there as a farmer, and was one of the pioneers of that region who hauled grain for 100 miles to the then Village of Chicago to market. It was his practice to kill from 50 to 100 hogs at a time, and his product was hauled to Lakin on the Illinois River, where old "Jabe" Fisher, the Boston buyer, would stand, watching the weighing out, crying "hog on—hog off" as each hog was weighed. So accustomed did he grow to this that he did it mechanically, and it is related of him that once while attending a religious service he went to sleep, and being suddenly roused horrified the congregation by shouting at the top of his powerful voice "hog on." The Bowman farm was on Grand Prairie, and a little stream called Sandy Creek meandered close to it. It was on this farm that the elder Vincent Bowman rounded out his career of usefulness, although his death occurred at Hamilton, Missouri, where he had gone with his son in 1865. He lived to be seventy-seven years old. In politics he was a whig, while in religious faith he was a United Brethren. His wife bore the maiden name of Jane McLean, and all of their nine children grew to maturity.

This branch of the Bowman family is one of the original ones in America, and it had its beginning here in the person of Drury Bowman, the great-great-grandfather of Alfred H. Bowman of Hardin. Drury Bowman was a native of Switzerland, who went to England, and there a son, John, was born to him, probably in 1740. John Bowman was married to a woman of German birth, and he brought her with him to Amherst County, Virginia, and the elder Vincent Bowman was one of their children, and was born in that locality.

The younger Vincent Bowman, father of Alfred H. Bowman of Hardin, was given an excellent education for his time, and became a very good penman, never losing his skill in this art, and continuing to be an expert when eighty-three years old. Although a farmer in the main, he also went into lumbering in Missouri, for several years. Adopting his father's religious belief as his own, he became very active in the United Brethren Church. He was a republican from the organization of the party until his death. He and his wife, Elizabeth Calder, had twelve children, of whom the following reached maturity: Alfred H., who is the eldest; Maggie A., who married Frank Estep, of Garden City, Kansas; Mark L., of Lathrop, Missouri; Ida, who is the wife of Reo Elliott, of Lathrop, Missouri; Ellsworth A., who lives at Albuquerque, New Mexico; Frank, who lives at Hamilton, Missouri; Harry E., who is a resident of Hastings, Nebraska; Elizabeth, who is a resident of Vanorin, Illinois, is Mrs. Fletcher Hamilton; and Eva P., who is Mrs. John Stinson, of Cain City, Texas.

Alfred H. Bowman was married at Cameron, Missouri, on January 1, 1880, to Miss Charlotte Estep, a daughter of Joshua and Rhoda (Weller) Estep. Mrs. Bowman was born in Seneca County, Ohio, on January 11, 1854, and was eleven years old when her parents moved to Clinton County, Missouri, and she secured her education in the country schools near Cameron. Her father was born in Maryland and her mother in England, and they both died on their farm near Cameron. Their children were as follows: Richard B., who is a resident of Fairport, Missouri; Mrs. Bowman, who is second in order of birth; Frank, who is a resident of Garden City, Kansas; James, who is a resident of the Cameron locality in Missouri; Fannie, who married John Williams, of Powhattan, Kansas; William, who is of Fresno, California; and Katie, who is Mrs. William Schooler, of Excelsior Springs, Missouri.

Mr. and Mrs. Bowman became the parents of the following children: Clara, who is the wife of Charles Haffner of Wyola, Montana, and has three children, Vincent, Virgil and Eleanor; Elmer, who is chairman of the State Hail Insurance Company of Montana, lives at Helena, married Ruth Scofield, and they have five children, Margaret, Harry, Fred, Laurence and Charlotte; Alvin J., who is a farmer near Huntley, Montana, married Margaret Price, and they have four children, Alfred, Susan, Mary and Margaret; and Carl, who is postmaster of Hardin, Montana, married Mary Calahan, and they have a son, Alfred.

Mr. Bowman was chairman of the Big Horn Council of Defense during the participation of this country in the World war, and carried a good share of the burden of buying bonds and raising funds for the Red Cross and other war work. He was made a Mason at Blue Hills, Nebraska, and passed through the lower lodges in that order while still a resident of Nebraska. He took the Consistory work at Helena, Montana, and he is also a Shriner Mason, belonging to the Temple at Lincoln, Nebraska. The Congregational Church is the favorite one with the Bowman family. The Bowman residence is one of the convenient, homelike ones of Hardin, and in it the family take pleasure in entertaining their numerous friends.

Charles C. Guinn, one of the able lawyers of the Big Horn district, is carrying on an important practice at Hardin, and has lived in the state since 1913. He is a native of Fayette County, Illinois, having been born at Vandalia, that state, on August 2, 1884, and there attended school through the high school courses, following which he entered the state normal school at Normal, Illinois, and was graduated therefrom. He then entered the profession of teaching, and in it earned the money to carry him through his law studies in the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and after completing his studies took the state examination at Ottawa, Illinois, in 1913. He was admitted to the bar of Illinois soon thereafter, and a little later in that same year to the bar of Montana.

Deciding upon Montana as his place of residence Mr. Guinn visited various sections and decided that Hardin possessed excellent openings for the ambitious young man, and so located here permanently, continuing alone until 1919, when he formed a partnership with D. W. Maddox, under the firm name of Guinn & Maddox. He had a little experience in his profession prior to coming to the state as an associate of his father at Vandalia.

Among some of the important legislation with which he has been associated was that of Wiggins versus the Industrial Accident Board of Montana, which attracted considerable attention. The question involved was whether or not injuries caused by "Acts of God" were subject to compensation. Mr. Guinn was counsel for the plaintiff in a suit for damages brought by the mother of young Higgins for his death by lightning while in the employ of Big Horn County. The lower courts rendered judgment in his favor, but this was reversed on question of facts by the Supreme Court, which, however, held that no matter how a death was caused while in the performance of duty by an employe, the employer was liable for compensation for his death. This case settled the question of damages under like circumstances, and can be said to have established a precedent. The firm of Guinn & Maddox assisted in the prosecution of C. C. Blankenship, charged with the theft of several cars of cattle which he shipped from Lodgegrass, Big Horn County, that belonged to several owners. This wholesale theft created a sensation of great moment among the cattlemen. The first trial was a mistrial, and the case is still pending.

Mr. Guinn entered into the spirit of goodfellowship and citizenship upon locating at Hardin, and has since then borne his share of the burdens of politics. Nominated by the democratic party as its candidate for representative to the Legislature in 1914, he was elected by a gratifying majority, took his seat and assisted in making George L. Ramsey speaker. Mr. Guinn was put on the committee on irrigation and waterways, and made its chairman, and he was a member of the committee on live stock. However, he was interested in the legislation with reference to irrigation, such a live issue in this district, as well as that pertaining to the farmers, and helped to frame the present irrigation law which was his own measure. He introduced the bill for the reform of the primary law, amending it from an open to a closed ballot, which was lost by only four votes in the House. This bill contained, as to form of ballot, practically the same provisions as the present primary law. The new county law was enacted at that legislative session, and the prohibition referendum law as well as the workingman's compensation law all went through at that session, and Mr. Guinn supported all of them.

In 1914 Mr. Guinn was made president of the Hardin Chamber of Commerce, and was re-elected in 1915. He is a Master Mason, having been made such at Hardin, and he is also a Knight of Pythias and is past chancellor of the Hardin Lodge of that order. When Hardin was incorporated as a townsite Mr. Guinn became one of the stockholders, and continued as such until quite recently.

Mr. Guinn traces back his ancestry in this typically old American family to Welsh ancestry. His grandfather Simon Guinn moved from Tennessee to Illinois at a very early day and all of his active years were spent in farming. He and his wife had four children and of them Francis M. Guinn was the father of Charles C. Guinn of Hardin.

Francis M. Guinn was born at Vandalia, Illinois, in 1855, and was there reared. He attended Eureka College and prepared himself for the practice of the law while discharging the duties of the Christian Church, was admitted to the bar in 1883, and has continued in a very active practice ever since. For some time he has been one of the eminent men of his calling connected with legislation in connection with the Anti-Saloon League of Illinois. He is a democrat and was the successful candidate of his party to the State Assembly in 1893.

Francis M. Guinn was married to Dora M. Henry, a daughter of Rev. J. O. Henry, a direct descendant of Patrick Henry, and an emigrant into Illinois from Virginia. His father was, with Alexander Camphell, one of the organizers of the Christian Church, and one of its charter members, and when he, too, came to Illinois from Virginia he was one of the pioneer circuit riders and early preachers of that denomination. Through the military service of this grandfather Mrs. Guinn was eligible to membership in the Daughters of the War with Mexico. Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Guinn had the following children: James O., who is a resident of Vandalia; Bessie M., who died as Mrs. Donner in Chicago, Illinois; Charles C., whose name heads this review; Marian, who is the wife of Fred L. Lewis, of Chicago, Illinois; and Dora, who is married and is a resident of Chicago. Mrs. Guinn died when her son C. C. Guinn was still a child, so he had the misfortune of being deprived of her care at a time when he needed it most.

Charles C. Guinn was married at Billings, Montana, on June 6, 1916, to Miss Lillian C. Kopriva, a daughter of Peter P. Kopriva, now of Saint Paul, Minnesota. Mrs. Guinn was born at Faribault, Minnesota, the fourth in a family of eight children. She was educated at Langdon, New York. There are no children of this marriage. During the late war Mr. Guinn was chairman of the local exemption board, and was a member of the legal advisory board. He also belonged to several committees having charge of the selling of liberty bonds and the raising of funds for war work. The armistice was signed before his questionnaire was examined and his classification made, as he came in the second draft.

Ethan A. Howell. The men of the country entrusted with the handling of its finances have been selected because of a special fitness, partly gained from long experience, but largely due to natural qualifications. They are men with broad vision, keen powers of calculation, patient natures, cool judgments and remarkable powers of quick and decisive action. To the people of Big Horn County, Ethan A. Howell, president of the First National Bank of Hardin, does possess all of these general qualifications and others of a more individual character, and they are proud of him, his record in finances, and also of the fact that he is now the oldest continuous resident of the city, as well as its pioneer banker.

Mr. Howell's advent into Hardin and the banking business are co-incidental, and date back to October, 1907. He formed a partnership with J. B. Arnold and established the Bank of Hardin, a private institution, with a capital of $10,000, and this initial attempt has been expanded into the First National Bank, chartered as such in 1908. The capital is $65,000, and there is a surplus of $35,000. The first officials of the bank were G. F. Burla, president; William Bender, vice president; and E. A. Howell, cashier. Changes later took place, Mr. Howell becoming vice president, and F. M. Lipp, cashier. In 1918 Mr. Howell and F. M. Heinrich purchased the interest of Mr. Burla, and Mr. Howell was made its president and Mr. Heinrich, vice president.

Mr. Howell has also been interested in the development of irrigated and dry farming lands. Some years ago he assisted in incorporating the Hardin Townsite Company, which took over the Lincoln Townsite Company, and he is still interested in the company, and he is secretary and treasurer of it. His real concern for the locality in which he lives is now being shown in the efforts he is making to attract to it outside capital for the development of the vast natural resources and the securing of a permanent prosperity which in his judgment will develop as a result of increased population.

From the standpoint of politics Mr. Howell has shown his interest by voting to support good men for office, although in national matters he generally affiliates with the republican party Older members of his family were of a different political faith, but he could not agree with them on the question of protection for American industries. He is one of the charter members of Saint John Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, is a member of Billings Consistory, and of Algeria Shrine at Helena, Montana. For many years he has been treasurer of the Hardin Congregational Church, and is one of its charter members.

Mr Howell was born at Mexico, Missouri, on April 24, 1882. He was reared in his native city and attended its schools until within a short time of his graduation. His entry into the business world came as an employe of the First National Bank of that city in 1901, and with the exception of about two weeks he has been engaged in that line of endeavor continuously ever since. He went from the bank at Mexico to the old First National at Billings, Montana, and from there to Hardin. When he came to Montana he arrived without capital, and his rise has come without any outside influence, as the logical outcome of his own efforts. In erecting the third residence at Hardin, Mr. Howell gave practical proof of his faith in the place and his determination to make it his permanent home.

Mr. Howell is a son of John W. Howell, of Mexico, Missouri, who is a native of that state, and is now about seventy years old. He is a son of a Kentucky settler who moved to Lincoln County, Missouri, and located near Troy, Missouri, where his son, John W. was reared. He has been very actively engaged in a real estate and insurance business at Mexico for many years. John W. Howell married Nannie Garrard, a daughter of James Douglas and Jennie (Hull) Garrard, of the Kentucky Garrards from whom sprung Governor Garrard of Kentucky. Mrs. Howell died in 1910, as the mother of four children who reached maturity, namely: Ethan A., who is the eldest; Lucile, who is a resident of Kansas City, Missouri: Henry W., who is assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Hardin; and Helen, who is a teacher in the public schools of Miami, Oklahoma.

On June 14, 1905, Mr. Howell was united in marriage at Mexico, Missouri, to Miss Sallie Blythe, a daughter of Mrs. Bettie Blythe, a member of one of the old families of that community. Mrs. Howell was born near that city, was educated at Hardin College and was married not long after she completed her education. She is the elder of two daughters, her sister being Miss Mary Eva Blythe, an instructor in the Iowa State Universtiy at Iowa City, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Howell have two daughters, Eloise Garrard and Elizabeth.

Carl Rankin. The office of clerk and recorder of Big Horn County is presided over by Carl Rankin, one of the most efficient men in his line in this part of the state, and he has been connected with Hardin since its birth. He came into the neighborhood early enough to help stake out the town, which was done in May, 1907, and he became the local land agent for the Lincoln Land Company, that had title to the town site. Mr. Rankin remained in charge of the affairs of this company until August, 1909, at which time he was called to the general offices of the company at Lincoln, Nebraska, and continued there until in February, 1912, when he went to Logan County, Nebraska, and took charge of the Loop Valley Land Company at Stapleton, staking out that town and serving his company as its agent at that point until April, 1914, when he purchased the Stapleton Enterprise, a weekly newspaper, and published it until March, 1916, when he disposed of it and returned to his former home at Hardin.

Resuming his connection with the county seat of Big Horn County, Mr. Rankin engaged with A. L. Mitchell, president of the Hardin Townsite Company, as office manager, continuing as such until January 1, 1919, when he bought the insurance and bond business from Mr. Mitchell, and still conducts it under the name of the Rankin Insurance Office. On May 4, 1919, Mr. Rankin was appointed county clerk and recorder to succeed R. P. Ross, and assumed its duties on May 12 following. He was eminently fitted for the duties of this office, for he had an unusually thorough training in work of this nature, as in addition to his connection with townsite organization and development he had also been connected, under the careful supervision of his father, with the survey of the Crow Reservation during its allotment, having come to Montana in July, 1901, for that purpose, and when that important work was completed he was engaged in civil engineering and surveying on the reservation until he came to Hardin.

Carl Rankin came to Montana from Lawrence, Kansas, where he was born on November 28, 1879, a son of John K. Rankin, one of the real pioneers of Kansas and a man whose personal record is interwoven with the history of Douglas County and Lawrence, Kansas. He was born at Thorntown, Indiana, and secured his limited education in that state, which he left several years before he reached his majority. The family was left without a male head when his father died, and his widowed mother took her children into Tennessee some years prior to the war between the sections, but later returned north and took them into Kansas in 1854, when it was still a territory.

John K. Rankin became an Indian trader as a member of the old firm of Rankin & Watts, with stores at Pawnee and Quenemo. He was engaged in merchandising, first with the Indians and later with the white settlers who flocked to the Sunflower State. In 1873 he sold his mercantile interests and went into the banking business at Lawrence under the name of the Douglas County Savings Bank. The panic of that year resulted in the failure of his bank, and he lost the savings of a life time and was forced to begin life over again.

In the early '80s John K. Rankin was appointed to a position in the pension office at Washington, and was occupied with its duties for a few years. In 1888 he was appointed United States allotting agent for the Government allotting of Indian lands, and he was occupied in alloting the Crow and Flathead lands in Montana until 1909, when he returned to Lawrence, Kansas, and, buying an interest in an ice plant in partnership with J. D. Bowersock, spent the remainder of his life in that city which had been the scene of his former activities.

During the early and stirring days in Kansas John K. Rankin became an active factor in territorial politics, and was associated with its other leaders during the stormy session of the first meeting of the State Legislature, acting as doorkeeper of the Lecompton Legislature. He represented Douglas County in the Lower House of the Assembly, was postmaster of Lawrence, and not only a republican of the strongest type, but a leader in his party in the Second Congressional District. When his country had need of his services he was not found lacking in patriotism of the right kind, and joined the Second Kansas Cavalry, was commissioned a lieutenant, and began his field service near Springfield, Missouri, in the Battle of Wilson Creek. Later he was sent to join the Army of Tennessee, and at Chickamauga he became a member of General Rosecrans' staff, and remained with him until the close of the war. Following the declaration of peace Mr. Rankin was ordered to Omaha, Nebraska, and placed under the command of General Mitchell, who made a campaign into the plains of the West after the hostile Indians, marching across Nebraska, up the Platte River to Fort Laramie, Wyoming, and back through Kansas and down the smoky Hill River, thus completing the tour at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where Mr. Rankin was discharged. While he was wearing the uniform of a Union soldier Quantrell's band of bushwhackers raided Lawrence on August 21, 1863, and the sons of this brave soldier were obliged to fight their way out of the invaded city, and by hiding in a corn field saved their lives.

John K. Rankin was a Presbyterian, always active in church work, and inherited his religious views, for he came from a family of Scotch Presbyterians, and one of his brothers entered the ministry of that church. With the election of Grover Cleveland to the presidency Mr. Rankin's plans were changed, but with customary vigor he read law, was admitted to the bar in 1894 and practiced that profession for several years, when the return of the republicans to power enabled him to resume his work in land allotment. His first wife bore the maiden name of Laura Phinney, and they had two children: Robert C., who is now a business man of Lawrence; and Herbert, who died in the Philippines while in charge of the hospital of the Sixth United States Cavalry. The second wife of John K. Rankin was formerly Miss Augusta Fischer, a daughter of Carl Fischer, and a native of Czersk, East Prussia. Mr. Rankin died on October 29, 1914, leaving as the children of his second marriage: Carl, whose name heads this review; Anna, who married Roy M. Cross, of Salt Lake City, Utah; Alice, who is Mrs. Earl H. Gafford, of San Antonio, Texas; and Gretchen, who is married and lives at Salina, Kansas.

Carl Rankin was married at Lawrence, Kansas, on March 3, 1904, to Miss Bessie Eaton, a daughter of Henry Eaton. Mrs. Rankin was born in Lake County, Ohio, near Paynesville, from whence the family moved to Rooks, Kansas, and later, when she was a child, moved to Douglas County. She was educated in the country schools and those of Lawrence. Mr. Eaton was a Union soldier from Ohio, and both in that state and Kansas was engaged in farming. His death occurred in Douglas County, leaving the following children: Charles, who lost his life in a railroad wreck while engineer on the Chicago & Alton Railroad; Dora, who is Mrs. B. C. Jewett, of Lawrence, Kansas; Lina, who married Jesse Wilson, of Lawrence; and Mrs. Rankin, who was born December 7, 1884. Mr. and Mrs. Rankin have two sons: John Knox and Carl Eaton.

During the late war Mr. Rankin was secretary of the Liberty Loan Committee of Hardin and Big Horn County, and participated in all of the various war activities, while his wife was equally efficient in forwarding the work of the Red Cross, both personally and as a member of the executive board of the local chapter. Mr. Rankin is a Master Mason. He and his wife are active workers and members of the Congregational Church.

Franklin D. Tanner, county attorney of Big Horn County, and one of the alert and fearless young lawyers of this part of the state, has taken a convincing part in the history of Hardin and the development of the prestige and dignity of his calling in this part of the state. He came to Hardin in October, 1912, from Spencer, Medina County, Ohio, and since that time he has taken a forceful part in public affairs.

Mr. Tanner was born at Spencer, Ohio, on October 5, 1887, and there went to school and later to the Northern Ohio University at Ada, was graduated from its legal department in 1912, and immediately thereafter was admitted to the bar. Until the fall of that year he assisted his brother in some engineering work connected with the construction of pavement, and then left his old home for Montana.

He came into the Treasure State without any acquaintance with its people, so that all that he has since accomplished has been of his own initiative.

When he reached Billings he looked about and found the outlook at Hardin a promising one, and so came here and has seen no reason to regret his decision in its favor. He opened his office at Hardin about three months before the organization of Big Horn County, and his first case was tried in the old county. His first case in the new county was in defense of a man charged with a cattle theft, and his client was convicted and later paroled. While his practice is a general one, he has defended a number charged with an infraction of the law. Prior to his election to the office of county attorney, Mr. Tanner was city attorney of Hardin for four years, and has been one of the most energetic prosecutors this region has known, and it may be that his reputation for relentless justice to all evil-doers may have something to do with the fact that the annals of the new county have not been stained with a capital offense. He was elected county attorney in November, 1918, although he had already filled out the unexpired term of Julian Terrett, who resigned in September, 1917, to enter the army. Working in harmony with the sheriff, Mr. Tanner has been and is one of the most effective officials in the campaign against the lawless elements, and he and the sheriff have captured and secured the conviction of noted bootleggers transporting liquor into Montana from Wyoming, and have been the means of breaking up the wholesale traffic in illicit liquors through Big Horn County.

The magnitude of the Blankenship and McKinley cattle case attracted state-wide attention, the personal popularity of the criminals giving it added interest. The thieves received payment for 81 head of 158 head shipped, and the chief conspirator, Blankenship, was discovered at the stockyards in St. Joseph, Missouri, after a search had been made for him during more than a month. He was captured at Warwick, New York, by Gene Van Wert, and his case and that of his partner are pending in the court.

The Tanner family is an old one in the United States, and originated in England, from whence the American founder came to the colony of Massachusetts, and from that rock-bound New England Coast its members have spread out westward over the country.

The father of Franklin D. Tanner is William R. Tanner, a native of Medina County, Ohio, and a son of James Tanner. James Tanner was born in New York state, where he was reared and educated. During the pioneer period of Medina County he drove to it from New York with an ox team, bought land and there lived out his days. James Tanner married Emily Bleakman, and they had two daughters and four sons, among them being Prof. Henry T. Tanner, who after completing his service in the Union army became the owner of the Forest City Business College in Ohio.

William R. Tanner grew up in the wooded country of Medina County, although that region had taken on much of civilization and improvement by the time he came on the scene of action. The youngest in the family, he was allowed to spend more time in the country schools than the other members of the family, and taught school for a number of years, becoming an instructor in the high school at Chatham, Ohio, but during his later years he has been occupied with agricultural pursuits.

The maiden name of the wife of William R. Tanner was Meta Howe, and she is a daughter of Orsemus Howe, a native of New York state who moved to Medina County, Ohio, and became one of its farmers. During the war between the sections he served in the Union army for three years. William R. and Meta Tanner became the parents of the following children: Arthur, who is in the city mail service at Medina, Ohio; Fremont, who is a civil engineer at Warren, Ohio; Raymond, who is engaged in farming in the vicinity of Medina; Bonna, who is Mrs. Allen Shoup, of Cleveland, Ohio; Clarence, who died while in training at Camp Taylor, Kentucky; Bertha, who is the wife of Fred Nixon, of Sharon, Ohio; and Franklin D., whose name heads this review.

Franklin D. Tanner was married at Medina, Ohio, on March 31, 1913, by Reverend Fritch, a Congregational minister formerly stationed at Billings, Montana, to Ruth Kennedy, a daughter of Charles and Myra (Wheeler) Kennedy, and she was born at Medina, Ohio, as was her father before her. The Kennedy family belong to the agricultural class. Mrs. Tanner was one in a family of five sons and two daughters, the survivors being: Willard, who is a farmer of the vicinity of Medina, Ohio; Leah, who is a teacher of Cleveland, Ohio; Lois, who is the wife of Walter Clark, a farmer in the vicinity of Medina; Rufus, who is a veterinary surgeon of Bucyrus, Ohio, and Mrs. Tanner. Laylin, who was the youngest, died when he was fourteen years old. Mr. and Mrs. Tanner have a daughter, Laverna Ruth.

Mr. Tanner belongs to St. John Lodge No. 92, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Hardin; to Hardin Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a member of both the Woodmen of the World and the Modern Woodmen of America. During the World war he was a member of the Legal Advisory Board of Big Horn County, was one of the registrars of the county for the selective draft, and belonged to the "Four Minute" Men.

Clarence F. Gillette. The legal profession at Hardin has as its pioneer Clarence F. Gillette, one of the leading exponents and supporters of the dignity of the law in this part of the state. When he added his presence to what was then, on October 17, 1911, the village of Hardin there were not to exceed 300 people on the townsite. He could not then secure an office, and so commenced his practice in his bedroom, which was in a building on the present site of the M. & M. Building on Main Street. His first client was the firm of Ralph McComb & Brother, and his first case was a Justice Court, one in which suit was brought to recover wages of $1.50. Mr. Gillette practiced alone until November 12, 1912, when Franklin D. Tanner joined the scattered and limited population, and they were then the only representatives of their calling until the creation of Hardin as the county seat of the new county brought others here. With the organization of Big Horn County Mr. Gillette was elected the first county attorney, and took office in January, 1913. The first case filed in the county was that of the State of Montana versus John MacDonald, a grand larceny case, and, prosecuting it, the new county attorney secured a verdict of guilty. After the termination of his two-year term Mr. Gillette left the office with the record of having filed fourteen informations, dismissed one case, and secured thirteen convictions, none of which were capital offenses, and it is a matter of congratulation that no such offense has yet been committed in Big Horn County.

In March, 1916, Mr. Gillette formed his first and only partnership, when he associated himself with T. H. Burke, under the name of Gillette & Burke. This was a strong combination and the firm made a reputation as trial lawyers in the county, but it was dissolved in October, 1919, since which time

Mr. Gillette has continued alone. He took active steps toward the organization of the Big Horn County Bar Association, of which he is president. He was in the City Council of Hardin for two years, and was then made city attorney for the second time, having previously held the office, and is now its incumbent.

Mr. Gillette came in the second draft during the World war, had filled out his questionnaire, and was ready to mail it when the signing of the armistice put an end to hostilities. During the period this country was in the war Mr. Gillette was a member of the Legal Advisory Board of Big Horn County, one of the "Four Minute" speakers, and a committeeman on all of the Liberty Loan drives, while Mrs. Gillette was equally active as a Red Cross worker, and headed the committee composed of both men and women which held a Red Cross Carnival in May, 1918, which netted more than $3,000.

A strong republican, Mr. Gillette cast his first presidential vote at St. Joseph, Missouri, for a candidate of that party. He was reared in the vicinity of St. Joseph, receiving his literary training in the schools of that city. He read law in the offices of Wm. Dobbins and Judge Reaus, two of the leading attorneys of St. Joseph, and he spent two years in the former's office, acquiring a practical knowledge of law and included a test upon the constitution of Montana and the code of civil procedure of the state.

Mr. Gillette is a son of Harvey J. Gillette, an ex-Union soldier now living at Leavenworth, Kansas, but he was an early settler of Grand Island, Nebraska, and built the first brick hotel of the place, for many years making his business that of conducting hotels, completing his operations as such at St. Joseph, Missouri. He was born in Illinois in 1838, and a brother of his became one of the extensive operators at the Chicago Stock Yards as a packer. Leaving home as a child, Harvey J. Gillette drifted about the country, learning both the coopering and wheelwright trades, and he also served as a locomotive engineer, but finally expanded into the hotel business at Grand Island and in it found his life work. During the war between the states he enlisted in an Illinois regiment and served for three years, when he was shot in the foot while on a scouting expedition, and still carries that ball today.

Harvey J. Gillette was married to Lorinda Cramer, a native of Noble County, Indiana, and a member of an old New England family. The children born of this marriage were as follows: Charles A., who is president of the Gillette Custom Canning Factory at Auburn, Indiana; Norman Edgar, who is in charge of the construction work of Park College at Parkville, Missouri; Edna, who is Mrs. Brown, of Denver, Colorado; Frank H., who is a traveling salesman of California; Clarence F., whose name heads this review; and Addie, who is Mrs. Percy Walton, of Denver, Colorado.

Clarence F. Gillette was married at St. Joseph, Missouri, on December 31, 1908, to Miss Myrtle A. DeMar, born in Buchanan County, Missouri, and reared at Amazonia, that county. Mrs. Gillette is the youngest of four daughters and two sons born to her father, John DeMar, an ex-Union soldier. Mr. and Mrs. Gillette have two daughters, Ruth L. and Thelma M.

Mr. Gillette has proved that he had faith in the future of Hardin by erecting an eight-apartment house, and another one of four apartments, both of brick and thoroughly modern, and his five-room frame residence. He organized and is the father of the Hardin Building & Loan Association, and as secretary conducted its affairs for a time. He is one of the charter members of the Hardin Chamber of Commerce. When the Chambers of Commerce of Sheridan, Billings and Hardin appointed a reservation committee, composed of three men from each commercial body, to bring about an opening of the Crow Reservation Mr. Gillette was named as one of the committee from Hardin, and belonged to the party which escorted Senator Meyers and Congressmen Stout and Evans over the Reserve at different times, and he compiled the data at the Crow Agency for the speech made by Senator Walsh in an appeal to Congress for the opening of the Reservation to settlers. He redrafted for the Indians several of the proposed bills to remove objectionable features in them, and the "opening bill" has recently passed both Houses of Congress, and is in conference.

In the work for creation of Big Horn County Mr. Gillette was the prime mover and was made chairman of the committee organized to secure favorable action, but resigned it and took up the onerous duties of secretary, and carried on the clerical and legal work, looking toward its accomplishment, as well as the legal work for the commissioners of Rosebud County in connection therewith. Big Horn County was the first to be created under the general law of the state with reference to new counties, and the petition asking for its creation was prepared by Mr. Gillette.

Daniel Knapp. It is always interesting to come into contact with one of the first settlers of any locality, and particularly so in the case of one who has played such a conspicuous part in the upbuilding of the community or region as Daniel Knapp, one of the prominent characters of the Missouri Valley at Oswego.

Mr. Knapp, who has been identified with Montana since the decade of the '70s, has been in the great western country since early manhood. He was born in the City of Muelbach, Rheinfalz, Germany, May 15, 1849, fifth of the six children of Philip and Philipine (Drumm) Knapp. He was educated in the popular schools of Germany, and on April 6, 1869, without friends or relative, he sailed from Bremen to New York. He had no friends in Cincinnati, his first destination, and for several months he remained there, working on farms and in other occupations. Soon afterward he went out to Sioux City, Iowa, and found work with a cousin in the meat business, gaining a practical knowledge of the butcher's trade.

Leaving Sioux City early in 1871, Mr. Knapp came into the real West, stopping at the Cheyenne Indian Agency below Bismarck, and was employed as cook and butcher for the agency until 1872. The next several years he spent at Bismarck and vicinity as a wage earner, and in 1876 first entered the territory of Montana, making the trip on horseback from Fort Buford to Poplar. The post traders Leighton and Jordan had employed him as a buffalo hunter, and he remained at Poplar during the winter. His outfit used in his hunting expeditions followed him from the Black Hills country, and when he finished his contract with Leighton and Jordan he returned to Bismarck, North Dakota, sending his furs and hides east to market. The fall of 1877 found him again in Poplar, though he was not engaged in any permanent business for several years. During the winter of 1880 he conducted a restaurant, and in the years 1881-82-83 hunted buffalo south of the Missouri River in what

David Knapp

fast disappearing he killed great numbers of them, and his hides were marketed with a buyer who established a temporary base on the Missouri. Some of the meat he dried and disposed of to the post trader.

Mr. Knapp then returned to Fort Buford and in the employ of the regular contractor helped supply beef for the soldiers there. In 1886 he returned to Poplar and again followed the business of supplying the soldiers at the post with beef until 1893. For several years following he ranched ten miles east of Wolf Point, and in 1896 identified himself with the Oswego community as Indian trader and merchant. He opened a little stock of goods in a log building, and for a quarter of a century has been in business as the leading merchant of this section of Valley County.

When he first came here Oswego was part of a region attached to Chouteau County for judicial purposes. When the new county was created it was called Dawson, and still later Valley County was clipped from Dawson. Prior to his location at Oswego Mr. Knapp had learned the Sioux language, and uses it as fluently as the natives of the tribe. As a boy he of course acquired the German tongue, but has long been out of practice in that language.

His store was the first opened in Oswego and inaugurated the commercial enterprise of the town. He was in business alone there for twenty years, and besides his store he afforded a depository for funds for his customers, and has been postmaster of the village since 1900. As a stockholder he helped establish the Farmers and Merchants Bank, since changed to the First National Bank, of which he is still a director.

Mr. Knapp acquired American citizenship at Fort Benton, Montana, and gave his first presidential vote to Mr. Cleveland in 1892. He has taken considerable interest in politics, has supported the democratic ticket in national elections, but has never thought of an office for himself. He was reared in the Lutheran Church.

Mr. Knapp has been twice married, and his wives were Indian women. His two living children are by his first wife. Minnie is the wife of Q. P. McClemmy, of Oswego, and their children are Pearl, Abbie, Montana, Bennie, Lucy and Stella. The other daughter, Philipine, is the wife of William McClemmy, of Poplar, and they have five children, Katie, Daniel, Tollie, Willis and John. Thus Mr. Knapp has eleven grandchildren. For his present wife he married at Oswego, March 20, 1900, Mrs. Josephine Premore. She was born at Wolf Point in 1864, and is a daughter of Broken Arm, a full-blood Sioux.

Robert P. Ross, assistant cashier of the Stockmen's National Bank of Hardin, is one of the well-known and highly respected men of Big Horn County, whose advent into this locality dates back to 1912, when he came to this point to assume the duties of assistant agent at Hardin for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, with which corporation he had been connected for a number of years, and his assignment to Hardin was his second one in Montana. Mr. Ross remained with the railroad for two years, and then resigned on his election to the office of clerk and recorder of Big Horn County. He entered upon the responsibilities of that office on January 1, 1914, succeeding Fred E. Miller. So capable a man did he prove himself that he was twice re-elected, and finally resigned in order to accept his present position, which he entered on May 1, 1919. He was elected on the democratic ticket and has given that party his support since casting his first presidential ballot for William Jennings Bryan in 1896 at Crow Agency, Montana.

Mr. Ross has also identified himself with the Hardin Abstract Company, the Hardin Townsite Company, the Pine Ridge Oil Company, of which he is a director and treasurer, and until quite recently he was one of the directors of the Hardin State Bank, and is still director of the Saint Xavier State Bank and the Stockmen's National Bank of Hardin.

The birth of Mr. Ross occurred in Des Moines County, Iowa, July 7, 1877, and he lived there for twenty years, during that time receiving a public school education, and was graduated from the Mediapolis High School. Following that, in order to gain a working knowledge of business, he became a clerk in a mercantile establishment at Mediapolis. Mr. Ross then came further West and spent a year in the Indian service at the Crow Agency, Montana, as clerk of the superintendent of schools. While he was there he began working for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, learned telegraphy at the station, and was appointed the agent of the road at that point. After two years at Crow Agency he was transferred to Basin, Wyoming, where he spent six years, and was then returned to Montana and was placed in the station at Hardin. At that time there were only about 700 people in the village, and the business section was represented by a short and narrow lane of wooden buildings up Main Street.

The father of Robert P. Ross was Hector Ross, and he married Mary C. Davey, of Ohio. Both the Ross and Davey families are of English origin and long established in America, the latter dating back to the Colonial epoch. Hector Ross was born in Ontario, Canada, and came to the United States when he was nineteen years old, learning the milling trade. With the outbreak of the war between the North and the South Hector Ross enlisted in the Union army, and served in an Illinois infantry regiment, re-enlisted when his first term expired and remained in the army until the close of hostilities, rising to be a company officer, and passing through without wounds or capture. He became a member of the Grand Army of the Republic at Kossuth, Iowa, to which locality he went from Chicago after the war, and was engaged in milling there until 1897, when he was appointed miller at the Crow Agency for the Government, and died while a resident there, in 1904, when sixty-three years old, but his widow survives him and makes her home at Hardin. Their children were as follows: Annabel, who has been chief clerk for the Brown-Abbott & Somson law firm of Winona, Minnesota, for many years; Ida May, who is the wife of Frank C. Davey, of New London, Iowa; Marie, who married Clyde E. Lewis, of Crow Agency, Montana; Robert P., whose name heads this review; Jesse D., who is a member of a surveying outfit employed at the Crow Agency; and Clifford A., who died in the service during the late war while at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

Robert P. Ross was married at Crow Agency, Montana, on November 12, 1903, to Miss Marie L. Server, born in Yellowstone County, Montana, on February 1, 1887, a daughter of Frederick E. and Anna Gretchell Server, the former of whom was a hotel proprietor at Custer, Montana, and later at Crow Agency, and died in the latter place. For many years he was a soldier in the regular army. Mrs. Server survives him and makes her home at Forsyth, Montana. Mrs. Ross has a brother, Philip

E. Server, who lives at Miles City, Montana. Mr. and Mrs. Ross have three children: Robert S., Orville F., and Cecil H.

During this country's participation in the late war Mr. Ross was secretary of the local Exemption Board, being appointed as such by Governor Stewart, and among his other duties reported the examination of 1,600 young men who came under the selective draft. He continued to discharge the duties of his office until all of the work was cleared up and he was able to submit his final report to Provost Marshal General Crowder.

Horatio S. Josselyn, who has been identified with the town of Baker throughout the period of his residence in Montana, was born at Bridgewater, Vermont, May 13, 1863, a son of Calvin T. and Ellen A. (Walker) Josselyn, the father born at Bridgewater, March 16, 1836, and the mother at Aetna, New Hampshire, September 9, 1839.

Calvin T. Josselyn was reared as a farmer but was given a liberal educational training and became a teacher. He followed that profession more or less throughout his life, became prominent in the local politics of Windsor County, and twice represented his district in the Legislature as a democrat. He also served as a selectman of his town and as supervisor of highways. Before the inauguration of the Civil war he served as captain of a company of Home Guards, and he made three attempts to enter the army, but each time the attempt was frustrated by his father and his release secured. Josiah Josselyn, his father, was from the South, had acquired his wealth there and was a southern sympathizer, and the sentiments expressed by this southern patriot finally became so seditious that he was visited by two loyal northern men, who gave him just twenty-four hours to paint the stars and stripes over his carriage house door, with the word "Union" above them, or be hanged to the pine tree in the corner of the yard. After deliberating over the matter he decided to do the painting, and this incident became widely known over that section of the country.

This Josiah Josselyn was born in Bridgewater, Vermont, August 3, 1799, and was reared there, but early in his life he went South and engaged in merchandising. On returning to the North he located at Boston, Massachusetts, where he continued merchandising until he retired from business and returned to Bridgewater to spend the remainder of his life as a farmer and fur dealer. He owned the first coonskin coat and the first coonskin laprobe ever made. The death of Josiah Josselyn occurred at Bridgewater when he had attained the age of ninety-four years. He married in his early life Ann Topliff, whose father was the first man to clear land on the south side of the Ottaqueschee River. He was a farmer on a large scale, and at one time was the owner of more than 10,000 acres. He lived to the unusual age of 110 years. Josiah and Ann Josselyn became the parents of but two sons, the older being Andrew J., who spent his life on the old Josselyn farm at Bridgewater.

Calvin T. Josselyn, the younger son, was married at Bridgewater, Vermont, October 6, 1859. He passed away on his sixty-fourth birthday, but is still survived by his widow, whose life's span has covered four score years and whose home is still at Bridgewater. Their children numbered the following: Iney May, wife of Abner H. Morse, of Bozeman, Montana; Horatio S., of Baker; Chandos F., of Bridgewater, Vermont; Ann A., who married Charles B. Wedden, also of Bridgewater; Charles J., who is carrying on the work of the Josselyn home farm; and Ellen A., the wife of George Vose, of Claremont, New Hampshire.

During his youth Horatio S. Josselyn missed even the advantages of a common school training. He was not in the schoolroom after his ninth year, but instead he labored on the home farm, and although the lad was not kept in school he had the advantages derived from an educated father. When he had reached the age of sixteen he left his native town and spent three succeeding years as a farm employe at Weathersfield, going from there to Brattleboro and securing employment in a jewelry store for a year, and during the following three years was engaged in the manufacture of carriages and sleighs at South Londonderry, Vermont, the business having then been destroyed by fire. Returning to Brattleboro, Mr. Josselyn entered the service of J. A. Church, a contractor and builder, as a mill man in getting out the stock used by the company. A year was spent there, and he had the thrilling experience of being the last man in the boiler room before the five-ton boiler blew up and destroyed the factory. He was standing with his hands on the engineer's shoulders when a piece of timber eight feet long passed between them and landed between the feet of two other men, but fortunately no one was injured.

From this factory Mr. Josselyn entered the service of the Estay Organ Company at Brattleboro, again filling the position of mill man in getting out stock, and eleven years were spent with this company. It was at this juncture that Mr. Josselyn returned to farming, and a year later was offered and accepted the superintendence of the county farm of Windham County. His two years there so demonstrated his ability as a manager of such affairs that he was chosen as superintendent of the Odd Fellows Home at Ludlow, Vermont, and in this home Kenneth Josselyn, his only son, was born, he having been the only male child ever born in that Odd Fellows home. Mr. Josselyn spent three years in that position and then returned to the Estay Organ Company for another year, moved then to Burlington, Vermont, and was a shoe salesman for two years. He then left his native state and made his way to Montreal, Canada, where for a year he was in the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company, and from Montreal went to the state of Iowa and spent five years engaged in farming in Muscatine County. Since that time he has been a resident of Montana, arriving in this state in September, 1908.

Mr. Josselyn at once entered a homestead adjoining the townsite of Baker, and lived in a cabin on his claim while proving it up. His farming activities during this time corresponded to truck gardening, and he was also employed in the lumber yards of Baker. A cemetery was later laid out on his land, a plot of fifteen acres of his homestead having been given to that purpose. On the 10th of October, 1918, gas was found on his land, and this well is now furnishing gas fuel for Baker.

Mr. Josselyn was one of the first justices of the peace of the town, continuing in the office two years. Although reared under strong democratic influences, he began voting as a republican, casting his first presidential ballot for James G. Blaine, and has continued with the ranks of that party.

On the 11th of February, 1893, he became a member of the Odd Fellows' fraternity and was initiated into Wantastiquet Lodge No. 5, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Brattleboro, Vermont. He now belongs to all the branches of Odd Fellowship, and about the time he joined the order he also became a member of Oasis Encampment No. 5 and of Dennis Rebekah Lodge No. 1. In 1914, he joined Canton Custer No. 6, of Ekalaka, and has several times represented his lodge in the Grand Lodge. In the Subordinate Lodge he has passed all the chairs, and for many years has been secretary of Baker Lodge No. 92. On the 22d of February, 1898, Mr. Josselyn also joined the Masonic Order, becoming a member of Brattleboro Lodge No. 102, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and was the organizer of Sandstone Lodge No. 74, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Baker. During three years he served Sandstone Lodge as its secretary, and is its present master. In the fall of 1908 he took the Royal Arch degrees in Liberty Chapter No. 79 at West Liberty, Iowa, attained membership in the Council of Royal and Select Masters, Verites Council No. 6 at Miles City in December, 1916, and since 1911 has been representative to the Grand Lodge of Masons and the Eastern Star every year. He is secretary of Lake City Rebekah Lodge No. 83, and also of Charity Chapter No. 60, Order of Eastern Star of Baker.

Mr. Josselyn was first married at South Hero, Vermont, September 9, 1896, to Ellen Wadsworth, who bore him one son, Kenneth Gill. For his second wife Mr. Josselyn chose Mrs. Helen Wells Neill, and they were married at Billings, Montana, October 20, 1919. Mrs. Josselyn was born at Spirit Lake, Iowa, was given a high school and musical training, and is proficient on both the piano and pipe organ. She has devoted much time to pipe organ work in the churches where she has lived.

Mrs. Josselyn has also become interested in fraternal work. She joined the Rebekahs in Montana, to which state she had moved with her parents in childhood, and she grew to mature years in Helena, where she has been a member of Vera Lodge of the Rebekahs for many years and for fifteen years has been a degree captain of the lodge. After serving the lodge as president she was elected grand secretary of the Rebekah Assembly of the state, and has filled that high office since 1905. By her first marriage to Robert Neill she became the mother of two sons, Frank D. and Arthur W., the older in college at Bozeman and the younger a sophomore in the high school at Helena. Mr. Neill was a well-known business man of Helena, and was a Past Grand Master of the Odd Fellows Order.

George M. Daugherty. The name of George M. Daugherty is borne by an individual who is serving creditably and conscientiously in the position of postmaster of the thriving community of Baker, and who has been identified with Fallon County, this state, since 1908. He came here to take advantage of the opportunity of acquiring free land and to contribute something substantial toward the development of the county as well as to improve his own situation. He has succeeded admirably along both lines, and is today accounted one of his locality's substantial and valuable citizens.

George M. Daugherty came to Montana from Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he had passed some twelve years as a hotel man. He began his independent career in Kandyohi County, that state, as a teacher, having gone there from South Bend, Indiana, his native place, where he finished the high school with graduation at the age of eighteen years, in 1891, his birth having occurred December 9, 1873. Later he spent two years in the Indiana State University at Bloomington, and after teaching for about four years drifted out of the work and into other fields until he became a hotel man at Minneapolis. He was a law student for some time, but circumstances prevented his pursuit of that profession until admission to the bar, and he eventually chose other lines of endeavor.

The father of George M. Daugherty was James Daugherty, born near Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, who moved to Ohio as a boy and was married at Canton, that state, where he was superintendent of a woolen mill. When he divorced himself from that line of work he took up farming near South Bend, Indiana. During the Civil war he served as a captain of the Home Guards, and as a democrat was elected sheriff of St. Joseph County, Indiana, of which county he was later elected a member of the board of county commissioners. James Daugherty married Ann Stauffer, who was born in Pennsylvania, of Pennsylvania Dutch parentage, and passed away in 1908, at the age of eighty years. Their issue comprised: Dr. C. A. Daugherty, who died at South Bend, Indiana, in 1918; Mrs. J. S. Andrews, of Paynesville, Minnesota; Mrs. W. D. Andrews, of Minneapolis; Mrs. Iden Romig, of South Bend; and George M.

The paternal grandfather of George M. Daugherty was the founder of the family in the United States and immigrated from Ireland as a young man, settling near Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania. In his native land he was an instructor, teaching mathematics in a small college. His children included: Mrs. Mary Varier, of Indiana; James, the father of George M.; and George, who passed away without marriage.

When he came to Montana George M. Daugherty entered his homestead six miles east of Baker and erected a claim shack. Into this he moved the personal effects brought with him in a car, and here he began to make his home in a frame structure twenty-eight feet square, covered with rubberoid and finished inside with paper and tar-papered outside. Later shingles were placed on the roof and the house was ceiled, rendering it a comfortable abiding place for the family during the few years which they occupied it.

Undertaking the serious work of improving his homestead and the "additional" land he took, Mr. Daugherty built fences and cross-fences, and brought 140 acres under cultivation, which he devoted to the growing of grain. His stock at the beginning was the team which he brought with him, but he gathered together a few cattle with the passage of years, which lent a permanence to his presence and added a profit to his efforts that nothing else could. With what cash capital he came into this state is not relevant here, but his reward for coming can be measured by the proceeds of his sale when he decided to move to Baker, a sale which netted him practically as much cash as he brought with him, in addition to which he had still his land and improvements.

While a new settler and on his claim a movement was started for the building of a schoolhouse, in which Mr. Daugherty joined, and the neighbors came together and erected a little frame structure in which the first school in what is now District No. 50 was held. The building was comfortably constructed and was the educational center of the community, with Mr. Daugherty for a time as clerk of the board. Mr. Daugherty became a resident of Baker in November, 1913, and about this time the postmaster here died. Having just abandoned farming and being open to an engagement which promised permanence, Mr. Daugherty was urged to become a candidate for postmaster and was officially appointed January 27, 1914, as the successor of the late R. B. Pearce, the first merchant to erect a store at Baker. The Baker office belonged in the third class when Mr. Daugherty took charge of it, but its receipts during his administration have placed it among the second class offices. Two star routes emanate from here: One to Webster, and the other to Ekalaka daily by the way of Willard.

George M. Daugherty was married at Minneapolis, Minnesota, in December, 1906, and the only child of his household is Beatrice, who is a clerk in her father's office. Mr. Daugherty chose to be a democrat when he entered politics, and his first presidential vote was cast for Mr. Bryan in 1896. He continued to support the Nebraska statesman through his presidential ambitions and added his endorsement to the candidacies of each party nominee since. He served as chairman of the Fallon County Democratic Central Committee, and as a promoter of the interests of his county joined his fellow-men in the move which led to the formation of the county. He is Past Master of Sandstone Blue Lodge of the Masonic fraternity, and has represented his lodge in some of the sessions of the Grand Lodge of the state.

WILLIAM O'LAUGHLIN, who is the originator of the grain and elevator interests at Baker, erected the first elevator at this point in 1910, but disposed of it to the farmers in 1915. Later he re-engaged in this line of business, having elevators at Terry as well as Baker, and operates under the name of the Milwaukee Elevator Company. Mr. O'Laughlin has also developed considerable reputation as a wheat grower, and owns and operates a very valuable ranch in the vicinity of Baker.

The birth of William O'Laughlin occurred on March 6, 1882, in Wright County, Minnesota. He is a son of Martin O'Laughlin, who was born at Davenport, Iowa, in 1853, but was taken in 1859 by his parents to Wright County, Minnesota. There he was reared, and subsequently was married to Anna Hamilton, a daughter of John Hamilton, who came to Minnesota from Rhode Island. John Hamilton was a farmer and ex-Union soldier. Martin O'Laughlin espoused democracy in his political views, being a regular "dyed-in-the-wool" democrat, and served Maple Lake as postmaster through both of the Cleveland administrations, and in addition to this service was elected commissioner of Wright County. He passed away in 1916, but his widow survives and is a resident of Terry, Montana. Martin O'Laughlin and his wife became the parents of the following children: Mrs. J. F. Gamber, of Terry, Montana; John, of Maple Lake, Minnesota; William; and Raymond, of Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Growing up in Wright County, William O'Laughlin attended its schools, completing the high school course at Maple Lake. When he was about twenty years old he entered the grain business at Maple Lake, but subsequently went to North Dakota, where he was engaged in the same line of business. In 1908 he came to Montana and homesteaded near Terry, living upon his claim for two years in order to prove it up. He planted a few acres of wheat on his land and harvested a crop of eighteen bushels to the acre when his neighbors were only averaging ten bushels an acre. His residence was a primitive shack, 12x16 feet, containing only one room, shingled and tar-papered on the outside. His stock comprised horses, and his shelter for them was correspondingly crude, but answered the purpose and was quite as good as those of his neighbors.

He had come to Montana with the intention of going into the grain business, but took advantage of the opportunity offered for securing land at a low rate. After he had proved up his claim he proceeded to carry out his original plans, and, as before stated, erected his elevator at Baker and shipped his first car of grain in 1910. After disposing of his plant in 1915 Mr. O'Laughlin turned his attention to ranching and stock raising in the vicinity of Baker, and has been so uniformly successful that during the drought year of 1919 his 400 acres planted to wheat yielded 1,146 bushels, the banner yield of the neighborhood.

William O'Laughlin has carried his share of the burden of Baker's welfare, and is now a member of the City Council, having already served for two years. During the several campaigns waged to effect the organization of Fallon County and the location of the county seat at Baker, Mr. O'Laughlin was one of the active factors in securing these advantages. Although he cast his initial presidential ballot for Colonel Roosevelt in 1904, he has since been a democrat. He is fully versed in the grain business of the West, for in addition to the period he was engaged in this line at Maple Lake and Baker he spent six years, from 1902 to 1908, at Fullerton, Sterling and Driscoll, North Dakota, all of his time being devoted to handling grain.

On December 16, 1914, Mr. O'Laughlin was married at Baker to Miss Darlene Whitver, born at Walnut, Illinois, April 7, 1892, a daughter of Thomas Whitver and his wife, Ella (Fillmore) Whitver. Mrs. O'Laughlin completed her education at the Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois, and was a teacher in the state of Washington and in Fallon County, Montana, prior to her marriage. She is the eldest of the three children born to her parents, the others being Fillmore and Howard Whitver, of Los Angeles, California, both of whom were soldiers during the World war, serving in France. Howard Whitver was wounded while fighting as a member of the Thirty-third Division, in October, 1918. Later he went with the Army of Occupation into Germany, and did not receive his discharge until in August, 1919. Mr. and Mrs. O'Laughlin have a son, Ralph, who was born May 24, 1918. Their residence, which is of their own construction, and very comfortable and modern, is at the corner of Montana Avenue and Fourth Street, Baker. It is a bungalow of seven rooms, and here Mr. and Mrs. O'Laughlin have created a happy home atmosphere.

PAUL E. HUBBARD, one of the enterprising merchants of Baker, has been a resident of Montana since 1910, and has not only found material prosperity here, but health as well. He was born in Dane County, Wisconsin, on May 6, 1876, a son of Clark H. and Elizabeth Ann (Bowers) Hubbard, and grandson of John Hubbard, who brought his family from Troy, New York, to Cottage Grove, Wisconsin, at a very early date and was there engaged in farming.

Clark H. Hubbard was born at Troy, New York, and was a mere child when his parents moved to Wisconsin. He was taught the elements of farming by his father, and became a farmer himself when he reached man's estate. In 1913 he came to Montana and homesteaded in the vicinity of Baker, but died in 1915, before he had proved up his claim, being at that time seventy-five years old. He was very active in politics, holding county offices in Dane County and attending various republican conventions as a delegate of his party. He and his wife had the following children: Irvin, who lives in Fallon County, Montana; Edward C., who is a farmer of Powder River County, Montana; Mrs. Rose Baldwin, who lives at Belleville, Wisconsin; Paul E., whose name heads this review; Silas J., who died in Wisconsin and left a family now residing near Kilbourn, Dane County, Wisconsin; Florence, who is the widow of Elmer Olson and lives near the parental homestead in Montana; Chelsea R., who lives at Janesville, Wisconsin; and Perry J., who lives at Madison, Wisconsin.

On March 3, 1910, Paul E. Hubbard came to Montana from Brooklyn, Wisconsin, hoping to find a climate better suited to his health than his native state. He homesteaded four and one-half miles northwest of Baker, and as he had more means than the average emigrant was able to make things comfortable for his family, erecting a frame house and the necessary outbuildings. He also stocked his farm and bought machinery with which he broke the greater portion of his claim, far in excess of the requisite number of acres for proving it up. During the three years he spent on this ranch he put in crops, and harvested from all of them. The final year he took the agency for the Monitor Windmill, and disposed of a carload of them, and his success in this led him to enter the mercantile field. In the spring of 1914, he opened his hardware and agricultural implement store in a building he had just erected at Baker, on Main Street, and put in a stock valued at $1,500. His business has so expanded that he is now carrying a stock ten times as great as his original one, and his trade extends over a wide territory. In 1917 he erected another store, so that he now has two store fronts, and the second story of his new building is occupied as a lodge hall by the Order of Odd Fellows. In addition to his place of business he owns his residence in South Baker, which is one of the most desirable homes in that subdivision, and his ranch, which now comprises in addition to his original Government entry a section which he later purchased. He also owns a half section of ranch land five miles east of Baker.

On February 1, 1899, Mr. Hubbard was united in marriage to Florence May Cresson, born at Edgerton, Wisconsin, on October 25, 1877, a daughter of Robert Cresson and his wife, Mary (Chalmers) Cresson. Robert Cresson was born in New York City, entered the Union army from that state, and before the war was over had risen to the rank of colonel. Following his discharge from the army he settled in Wisconsin, and there rounded out his life as a farmer. Mrs. Hubbard was the only child of her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard have the following children: Bessie, who was born January 21, 1900; Pauline, who was born in January, 1915; Darline, who was born in August, 1916; and Jeanette, who was born in April, 1918.

Lewellyn Price. Among the business men of Baker, one who has been connected with merchandising at this place since 1910 is Lewellyn Price, who has been a resident of Montana since March of that year. He came here with some mercantile experience gained at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, in which region he was born January 7, 1869, a member of a family which settled at an early date in the Oshkosh community. His father, David Price, went there as a settler just after the close of the Civil war from South Wales, where he was born, and where he was first employed as a coal miner. Although he had limited educational advantages in his youth, through persevering study he educated himself for the ministry and for some time preached the Methodist faith of the Wesleyan body in Wisconsin. By some of his friends it was said that he "was too honest to preach," and he finally gave up his religious labors and applied himself whole-heartedly to the cultivation and development of his farm, upon which his death occurred in 1909, when he was seventy-two years of age. He married Mary Jones, who was born in the same locality as her husband and who died at the age of eighty-six years in 1917. There were eight children born to them, four sons and four daughters, the seven alive being: William F., of White Tail, Montana; Richard, of Fessenden, North Dakota; Lewellyn, of this review; Mrs. Sarah Clendenning, of Spokane, Washington; Arthur, of Fessenden, North Dakota; Mrs. Wallace Roberts, of Oshkosh, Wisconsin; and Mabel, now Mrs. George Kuskee, of Fessenden.

The training of Lewellyn Price in his youth was of a rural character, and the farm knew him until he was eighteen years of age, his school advantages being those securable in the country. After he left the home place to take up independent life he roamed about North Dakota, Minnesota and Michigan, and in the last-named state, at Escanaba, went into railroading on the Northwestern Railway and for three years was thus occupied. He was ready for promotion from fireman to engineer when the panic of 1893 came and he lost his position, and subsequently closed his roaming from home by a trip to the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago. He then returned to Oshkosh and soon afterward went to work as a clerk in a general store at Van-Dyne, Wisconsin, where he spent two years, then being sent to Foster City, northern peninsula of Michigan, as manager of the mercantile interests of the Morgan Sash, Door and Blind Company, remaining with them there for ten years. He became a stockholder in the company when it incorporated, but when he left that region in 1907 he disposed of his interests, returned to Oshkosh, and remained there connected with mercantile affairs until he decided to come to Montana.

Mr. Price came to Baker to establish himself in the hardware and furniture business, having prospected several towns for a location and decided on the future metropolis of Fallon County. His beginning consisted of a $3,000 stock of merchandise, in addition to which he owned the building and lot, the site of his present store. The firm name was the L. Price Company, which did business as such until 1917, when the business was incorporated, and the capital stock is now $50,000, with Mr. Price as president; Thomas L. Owen, vice president; and Edward Hansen, secretary.

Mr. Price has served Baker in some of its public affairs being now on the school board and a member of the town council. He was president of the Commercial Club for some years and is its vice president now. He was chairman of the American Red Cross for Fallon County during the World war, and everything asked for by the organization was raised and provided. He was likewise chairman of the United War Drive and more than doubled its quota to be raised. He affiliated with the republican party and has been regular in his political conduct.

Mr. Price was married at Foster City, Michigan, in June, 1898, to Miss Eva Owen, a daughter of Thomas L. Owen, of Ironwood, Michigan, who married Jennie Lloyd. Mr. Owen, who was a carpenter and builder, was a native of Pennsylvania, but spent the greater part of his life in Wisconsin. The Owen children of his household were: Mrs. Price, born in March, 1877; Catherine, the wife of A. J. Pinkerton, of Waupaca, Wisconsin; and Thomas L., who is associated as vice president with the L. Price Company of Baker. Thomas L. Owen volunteered for service in the World war in July, 1917, was trained for a time at Camp Lewis and Camp Cody, and later entered the officers' training camp at Leon Springs, Texas, and was commissioned a second lieutenant. He went overseas as a first lieutenant of Camp Colt Tank Corps and after training service in France was expecting active fighting when the armistice was signed. He was detailed for further service in France after his company sailed for home and visited many French points before he himself returned. He returned to the United States May 1, 1919, and was given his honorable discharge at Camp Meade, Maryland, and reached Baker May 27th.

Mr. and Mrs. Price have a daughter, Jeanette, who is attending the State University at Missoula, Montana, and a son, Lewellyn, Jr., who is a pupil in the primary grades. Mr. Price is a Master Mason and has passed the chairs in Blue Lodge No. 84, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Baker.

Al Hansen, one of the substantial business men of Baker, owns and conducts the only title and abstract office in Fallon County. He was born at Racine, Wisconsin, on April 29, 1886, a son of Christ Hansen, a native of Denmark. Christ Hansen came to the United States in the '70s, and was engaged in work as a common laborer, losing his life in a railroad wreck which occurred in North Dakota. He married Sophie Petersen, who survives him and lives at Baker. They had six children, as follows: Soren, who is living in Colorado; Louie, who is living in Minneapolis, Minnesota; Al, whose name heads this review; Rosa, who is the wife of Jacob Petersen, of North Dakota; Edward, who is in the employ of the L. Price Company of Baker; and Lillie, who also resides at Baker. Edward Hansen served during the World war as a member of the Twenty-third Engineers, and was overseas for fifteen months, participating in the great campaigns on the front which resulted in the defeat of the enemy and the signing of the armistice.

While the public schools contributed somewhat to Mr. Hansen's knowledge, he is practically self-educated. Until he was nineteen years old he lived under the parental roof, but at that time left home and began traveling through Western Canada and the northwestern part of his own country, earning his way by working at different jobs as he found them, and gaining a very valuable experience which he has since turned to good account.

Mr. Hansen arrived at Baker on February 24, 1915, and began working for George W. Farr of Miles City, owner of the Security Abstract and Title Company, with whom he remained for two years. As he had already had some experience in abstracting, Mr. Hansen was able to carry on his duties very successfully and lay aside some money, and in 1917 bought the Baker branch of the business, organizing the Equity Abstract and Title Company, a corporation capitalized at $10,000, with F. R. Kisow of Ekalaka, Thomas M. Murn of Terry, and Al Hansen of Baker, as the stockholders. In August, 1918, Mr. Hansen purchased the records and business of the Fallon County Abstract Company and gained control of the abstract business of the county. About this time he purchased the Carter County Abstract and Title Company and conducted an abstract business at Ekalaka until November 1, 1919, when he disposed of that business to the Nelsteads. The records of Fallon County are all complete on the books of the Equity Abstract and Title Company, and practically all of this work has been done under the supervision of Mr. Hansen. In addition to his abstract business Mr. Hansen conducts a general law business at Baker. For some years he had been studying law, pursuing his studies by himself, and in March, 1920, applied for admission to the bar of Montana and was admitted.

On June 6, 1918, Mr. Hansen was married at Miles City, Montana, to Miss Louisa Tetzman, a daughter of William F. Tetzman. She was born at Dubuque, Iowa, on December 9, 1891, and was reared at Minneapolis, Minnesota, to which city her parents moved when she was a child, and where they now reside. The Tetzmans originated in Germany, but the family was established in the United States several generations ago. Mr. and Mrs. Hansen have no children. Mr. Hansen has always been a republican, casting his first presidential vote for William Howard Taft in 1908. He has served Baker as police magistrate, and displayed an intimate knowledge of the law in his decisions, the majority of which have been sustained by the higher courts. Very ambitious, he has steadily advanced not only in a material sense, but also intellectually. A close student, he is never contented until he has investigated a subject and learned all that he could about it, so that today he is one of the best posted men of his city, and an authority upon many subjects.

Charles Jacob Russell, county clerk of Fallon County, identified himself first with this locality and Montana in January, 1910. He is a contribution as a settler from Iowa and was born in Marshall County, that state, October 13, 1889. His father, Harry Russell, was a native of East Hampton, Massachusetts, and was reared at Waterloo, Iowa, where he engaged in the mill and elevator business with his father, Wellington Russell. He went next to Northwestern Iowa, where he engaged in the lumber and grain business at Sibley, and at present is a retired business man of that place. He had acquired a liberal education in his youth and is a republican in politics. He was married at Marshalltown, Iowa, to Sarah Williams, a daughter of Jacob Williams, an Illinois settler to Iowa and a farmer, but not a soldier of the Civil war, as was Wellington Russell. To Mr. and Mrs. Russell there were born the following children: Mrs. B. M. Strother, of Hubbard, Iowa; Harry M., of Bruce, South Dakota; Charles Jacob; and Robert W., also of Baker.

Charles Jacob Russell grew up in Nobles County, Minnesota, where he received his public school education, and after his graduation from the Sibley High School at the age of seventeen years he learned the watchmaker's trade at Stone's School of Watchmaking, St. Paul, Minnesota. When his trade was completed he moved to Marmath, North Dakota, and took a position in the watch inspection office of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, where he spent a year, and then came to Baker and opened a jewelry and watch repairing establishment. In 1915 he purchased a half interest in the Baker Drug Company, and continued to be identified with the drug and jewelry lines until 1917, when he changed business and took up real estate and insurance, which he continued until appointed county clerk in March, 1919.

Mr. Russell was present at Baker during the county division fight, in which he took a most active part. When it was seen that not sufficient signers to the county petition for county division asking for the creation of Fallon County had been obtained he rode on horseback through deep snow and during a temperature of twenty below zero into communities which had not been fully represented and secured the number of names needed to go before the commissioners of Custer County. An election was accordingly called as a result, and the election showed that Fallon County was entitled to become a municipality. It required six days for Mr. Russell to make this trip, and the exposure which he endured marks him as a real factor in the birth of Fallon County.

Charles J. Russell grew up under republican teachings and cast his first presidential ballot in support of the Grand Old Party candidate. President Taft heired this ballot and each successive party candidate has fared likewise. Mr. Russell was appointed county clerk by the commissioners of Fallon County. He had been city clerk of Baker formerly, and is an alderman at this time.

Mr. Russell was married at Miles City, Montana, January 20, 1915, to Miss Cleopatra Walls, daughter of a North Dakota farmer. Mrs. Russell was born at Wheaton, Minnesota, where her father had homesteaded, October 6, 1893, and is the youngest of six children. She and her husband are the parents of two children: Charlotte A. and Bryant W. Mr. Russell is a Mason and an Odd Fellow, a member of the Blue Lodge and Chapter of the former order and of the Subordinate and Encampment of the latter, in which he is also Past Grand. His home is his contribution to Baker's growth.

Albert Edward Williamson came to Montana in the spring of 1906 as a member of a surveying party for the Milwaukee Railway while that system was being planned through the Northwest. He subsequently homesteaded in Prairie County, and was the first and has been the only county clerk of that county.

Mr. Williamson, who is a resident of Terry, was born at Oxford Junction, Iowa, February 24, 1887. His grandfather was an Englishman, and after coming to America served as a master mechanic with the Milwaukee Railroad in the early history of that line. He was the father of three children: Edward D.; James, who died leaving a family at Cedar Rapids, Iowa; and Anna, widow of Charles E. Gault, living at Dubuque, Iowa.

Edward D. Williamson, father of County Clerk Williamson, was of the second generation of the family to serve the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, and has been an employe of that company since he was thirteen years of age. He was born in New York state in October, 1854, and was a boy in school when his father died. At the age of thirteen he began learning the trade of machinist in the Milwaukee shops at Oxford Junction, Iowa, and as a veteran in the service of that company is now a resident of Milwaukee. He married Julia S. Hatch, who was born at Dyersville, Iowa, a daughter of George R. Hatch. They have two children: Fred T., of Newark, New Jersey, and Albert E.

Albert E. Williamson grew up in Milwaukee, was educated in the public schools, completed the course in the West Division High School of that city, and subsequently attended the University of Wisconsin at Madison. He left the university in his freshman year and was first employed as a clerk in the office of the general storekeeper of the Milwaukee Railway. He left that position to join a surveying party as office man, and reached Montana in June, 1906. He was with the railroad men in Custer County, but soon afterward joined the Government survey as head chainman with the party surveying and sectionizing what is now Fallon County.

After two summers in that work he entered a homestead in what is now Prairie County, his claim being six miles north of Mildred. His frame cabin that he built was his first home in Montana. He was able to buy a team, and while occupying his claim in the winter worked for several years on stock ranches in the summer seasons. He "bached" on his claim and after 1910 began experimenting in agriculture, planting grain for the most part, and has a record of some harvest every successive year. He made his farm his home for three years, proved up, and still owns it. He now combines live stock with agriculture.

Mr. Williamson was actively identified with the movement for the creation of Prairie County and was the choice of the people for the first county clerk, being elected without opposition. He opened his office in the Terry Club Rooms, and his entire equipment consisted of a fountain pen, and his first official act was the filing of a deed to himself. He was chosen to succeed himself in the next election without opposition, and in 1918 was also a unanimous choice, and he is now completing three terms of unqualified good service to the people of the county.

Mr. Williamson is a republican and is an active member of the Masonic fraternity, being an officer of Terry Lodge, a member of the Royal Arch Chapter at Terry, the Council and Knight Templar Commandery at Glendive, and Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Helena.

November 11, 1911, at Spokane, Washington, Mr. Williamson married Miss Meta S. Krueger. She was born at Freeport, Illinois, July 1, 1888, daughter of Frank B. and Lena (Kunz) Krueger. Her father was a native of Germany and spent his active life as a cigar salesman and is now living retired at Spokane. He was the father of two children, the only son being Dan B., of Spokane. Mrs. Williamson after leaving high school attended a business college at Freeport, Illinois, and was a stenographer in that city when she met Mr. Williamson. To their marriage has been born one daughter, Hope Almeta.

Henry J. Kramer came to Montana as a cowboy, and all his subsequent interests were identified with stock raising and ranching until a few years ago he retired to a comfortable home and to comparative leisure in the Town of Terry.

Mr. Kramer, who is one of the best known among the old time Montana stockmen, was born in the City of Chicago, March 19, 1864. His father, Frank Kramer, was born at Bodenheim, Germany, came to America at the age of seventeen, and as a cooper followed his trade at Elgin, Illinois, several years. Later he established a German newspaper, The Deutsche Zeitung, and was its editor and proprietor when he died in 1905, at the age of sixty-five. He became a man of influence in Elgin, served one term as alderman and was a democrat in politics. His wife was Carrie Markel, a native of Illinois, and daughter of an Illinois farmer. She survived her husband some years. Their family consisted of the following children: John, of Elgin; Henry J.; R. B. H. and William, of Elgin; Katie E., employed by the Milwaukee Railway and a resident of Elgin; Martha, Mrs. Ed Dolph, of Elgin; Carrie, wife of William Kerr, of Elgin; and Elsie, Mrs. Newton Taylor of Elgin.

Henry J. Kramer was three years of age when his parents moved to Elgin and he obtained his education in the common schools of the butter town. As a boy he drove a dray for his father. He left Elgin and home surroundings about the time he reached his majority, and had just enough capital to get him to Texas, where he joined the Mabry Cattle Company. He possessed the physical development and will to easily adapt himself to the rugged and arduous life of a plainsman and cowboy, and was soon given more than ordinary responsibilities by his employers. In August, 1885, he left the Goodnight Ranch in Texas and started north, driving a herd of cattle for the Mabry

Cattle Company to their Montana ranch on the north side of Yellowstone River, where the village of Circle is today. The cattle trail which he followed crossed the southwest corner of Kansas, followed north along the line of Kansas and Colorado into Western Nebraska, thence into Wyoming, and through "Puptown," Montana, now Ekalaka. Mr. Kramer remained a year in the employ of the Mabry outfit, after coming to Montana and then went with the Mendenhall Cattle Company, owned by C. B. Mendenhall. The Mendenhalls also operated on the "north side," and he was with them five years.

After six years in Montana Mr. Kramer found himself possessed of a bunch of horses, which he had accumulated preparatory to an independent business. Going to a location a mile southeast of Fallon, he entered a homestead, and was soon running his stock over the public domain. As a bachelor he lived in a two room log house, and soon afterward married and took his bride to that home, and she relieved him of domestic administration. On that ranch Mr. and Mrs. Kramer lived until they retired to their modern bungalow home in Terry in 1916.

At Fallon Mr. Kramer developed an important horse and cattle ranch. Besides shipping his own stock he was appointed to the responsibilites of head shipper for the XIT Cattle Company for several years. This company was the largest cattle company in Montana, and thousands of their cattle went to the Chicago market every year. Fallon was noted then for being the largest stock shipping point in the world, 50,000 cattle and 500,000 sheep annually being the record of that place.

When Mr. Kramer located at Fallon his nearest neighbor outside the village was ten to fifteen miles away. It could hardly be said he had any occupation outside of working his stock on the range. With a few spare hours he attempted gardening and farming on a small scale, but without irrigation had little success. Even grass failed to grow in quantities for cutting hay. Mr. Kramer's stock brand was the "S half diamond," and he carried it through his entire ranching experience. A few stock still run on his ranch, though he has reduced his stock interests to a minimum since 1912, and that winter took his first real rest in Southern California after more than a quarter of a century of continuous activity in Montana.

When he located in that region Fallon contained the stockyards and the section house, and he recalls that the next institution was a saloon, followed by a store, and gradually a community of 150 people established themselves there. Since then two grain elevators have come in and several stores have been added, the elevators handling the grain grown back from the railroad in the more fertile and reliable spots of the region. Mr. Kramer has been a stockholder in the Montana State Bank of Fallon since it was established in 1911, and helped to get the first school for the locality, serving as a member of its board. While practically retired from business, he has call for much of his time in his duties as a county commissioner. He was chosen a member of the first board of commissioners of Prairie County, and in 1918 was elected for a six-year term. He is a colleague on the board of commissioners of Fluss and Hamlin.

When Mr. Kramer sought a companion for his ranch home in Montana he went back to his home town of Elgin and married Miss Jennie Shields, daughter of Peter and Catherine (Toner) Shields. Her parents were married in Dublin, Ireland, and coming to the United States established their home in DuPage County, Illinois, in 1849. In that region, now directly tributary to the City of Chicago, they obtained land at $3 an acre, and spent the rest of their lives as farmers near Bartlett. Her father died there at the age of sixty-five, and her mother, who was born October 30, 1823, is still living at the venerable age of ninety-six. In the Shields family were the following children: James, of Elgin; Peter and Arthur, both of whom died when young men; Alfred and Albert, twin brothers, the former at Bartlett, Illinois, and the latter in Chicago; Daniel who died unmarried; and Mrs. Kramer, the youngest, who was born April 12, 1868. Mr. and Mrs. Kramer have no children. She was a director of the knitting department of the Red Cross at Terry during the World war and Mr. Kramer supplied some of the patriotic energy to the sale of Liberty Bonds, and was rewarded by the Government with a roll of honor certificate for his work. The Kramers built their modern home as a part of the town's development.

George J. Buergi. As a general thing a man who displays decided talent and achieves success in one or other of the learned professions, especially that of the ministry, does not turn with profitable results to a business career, and yet after all there is no legitimate reason why he should not do so. The same characteristics which enabled him to establish and build up churches, placing them on sound foundations and making them self-supporting, would make him a success in ventures of a more material kind. At any rate George J. Buergi has accomplished this very thing, and after some years of manifoldly active service in the Congregational ministry, has developed into a prosperous merchant and man of affairs at Plevna.

George J. Buergi was born at Rheinfelden, Canton of Aargau, Switzerland, on September 26, 1880, a son of Henry Gustav and Ursula (Bruehlman) Buergi, the former of whom, a hotelkeeper, dying when thirty-one years old, and the latter living and making her home at Rheinfelden. Their children were as follows: Henry Gustav, who died in Switzerland; George J., whose name heads this review; and Mina, who is the wife of Ernest Gutman, of Rheinfelden, Switzerland.

George J. Buergi attended the public schools for six years and then for three years was a student of a high school. He then left home and went to work in a hotel at Montreux on Lake Geneva, a regular resort. From then on until he engaged in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association he was with hotels at Geneva, Basle, Zurich and Heidelberg, and then returned to Montreux. When he was seventeen years old he went to England to learn the English language and improve his health, having already learned French in Switzerland. In order to accomplish this he took service in a private family, but later resumed hotel work again with a hotel at Eastbourne, England, and was subsequently employed in a hotel at Cromer, England.

Returning to Switzerland, he served for fourteen weeks in the army, as required by law, and then took a leave of absence rather than accept the draft for the officers school, and went back to England. Following this he became secretary of the German branch of the Young Men's Christian Association in the West End of London, and held that position for three years, and during that period resolved to prepare himself for the ministry.

Coming to the United States, Mr. Buergi took the regular theological course at the Chicago Theological Seminary, and was graduated therefrom in 1908 with the degree of Bachelor of Divinity, and was ordained at Emington, Illinois. From there he subsequently came to Montana. Mr. Buergi's work in the seminary was unusually efficient and commendable. All his life he has been noted for accomplishing what he set out to do, and he determined to take the regular course, and was accepted. By dint of hard work and exhaustive study he not only qualified, but took high honors and was awarded a scholarship in his class, to the great surprise and delight of his preceptors. Among the men composing the faculty was Rev. Frank W. Gunsaulus, the eminent Chicago preacher and lecturer, who kept his eye upon the young Swiss student, to whom he offered great encouragement, and no one was more elated over Mr. Buergi's conquest of his difficulties.

Mr. Buergi came to Montana on May 23, 1909, as a Congregational minister, and founded congregations at Baker, Ismahy and Westmore, continuing his ministerial work even after his health had broken down completely and he was forced to live in the open. He had homesteaded and when obliged to give up the work for which he had so carefully fitted himself, he settled on his farm and was engaged in conducting it until March, 1914, when he moved to Plevna, which then contained about forty inhabitants, erected a building, and started its first newspaper, naming it the Plevna Herald, and making it an independent organ, devoted to local interests. Mr. Buergi did not meet with much encouragement from his fellow citizens when he opened this venture, for they did not believe it would be a successful one, but time has proven that he was right, and after conducting this paper for about three years he leased the plant and turned his attention to handling real estate and selling insurance and conducting his farm. He has also been a justice of the peace and has meted out justice fairly and impartially for several years.

Always interested in his farm, he has added to his original homestead until he now has five quarter sections of deeded land and leases another section. On two quarter sections he has suitable buildings, and 400 acres are under cultivation. His farm is stocked with a good grade of cattle, horses and hogs, and with the exception of the drought year of 1919 has not failed to produce sufficient produce to carry his stock. Mr. Buergi was the prime mover in the organization of the first farm loan association in Eastern Montana, the Plevna National Farm Loan Association, of which he is the secretary and treasurer and which has become very popular, and has come to the relief of the farmers with cheap money to the extent of $200,000, placed in this immediate vicinity.

On September 1, 1919, Mr. Buergi embarked in a grocery business, with the idea of helping out during the short crop and light business condition of the country, and his store is one of the busiest places in Plevna.

When Mr. Buergi came to Montana he did so on borrowed capital, having obtained a loan of $100. He was without resources with the exception of a frail pair of hands and his fertile brain. Broken in health, empty of purse, exhausted by over study and work, he came into the state as a last chance to build up his strength. Of its bountifulness Montana has given in no small measure to Mr. Buergi, but had he not known how to put these gifts to good use it is doubtful if they would have done him any good. Many others are offered all that he has gained, and were not able, or willing, to take advantages of the opportunities. His church work at Baker and other points gave him a meager living for a short time, but he soon saw that if he hoped for any betterment in his health he must make a total change, and so he and his family bravely put up with many hardships and endured untold privations until the homestead began to show the results of hard work and excellent care.

The pioneer home of the Buergi family was a frame one 14 by 26 feet, and was built of lumber Mr. Buergi bought on the installment plan, and he acquired an almost wornout team on the same terms. His harness and wagon and simple implements were also bought on time. The land was broken by him with a walking plow. When he first tried to use it he could not make it go into the ground, and after a day and a half of hard work sought advice from one of his more experienced neighbors, only to discover that it needed sharpening. When he had taken it to the local blacksmith and had it properly sharpened he found he had an excellent implement, and one with which he was able to make good progress.

Having been reared to a city life, the simplest farm operation was unknown to him, so that in the beginning he was very much hampered by his natural ignorance of agricultural work. However, the same persistence which enabled him to overcome an intellectual handicap brought him through the difficulties of farming, and now it would be difficult to find anyone in Fallon County, or out of it for that matter, who is better informed on these questions than Mr. Buergi. In time, in order to make a little extra money, he took that plow of his and turned the sod of his neighbors' farms. Realizing the necessity for better machinery, he invested in a binder the second year, and helped to earn the money for it by using it in his neighbors' grain fields. During the first winter he bought sixty head of sheep, but the coyotes and hard winter left him only ten by spring. His first milch cow, bought on time, died in a few months. He then bought another, and she proved a good investment and more than paid for herself. There is a wonderful contrast between those pioneer conditions and the ones now prevailing at the comfortable modern nine-room residence of the family at Plevna, which is furnished with all modern conveniences, including a furnace in the full basement, and running water. It is one of the best residences at Plevna.

Mr. Buergi was married at Benson, Minnesota, the same spring in which he was graduated from the seminary and ordained to the ministry, to Miss Laura Theodorson, born at Benson, a daughter of Gilbert and Anna (Larson) Theodorson, natives of Norway and farming people of Minnesota. Mr. and Mrs. Buergi have one son, Henry George.

Mr. Buergi became a citizen of the United States through the process of naturalization and received his papers at Miles City, Montana, in 1913, and since then he has been an adherent of the democratic party. He belongs to the Brotherhood of American Yeomen, and is district manager for Carter, Fallon, Wibaux, Dawson and Prairie counties, and secretary and organizer of the Plevna lodge.

Although he no longer officiates as a clergyman, Mr. Buergi has not lost his sense of personal responsibility for the moral welfare of others, and at all times exerts an uplifting influence in his community. Having experienced so many hardships himself, he is very sympathetic to others similarly situated, and without doubt does much more for the unfortunate than will ever be made public, for he prefers not to let one hand know the good deeds of the other.

Ray L. Kampf has done a worthy part in the development of the region of Prairie County through a period of nearly a quarter of a century. For a number of years he has been in the lumber business at Terry, being manager of the local business of the Dunham Lumber Company.

Mr. Kampf was born in Tazewell County, Illinois.

April 21, 1876. His father, William H. Kampf, now a retired farmer at Armington, Illinois, was born in Tazewell County in 1846, and was a youthful soldier during the closing months of the Civil war. As a member of the Seventh Illinois Infantry he was appointed one of General Logan's body guards. He went through his army service unscathed, but his brother Marion was killed at the battle of Altoona.

William H. Kampf was a merchant for a short time after the war, but otherwise has been a farmer. His life as a citizen has been given to private deeds, he is a republican voter, and a member of the Christian Church. He married Elizabeth Gwinn, who was born in Ohio, and as a child was brought to Illinois by her widowed mother. She died in 1887, the mother of two children: Ray and Lulu J., the latter the wife of Dick Haullstein of Armington, Illinois.

When Ray L. Kampf was six years of age his parents moved to Spink County, South Dakota, and he lived on a farm in that section of the northwestern frontier to the age of eleven. He attended his first school there in a country district. After the death of his mother the father returned with his family to Illinois, and in Logan County of that state Ray L. Kampf grew up, attended the graded schools at Minier, but going to work as a wage earner at thirteen. All his experience before coming to Montana was as a farm hand.

At the age of eighteen, in Logan County, Illinois, on December 10, 1894, Mr. Kampf married Miss Estella J. Miller, who was born in that county December 19, 1875. She was educated in the country schools of Illinois. Her father, A. A. Miller, also a native of Illinois, died there at the age of fifty, was a radical republican in politics, and served Logan County as county commissioner. He was a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Miller married Rhoda Graves, whose father was a Federal soldier and was killed in battle. A. A. Miller and wife had eight children, five reaching mature years, and Mrs. Kampf and all the others live at Atlanta, Illinois, Mrs. William Gresham, Fred, Harry, a carpenter, and Fren, who is Mrs. Harry Baker.

Mr. and Mrs. Kampf on coming to Montana made their first home at Terry. He was soon working as a hand on the ranch of Mr. Burt, an early settler and extensive sheep man of the locality. He worked in the camp, was a tender and at times had charge of a band of sheep. After five or six years of connection with the sheep industry he engaged in the carpenter business. He knew something about tools and as a mechanic he helped to build up Terry both as a journeyman and as a contractor. Among the buildings he helped to construct were the old State Bank Building, the Stith residence, the first church of the town, the Central Hotel and perhaps two dozen residences. After about eight years at his trade Mr. Kampf joined a local company and established the Star Lumber Company at Terry, the yard being opened in 1909 with Mr. Kampf as manager and as secretary and treasurer of the company. Three years later the yard was sold to the Dunham Lumber Company, who retained Mr. Kampf as manager at Terry, and his personal ability has done much to popularize that business throughout Prairie County.

Mr. Kampf saw the opportunity in that region for settlers, took a hopeful view of the situation, and entered into the spirit of development as his connection with Terry building indicates. When the first bank was proposed he became one of the stockholders of the State Bank of Terry, and was connected with the institution until he sold his interests in 1918. He is now one of the directors of the Security State Bank of Terry, and has been one of its stockholders since it was organized in 1914. Mr. Kampf also served six years as city treasurer of Terry. He was one of the men who went out and worked for the creation of Prairie County. Mr. Kampf is a republican, and is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. and Mrs. Kampf built their own home in Terry and that home was one of the many patriotic spots in Montana during the World war. They were stamp sellers in their place of business and contributed regularly to the various auxiliary war causes.

Mr. and Mrs. Kampf have three children. Eva is the wife of Ralph Ross, of Terry, and has a family of boys and girls named Laura, Milton R., Wayne W., Jack, Russell and Elizabeth. Adella L., the second of the family, was married to Emil H. Ebersviller, of Columbus, Montana, and has a son, Emil, Jr. Lenore, the youngest of the three daughters, is attending the Terry grade schools.

Claud E. Davison, postmaster of Roundup, and one of the best known men in this part of the state, is also a leader in his party in the county. He was born in Martin County, Minnesota, on his father's farm, March 5, 1881, a son of Bradley A. and Clara J. (Chaffee) Davison. Bradley A. Davison was born in Green County, Wisconsin, in 1854, and his wife was a native of Michigan. They became the parents of four children, of whom Claud E. Davison is the eldest. Growing up in Green County, Bradley A. Davison learned the elements of farming, and put them to practical use later on in life when he entered the agricultural field for himself in Martin County, Minnesota, where he remained until 1911. In that year he went to Chautauqua County, New York, and is now conducting a dairy business in the vicinity of Sherman, that state.

Like his father, Claud E. Davison was reared to agricultural pursuits, and he was sent to the rural schools of Martin County until he was eighteen years old, at which time he went into the office of H. W. Sinclair, who was conducting an abstract and loan business at Fairmont, Minnesota, and remained with him five years. In 1904 he left Mr. Sinclair and then entered the land department of the Northern Pacific Railroad at St. Paul, Minnesota, and held that position for about eighteen months. Going then to Bowman, North Dakota, he engaged in the abstract business, leaving there in 1911 for Roundup, Montana, and here he established the abstract business he is still conducting. While living at Bowman he served as a justice of the peace, being appointed to that office by Governor John Burke, and he was also appointed deputy county auditor, deputy clerk of the District Court, and deputy county treasurer, discharging all of these duties with characteristic fidelity. On March 1, 1917, Mr. Davison was appointed postmaster at Roundup by President Wilson, and is one of the best men in this office the city has ever had. Mr. Davison was made a Mason by Chain Lake Lodge No. 64, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, but demitted and became a member of Unity Lodge No. 76, Roundup, Montana, and he also belongs to Roundup Chapter No. 30, Royal Arch Masons.

On July 2, 1902, Mr. Davison was married to Mamie E. Frazier, born at Fairmont, Martin County, Minnesota, a daughter of Jerome B. and Mary A. (Loomer) Frazier, both of whom are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Frazier had three children, two daughters and one son, Mrs. Davison being the second child.

Mr. Davison is a man who is noted for his efficiency and initiative and who when confronted by the everyday problems of his office knows just how

Frank T. Kelsey

to solve them in a manner which will give the public good service and yet will conform to governmental regulations. It is his theory that all public offices should be conducted upon the same fundamental principles that pertain to business transactions, and he applies them in a definite and practical manner, thus often times clearing away a lot of red tape which would ordinarily obstruct the rapid conduct of the routine of his office. Both as a citizen and official he stands very high in his community, as he has wherever he has lived.

Hon. Frank T. Kelsey, representative from Custer County in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Legislatures, and a ranchman of Powder River County, the new county which he was the factor in creating from Custer County, and the fifteenth of Montana, is all but a native of this section of the state, having been a lad of but thirteen years when he came here, and he grew to manhood about and in the vicinity of Stacey. He was born in Franklin County, Kansas, November 11, 1874, a son of Theodore B. Kelsey, and a brother of Arthur R. Kelsey, a ranchman of Powder River County and of S. W. Kelsey, of Red Lodge, Montana, and is the youngest of a family of eight children.

The life of Mr. Kelsey up to the time of the attainment of his majority was largely a rural one. His education in his youth was a most limited one, and from eighteen to twenty-one years he did not attend school at all, but later was a student at the Stanbury (Missouri) Normal School and subsequently pursued a course of two years at the Northern Indiana Normal University, and after completing the teachers' course remained an additional year. Returning home, he embarked in teaching in what is now Rosebud County, but after one year left the school room to devote himself particularly to ranching, having learned this branch of industry under his father. Establishing himself permanently and finally at Moorhead, he started a new ranch property by entering a desert claim and purchasing title in other lands lying on both sides of Powder River, comprising a ranch of about 5,000 acres. He built the proverbial log house as his pioneer home, a two-room affair, floored and properly equipped for comfortable living purposes, and this building is still occupied, although not by Mr. Kelsey, who, after a few years, changed his location to his present home, four miles away, where the chief scenes of his ranch history have been enacted. His strain of cattle, while largely Hereford, contains some of the Angus as well as the Durham, and his marketable stock is shipped to Omaha, although he has also occasionally been on the Chicago market with his product. His brand is the "O + O" on the left ribs, but the "Lazy Y" and the "Lazy O" brands have been used by him as well.

Mr. Kelsey for twelve years carried on civil engineering work and surveying, running land lines and ditch surveying, and was a United States commissioner for the same period, in which land filing constituted his chief work, and he was the first and only United States commissioner south of Miles City. He grew up under republican influence as a boy, cast his maiden presidential vote for Major McKinley, and has supported his party ticket since. His only convention experience was as a delegate to the Custer County Convention of his party. Mr. Kelsey was chosen a member of the Legislature without a campaign either in the primary or the general election, and was chosen first in 1916 and again two years later, the last time with a majority of about 350 votes. He entered the Lower House of the Fifteenth Legislature and was assigned to the committees of agriculture, state lands and education, the important ones of that body, and in the Sixteenth Legislature was on the committees on education, sanitary affairs, new counties and divisions, live stock, and public ranges, irrigation and water rights. In this House his principal achievements were in the creation of Powder River County, in the support of live stock and in farming measures, and 100 per cent of his bills became laws. He supported enthusiastically the new law on beef and hide inspection, the control of bulls on public ranges, the dissolution of irrigation districts, and the revision of the general laws of the state upon the subject of education, and led the fight to preserve the appropriation for live stock preservation.

Mr. Kelsey has served School District No. 7, his home neighborhood, for many years as a director and was instrumental in having the district laid off and organized. By virtue of his office he is a member of the Republican State Central Committee. He was chairman of the Council of Defense of Custer County, took an active part in the Liberty Loan drives, and helped Moorhead win the honor flag in the Third Liberty Loan for the highest per capita subscription for the Ninth Federal Reserve District, $194 plus for every man, woman and child in the district. As chairman of the Council of Defense he led off in the prosecution of all flagrant forms of sedition and saw some traitorous acts punished with prison sentences. Mr. Kelsey is a member of Miles City Lodge No. 538, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a stockholder and director of the Montana Petroleum Company, and president and a stockholder of the Powder River State Bank at Broadus, and belongs to the Montana Stock Growers' Association.

At Miles City, Montana, August 9, 1900, Mr. Kelsey married Lula B. Miller, a sister of Mrs. Arthur Kelsey. Mrs. Frank T. Kelsey was born near Shenandoah, Iowa, in February, 1881, finished the teachers' course at Shenandoah and taught school in both Nebraska and Montana. Mr. and Mrs. Kelsey are the parents of six children: Vesper, Inez, Willis, Theodore, Rosabell and Frances.

Thomas M. Murn. A native son of Montana, son of a pioneer railroader in this state, Thomas M. Murn, is known throughout the length and breadth of Prairie County and in other sections of the state as a leading lawyer, engaged in practice at Terr since 1915.

His grandparents were Thomas and Catherine (Goldrick) Murn, who came from County Clare, Ireland, living for a time in Quebec, Canada, and soon after the close of the American Civil war moved to the United States and settled on a farm at St. Cloud, Minnesota, where Thomas Murn spent the rest of his life and where he is buried. Of their six children all were born in Ireland except William P. Murn, who was born at Quebec in August, 1864. William P. Murn grew up at St. Cloud, Minnesota, and largely picked up his education. However, he has shown himself a man of intelligence and resourcefulness, and for many years has been in a position of trust with the Northern Pacific Railway Company. He began his railroading career as a section laborer at St. Cloud, and in 1882 came to Montana and located at Glendive. For a number of years past he has had the responsibilities of the office of roadmaster for the Northern Pacific at Glendive. He has given his life to his duties as a railroad man and to his home. In politics his only experience is as a voter, though he was one of the most enthusiastic admirers and partisans of the late Colonel Roosevelt.

At Dickinson, North Dakota, William P. Murn married Miss Anna Reuther. She was born in Bavaria in Southern Germany. Her father was killed while a soldier of his country in the Franco-Prussian war. The widowed mother, Mrs. Margaret Reuther, subsequently brought her family to the United States, the daughter Anna being then about six years of age. Mrs. Anna Murn has one sister, Mrs. A. F. Rilev, of Gladstone, North Dakota.

Thomas M. Murn is the only child of his parents and was born at Glendive, December 7, 1891. He grew up in his native town, finished his high school education there, and his father then sent him East to prepare for the legal profession as a student in Georgetown University at Washington, District of Columbia. He received the degrees LL. B. and LL. M. from that institution, gaining his first diploma in 1913 and his second in the following year. With these qualifications derived from one of the noted law schools of the country and supplemented by a residence in the national capital for several years, Mr. Murn returned to his native state and early in 1915 began practice at Terry, where he tried his first District Court case. His practice has been general, and he has served Terry as its city attorney since he came here. He has been connected on one side or the other with every case tried before the District Court. He is also associated with Al Hansen of Baker in the Equity Abstract and Title Company, who have compiled the abstract records for Fallon and Carter counties.

During the World war Mr. Murn served as a member of the Legal Advisory Board of Prairie County, and enlisted in the Tank Corps and was in special training for that service at Camp Polk at Raleigh, North Carolina. He was there when the armistice was signed, and was discharged from Camp Dodge, Iowa, January 1, 1919. He is the present post adjutant of Prairie Post of the American Legion at Terry. Mr. Murn is affiliated with the Elks and Knights of Columbus, and is a republican, having cast his first presidential vote for Mr. Hughes in 1916.

At Billings, Montana, October 17, 1916, he married Miss Tessie Spurling. She is also a native of Montana, born at Butte in March, 1893, daughter of James E. and Tessie (Mulholand) Spurling. Her father is a prominent railroad man, being general agent of the Northern Pacific at Billings. He was born in Iowa of Irish ancestry. The Spurling children are Ed C., Mrs. J. L. Markham of Billings, Mrs. Murn and Miss Margaret Spurling.

Dan H. Bowman, who is extensively engaged in the stock industry in Custer County, was born in Andrew County, Missouri, March 4, 1863, and his educational training was obtained in the country schools. His father, Benjamin Franklin Bowman, was taken into Northwestern Missouri as a child about 1840, the family moving there from Kentucky in that year, although Casper Bowman, the grandfather of Dan H., had gone into Andrew County as early as 1836. Casper Bowman was born in Bracken County, Kentucky, in 1802, and the histories of representatives of this family are woven into the warp and woof of the establishment of civilization in that section of the country.

After removing to Missouri, Casper Bowman secured land in Andrew County. He lived to the good old age of eighty-eight years. He married Mary Ann Hutchison, who was also born in Bracken County, Kentucky, in 1809. She survived her husband ten years. They became the parents of four sons and five daughters.

Benjamin Franklin Bowman, one of the sons of this hardy pioneer, spent his life as a farmer in Andrew County, Missouri, and vicinity. He was a Union soldier during the Civil war, serving in the infantry in Southern Missouri. He married in his early life Barbara Frances Wood, she with her people coming from Virginia about 1846 and locating in Northwestern Missouri. She was a daughter of William Follis and Barbara (Brumback) Wood, the father a slave owner and planter in Virginia on the Potomac River in his early life. Mrs. Bowman died in Andrew County, after becoming the mother of the following children: Barbara, who became the wife of William Gillam and lives in Colorado; Benjamin, who spent his life in Arkansas and died in that state leaving a family; Mrs. George W. Myers, of Miles City, Montana; William C., a grain farmer near Spokane, Washington; and Dan Hutchison.

From his native state of Missouri, Dan H. Bowman arrived at Miles City, Montana, on the 18th of June, 1882, the Northern Pacific Railway having been completed to that point about that time, and he was then a youth of nineteen and had come to the Northwest to join his sister, Mrs. George W. Myers. The only capital he brought with him was the experience and knowledge he had gained as a farmer in Missouri. His first employment after his arrival was on the Myers Brothers sheep ranch at the mouth of Sheep Creek, and in the following year he was made the ranch foreman. Subsequently associating himself with George W. Myers in the sheep industry, he ranged along Sheep Creek and the Powder River to its mouth, abandoning that region only when the range became overstocked. The partnership with Mr. Myers continued until the disastrous winter of 1886-7, and in the spring of the latter year Mr. Bowman disposed of the few stock left after the terrible losses of the winter, withdrew from the partnership and began work on the cattle range.

As a cowboy he secured employment with the "LO" ranch on the Mizpah, where he spent two years with the noted John M. Holt, the king of the cattle industry of this region at that time and Mr. Bowman from there went to the "4-4" ranch, which had its headquarters on Powder River below the mouth of the Mizpah, and spent a two-year period there. For a year or two following he sheared sheep, and about this time entered a homestead at the mouth of Sheep Creek and established his headquarters there. And about this time also he became the manager of the Merrill and Davidson ranch on the "Divide," about five miles east of Knowlton, where he spent a period of about two years. But in the meantime Mr. Bowman had continued his ranching enterprise on his claim, returning there periodically and building up his own interests.

His next connection was with an entirely new industry, that of manufacturing lumber in this locality. Purchasing a traction engine and a small sawmill, he located them in the canyon along the old trail, about a mile and a half west of Knowlton, where he was engaged in the manufacture of lumber for three years, but during the last year of that period he came down on Sheep Creek and inaugurated the Bowman ranch. He brought with him a small bunch of cattle and the proceeds from the sale of his homestead and other interests and began his career as a cattle man. This was in about the year 1899, and the nucleus of his stock raising industry included about twenty-three cows and a bull. They were of the common strain then prevailing in this region, but five years or so later he added about 350 head from the Hon. J. R. McKay's ranch, and among this herd were a number of bulls of the registered Canadian stock of the Shorthorn strain, the first of that particular breeding it is believed to have been brought into this country.

In 1913 Mr. Bowman formed the Spearhead Stock Company, consisting of himself, his wife and his son, and this firm are the owners of the Bowman ranch and stock interests. The boundaries of the estate have grown from the claim of a half section entered by Mrs. Bowman, and where are located the headquarters of the ranch, to an area of more than 20,000 acres, and the Spearhead brand was adopted as the principal brand for the stock. During many years the concerted energies of Mr. Bowman and his family have been spent upon this property and toward its success as a stock proposition. For a period of twenty years or more Mr. Bowman served as an inspector for the Montana Sheep Growers Association.

He began his political activities as a democratic voter, having perhaps inherited his opinions from his forefathers and the community in which he was reared. But eventually he became dissatisfied with the party, and when Colonel Roosevelt launched the progressive movement Mr. Bowman favored the party and gave it his cordial support. With the closing of this movement and its reunion with the republican party he became a republican, feeling that the cleansing that had long been needed had been accomplished and is of the opinion that the salvation of the country as a liberty-loving and democratic form of government lies therein. In his home community Mr. Bowman was early identified with the movement for the establishment of public schools, and was instrumental in the organization of the first school and furnished the building in which it was held. He also petitioned the setting off of the Knowlton school district and was a member of its school board for a number of years.

Mr. Bowman was married at Seneca Castle, New York, November 22, 1885, to Miss Lillie M. Odell, relative of B. B. Odell, a former governor of New York, and a republican leader of that state. She was born September 1, 1865, a daughter of John and Mary (Brown) Odell. Her paternal grandfather settled in the City of New York, where he was a mechanic, and acquired considerable real estate. He subsequently moved to the northwestern part of the state, and there his son John spent his life. John and Mary Odell were the parents of four children, William, Lillie, Malcom and Mary. The youngest child, Mary, married Adelbert Hull. Mr. and Mrs. Bowman have one son, Elbert Francis, who was born in Custer County, Montana, June 23, 1889, and was reared on the ranch in which he is now a business partner with his father. He is now president of the Spearhead Stock Company. During the period of the World war he volunteered for service and was assigned to the S. A. T. C. (Students Army Training Corps) at the State University, Boulder, Colorado, until the signing of the armistice. On June 12, 1918, in South Park, Minnesota, Elbert F. Bowman was married to Miss Gaylord Clark. She was born in South Park, Minnesota, was given a liberal education, and was principal of the South Park High School of Minnesota when married.

During many years Dan H. Bowman has been a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity, maintaining his membership in Beaver Lodge No. 65, at Ekalaka, Montana.

Daniel W. Slayton, of Lavina, is one of the pioneer ranchers and sheep men of Montana. He was born in Steuben County, New York, November 6, 1862, and spent part of his early life in the State of Virginia. He came to Montana in 1884, forming a partnership with his brother Dalon F. Slayton at White Sulphur Springs. After three years they dissolved partnership. Daniel W. Slayton's interests as a land holder and sheep man grew, and for a number of years he handled the finer grades of wool sheep, numbering thousands. One of his ranches was on Folsom Creek, fifty miles north of Billings. In 1897 he bought the Moser ranch in the same locality, this being the pioneer ranch of this section. In 1901 Mr. Slayton bought the Trask ranch near the Town of Lavina.

In November, 1887, he married Miss Lizzie E. Ellis, a native of Massachusetts. Five children were born to their marriage: Lydia Elizabeth, Daniel Ellis, Albert John, Ernest Gardner and Ruth Catherine.

Michael Gilmore. A real pioneer of Montana, and one who has spent sixty years of his life within the borders of the state, Michael Gilmore came to this region before Montana was even an organized territory and, contrary to the general rule, came from the West. He was born and reared in Oregon, Marion County being his native heath and September 29, 1835, his birth date, and was trained to the ranch business there. His school advantages were slight, as he never attended an organized institution of learning, but taught himself to read and write and to transact business, with the object of becoming a useful citizen.

When Mr. Gilmore left Oregon he went to Fort Walla Walla, Washington, following the Columbia River on horseback to Wallula, and then crossing over to the fort, where he secured a position as a teamster for the Government. Later he carried the mail from Walla Walla over a portion of the road to Fort Benton, but after two years of this work, when the Mullen Company discovered the gold deposits on Gold Creek in 1862, left his mail job and began prospecting on his own account. Mr. Gilmore found some ore but too little to prosper him, and left prospecting there to go over to Bannock. There he secured a mining claim and worked it six months, but as it was poor pay also he joined the Jim Stewart expedition to Tongue River and came down into what is now Custer County. The report being false as to the gold discovery at the mouth of the Tongue River the party returned toward Bannock, but hearing of a big strike in Alder Gulch rushed to that territory and secured claims. Mr. Gilmore worked his claim on the main gulch and also on the Sweeny bar and panned out wealth in profusion, the pans running from $5 to $15 each, but as there was no water there he had to sack his dust and carry it to some water hole to wash it. He mined thus for two years and then, in 1866, went to Butte and spent the summer in mining, but the gold was not good. He then changed his vocation and embarked in the butcher business with Tom Stevens, at a time when the present large City of Butte comprised but a few log buildings and one short street.

Leaving Butte and returning to Gold Creek, Mr. Gilmore started a butcher shop and remained until 1877. It was at this time that the Nez Perce Indians went on the warpath, deserting their Idaho reservation, and came through that region, where they committed numerous murders and depredations. Mr. Gilmore, being familiar with the territory, secured a position as scout from the quartermaster with the United States command, and scouted all summer, taking an active part in the Big Hole fight, an arrow wound scar on his left ear still testifying how close he was to death.

Following this event Mr. Gilmore in 1877 came to Miles City, Montana, and continued his work as scout and interpreter for the Government. He could speak three different Sioux languages in addition to their sign language, and spent two years with the Government in this work. Subsequently he went back to his first love, mining, and for several months was around Deadwood in the Black Hills, but gave up his work there when hearing of General Bradley's expedition, which he joined at Fort Laramie and camped at Stonesville, now Alzada, on the Little Missouri River. The general's troops were scouting over that country after the Sioux, many of whom were captured and taken back to their reservation. He was with General Bradley two years, and when he left him went to Pierre, South Dakota, where he established himself in the meat business. He was married while there, and when he left Pierre went to Nebraska and took up a homestead in Dawes County, upon which he spent ten years as a farmer. When he left Nebraska he returned to Montana and has since been a factor in the development of the state. He entered a desert claim on the Mizpah, and his home has been here now for twenty years. He took up the cattle and horse industry, which he followed extensively for many years, but with the closing of the open range by settlement of the country has fallen back on a measure of farming as a livelihood. Mr. Gilmore is convinced from his acquaintance with this region that it is not intended for farming, and that it is not likely to become a farming region. He believes that God made this country for stock only; silk worms will not thrive here, and other industries practiced in localities wholly different are generally failures.

Mr. Gilmore's sturdy nature comes from an Irish father, Michael Gilmore, and a French mother who was born in Canada. His parents were married in Oregon, where both passed away, and of their seven children he is the only survivor.

Mr. Gilmore married Julia Ada, a native German woman, who was his companion for thirty-two years and died May 3, 1911, at the age of fifty-three. Their children were seven in number and two died in childhood. Those living are: Michael, in the National Army during the World war, serving at Camp Lewis, and now managing his father's ranch, married Louise Vautier; Thomas L., a ranchman on the Little Powder River, who married Lucile Gilland and has a daughter, Sarah Allene; Daniel M., who was a National Army soldier at Camp Lewis, and now on his father's ranch; and Julia Marie. Mr. Gilmore has always voted the democratic ticket. His only public office has been that of school director of District No. 28, an office which has also been held by his eldest son.

Hugh R. Wells. As state chairman of the democratic party the name of Hugh R. Wells is associated with some of the most striking achievements of that party in Montana, and he has helped make a great deal of political history. In his home community of Miles City he is known as a prominent business man, long identified with the ranching industry and also with banking.

He was born in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1872, son of Robert W. Wells and grandson of Jesse Wells, of Jefferson City, Missouri. Robert W. Wells married Alice M. Mosley, a daughter of Judge Mosley, who was Indian agent for the United States at Old Wyandotte, Kansas, when that was a mere village and when his daughter Alice was a small girl. Judge Mosley afterward lived at New Madrid, Missouri. Mrs. Robert W. Wells was a niece of General Parsons of Missouri and was related to the family of the famous Henry Clay. Robert W. Wells spent his boyhood and early manhood at Sacramento, California, but married in Missouri and afterward was in the mining industry and real estate. He died at the age of seventy-eight years at Fort Worth, Texas, where his widow is still living, aged seventy-nine. Their children were: Guy M., of New Mexico; W. R., general livestock agent of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fé Railway at Fort Worth, Texas; Hugh R. of Miles City; Stephen R., salesman for a wholesale mercantile house at Fort Worth; and Mamie, wife of Modrel Yoakum, president of a potash company at Omaha, Nebraska.

When Hugh R. Wells was three years old his parents moved to Texas, and he grew up in Tarrant County and its chief city, Fort Worth. He attended the high school of Fort Worth and a business college, and from early youth his experiences were those of the ranch and range. He has known every phase of the great cattle industry, and was a cowboy when that occupation meant real work, hardship, adventure and danger. After reaching young manhood he entered the employ of the "C" outfit, and later worked for other companies as a cowboy. From the '80s on until he came to Montana he was essentially a cow man. Among the numerous brands used by him was "L bar L." Many of his operations were in the Panhandle country, and he frequently drove stock over the trails to Dodge City, Kansas, and other railroad points.

Mr. Wells came into Montana in the fall of 1900 and was general manager of the "Hat X" ranch. twenty miles north of Miles City. He brought that outfit of cattle and horses from the Pecos River country between Eddy and Roswell, New Mexico, where he had been an independent operator and cattle man for many years. Mr. Wells bought the remnant of the "Hat X" ranch above the Yellowstone and also a large horse ranch under the Brand "T Flora de Luce," raising at first saddle horses and afterward draft horses. His was one of the most important and best known stock outfits of recent years. Mr. Wells is still interested in stock on the Powder River, having a few cattle, horses and sheep below Broadus on that stream.

In recent years he has given much of his time to banking. In 1917 he organized the Miles City National Bank, and was elected its president. His fellow officers are Robert Yokley and C. N. Lukes, vice presidents, and L. K. Hill, cashier. The bank has a capital of $125,000. Mr. Wells is also president of the Montana Horseman's Organization and is former secretary of the Montana Stock Growers' Association.

The fact that Mr. Wells was honored politically when a young man by his associates on the ranch and range speaks highly of his real leadership. When only twenty-one years of age he was elected sheriff of Midland, Upton and Crane counties in Western Texas, served two terms, and was otherwise connected with the democratic party in that state. He brought the same politics to Montana and in 1911 was chosen sheriff of Custer County. After his two year term there followed an interim of two years and he was then again elected, finally retiring from office in 1917. Mr. Wells was elected a representative from Custer County to the Fourteenth Legislature, serving under Speaker George Ramsey. He was the first man from Eastern Montana to be elected chairman of the steering committee in the Legislature. He was also chairman of the livestock committee, vice chairman of the finance committee and a member of other house committees. Governor Norris appointed him a member of the livestock commission and he was made its vice chairman. After his election as state chairman of the democratic party in Montana he was active in the campaigns which elected Governor Stewart and Senators Myers and Walsh. He is the second resident of Eastern Montana to be honored with a state chairmanship. Mr. Wells is also vice president of the State Highway Commission and a member of its executive committee, which launched $3,000,000 worth of permanent road work in the state. His party chairmanship was in a large measure responsible for the greatest democratic majority ever given a presidential candidate in Montana. In 1916 President Wilson received a majority of 34,000, figures that have never been equaled in Montana.

Mr. Wells is one of the oldest members of the Elks Lodge in Miles City, and has contributed much to the influence of that organization. He was one of the members who planned and carried out the construction of the Elks Home. He has represented the lodge in a number of state meetings. He was a charter member of the Odd Fellows Lodge at Midland, Texas.

At West, Texas, Mr. Wells married Miss Laura A. Holt, a daughter of Judge J. O. Holt, a prominent old time Texan who for many years was in the stock business. Judge Holt married a Miss Fannin, a niece of Governor L. S. Ross of Texas. The Holt family of Texas are connected with the noted Holts of Durham, North Carolina, where the name for generations has been prominently identified with cotton milling. Mr. and Mrs. Wells were married in May, 1894, and their children are Hortense Louise, John Oscar and Monta Cato. Hortense finished her education in the Ward-Belmont School for Girls in Nashville, Tennessee. The son, John O., while a student in the University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee, was one of the thirty-eight boys in the United States selected for West Point Military Academy. He was also recommended for a second lieutenancy by the Students Army Training Corps of Sewanee. He declined the appointment to West Point in favor of the commission offered him by his own university.

Edward P. O'Brien. An early recognition of the opportunities and responsibilities of life and a laudable ambition to play a creditable part are encouraging facts concerning the younger class of business men in the western country today. Well educated as a rule, many early seek a test of personal independence, and the success that they ultimately achieve is usually well deserved. In this connection mention may be made of one of Montana's prominent young business men, whose activities since leaving school have made him familiar with ranching, lumbering, merchandising and banking, Edward P. O'Brien, who is manager and cashier of the First National Bank of Plevna.

Edward P. O'Brien was born at Hastings, Minnesota, January 31, 1890, the twelfth of a family of thirteen children born to Daniel J. and Mary (Casey) O'Brien. Daniel J. O'Brien was a well educated young man when he came to the United States. He was born in 1840, in County Kilkenny, Ireland. He reached Minnesota in the early days of the Civil war, enlisted as a soldier in the Tenth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry and served through the war with such valor that special honor was given him by his commanding officers. When the war was over he secured Government land in Dakota County, Minnesota, where he followed farming and stockraising for a number of years. He was then elected county treasurer, at which time he retired from his farm and resided at the county seat of Dakota County for the eight years he continued in office locating then in the City of Hastings, where he engaged in the insurance business during the rest of his active life. In politics he was a democrat, and he was a faithful member of the Roman Catholic Church. His death occurred in 1899. At Lakeville, Minnesota, he married Mary Casey, who was born in 1848, at Cold Spring in Putnam County, New York, and now resides at Plevna, Montana.

Edward P. O'Brien attended the public schools at Hastings, Minnesota, and after graduation attended the high school, and completed a commercial course in a business college at Minneapolis. In the fall of 1909 he came to what was then Custer, but is now Fallon County, Montana, and homesteaded, fourteen months later commuting, paying for his land. He then was employed by his brother-in-law in the lumber business at Helena, Montana, remaining there until he had gained a knowledge of that line of work. After his return, in association with his brother R. P. O'Brien, he devoted considerable attention to his farm and ranch, to which the brothers added tracts and embarked in the real estate business at Plevna. Here he also became interested with his brother, R. P. O'Brien, in the hardware business, the firm style being the Plevna Hardware Company. In 1917 Mr. O'Brien sold his hardware interests to his brother, in the meanwhile being one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Plevna, since which time he has devoted his attention to this flourishing institution as manager and cashier. He has demonstrated business qualities of a high order and enjoys the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens.

On August 24, 1916, Mr. O'Brien was united in marriage to Miss Gertrude E. Kelley, who was born at Sheldon in O'Brien County, Iowa. They have two daughters, Mary Marcella and Agnes Elizabeth. Mr. O'Brien is a member of the Roman Catholic Church, and belongs to the Knights of Columbus.

Frank Mains, one of the enterprising young men of Baker, is a member of the Tribune Publishing Company, Incorporated, publishers of the Baker Sentinel, and has been a resident of the county seat since September, 1913. He was born at Defiance, Ohio, March 18, 1880, a son of Frank J. Mains.

Frank J. Mains was born in Ohio in July, 1853, and after attending the public schools of his native state learned the printing trade. Subsequently he bought the Defiance Democrat, first issued as a weekly and later as a daily as well. This was a strongly democratic paper, the organ of the party in that region, and Mr. Mains had as his associates in business Congressman W. D. Hill and State Senator Elmer White of Ohio.

Frank J. Mains was married to Amanda Hartman, a daughter of William Hartman, who belonged to one of the old-established families of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Mains became the parents of the following children: Frank, whose name heads this review; Hud C., who is a job printer of Aberdeen, South Dakota; Fred, who is a printer at Cleveland, Ohio; Horace M., who is associated with his brother Fred; and Lemuel, who is a machinist at Defiance, Ohio. The grandfather, John Mains, was also born in Ohio, and he spent his entire mature years working as a tailor at Somerset and Defiance, Ohio, dying in the latter city. His wife bore the maiden name of Catherine Irwin, and of the six children born to them Frank J. was the oldest.

Frank Mains attended the public schools of Defiance, Ohio, and learned the printer's trade in the office of the Defiance Democrat, then issued by his father. After he attained to his majority he became secretary of the Crescent-News Company of Defiance, and after two years founded the Mains Printing Company, which he conducted for two years when he sold and came west to Aberdeen, South Dakota. For five years he conducted a job printing business of his own in that city, and then, selling his interests, came to Baker in September, 1913, to become manager of the Baker Sentinel. After several years, during which time he maintained this connection, Mr. Mains retired from it, and in company with Carl R. Pleissner bought the Fallon County Times, then owned by Butte H. Tipton, and in September, 1917, became its manager. In August, 1920, he severed his connections with this medium and became associated with the Tribune Publishing Company in a like capacity.

On September 1, 1912, Mr. Mains was united in marriage with Miss Florence Dowe, a daughter of John F. Dowe, at Defiance, Ohio. Mr. Dowe settled at Defiance at an early day and was first identified with the handling of ship timber. Mrs. Mains is the eldest of his seven children. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Mains are as follows: John F., Margaret Elizabeth and William D.

A democrat by inheritance and conviction, Mr. Mains cast his first presidential vote for Judge Allen D. Parker in 1904. He is a Blue Lodge Mason. A sound, dependable business man, he has won the approval of the people of Baker ever since he first came to the city, and is regarded as one of its constructive citizens. In his capacity of a publisher he has plenty of opportunity to boost Baker, and never fails to do so, being deeply interested in its development in the highest sense of the word.

Jay M. Comstock, manager and stockholder of the Carpenter-Webster Lumber Company of Baker, has been a forceful factor in the business life of this city since April, 1910, when he organized this company and took charge of its operations. In the spring of 1919 the company absorbed by purchase the business and stock of the Morrow Lumber Company, and its yards are now among the largest in this part of Montana. The company is capitalized at $250,000, and its officials are as follows: Charles Webster, president, and C. H. Carpenter, secretary and treasurer, and both are members of the board of directors.

Jay M. Comstock was born at Storm Lake, Iowa, on March 31, 1873, a son of Edgar Comstock, a retired business man of Oregon, Wisconsin. Edgar Comstock was born in Vermont, where he was reared to be a farmer, leaving that state for Wisconsin at an early age. In 1897 he went into the lumber business at Oregon, Wisconsin, and remained in it until his retirement. A strong republican, he was elected on his party ticket to the city council of Oregon. He was married to Anna Main, a daughter of Robert P. Main, a farmer who lived in the vicinity of Oregon, Wisconsin, and an ex-Union soldier. Edgar Comstock and his wife became the parents of the following children: William R., who died at Mobridge, South Dakota, leaving a wife and son; Jay M., whose name heads this review; Ethel M., who is the widow of Roy Richards, of Long Beach, California, and has three sons; Frank C., who resides at Postville, Iowa; and Lenora E., who is the wife of Frank C. Cole, of Elroy, Wisconsin.

Jay M. Comstock spent his childhood and boyhood at Oregon, Wisconsin, and there received a public school education. Entering his father's lumber yards, he acquired a practical experience in the lumber business which has stood him in excellent stead in after life. When he attained his majority he left home and came west to Ramsey County, North Dakota, where he was manager of the yards of the Saint Anthony and Dakota Lumber Company, holding that position for five years. He was then taken sick, and after a period of ill health extending over eighteen months he went to South Dakota and conducted a yard at Stratford for the Imperial Lumber Company for three years.

About this time the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company began extending its road westward, and Mr. Comstock followed in its wake, having in mind the project of homesteading somewhere. He secured his claim adjoining the town site of Marmath, North Dakota, and in conjunction with his brother, William R. Comstock, organized the Comstock Brothers Lumber Company and conducted its yard for two years, during which period he was proving up his land, for which in due time he received his patent. His first home on this land was a frame structure 16 by 24 feet, of two rooms, and in it he sheltered his family while he engaged in business at Marmath. At the expiration of the two years the brother sold their lumber yard to the Carpenter-Webster Lumber Company, an organization they helped to perfect, and Mr. Comstock located permanently at Baker, while his brother continued in charge of the yard at Marmath. In addition to his lumber interests Mr. Comstock is vice president of the First National Bank of Baker, which he assisted in organizing, and he owns a ranch in the vicinity of Baker.

On September 6, 1899, Mr. Comstock was united in marriage with Gertrude Weden at Ladd, Wisconsin. She is one of four daughters born to her parents. Mr. Weden, who was a farmer for a number of years, died in Southern Minnesota, but his widow survives and is now living at Minneapolis, Minnesota. Mr. and Mrs. Comstock have one daughter, Gertrude R., who was born September 29, 1904. She is now attending school at New Haven, Connecticut.

Mr. Comstock is a republican, and cast his first presidential ballot for William McKinley. He is a member of the Mississippi Valley Lumbermen's Association, and attends its annual meetings. Baker Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, has him as one of its charter members, and he has passed all of its chairs and also belongs to the Encampment, and has sat in the Grand Lodge upon two occasions. Both he and his wife belong to the Rebekahs. A Mason, Mr. Comstock belongs to Sandstone Lodge No. 84, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; was made a Chapter Mason at Miles City, Montana, and also a Knight Templar, and then was made a Noble of the Mystic Shrine at Helena, now belonging to Algeria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Order of Eastern Star. A man of experience in his line of business, Mr. Comstock is able to conduct it in a manner that reflects credit on himself and yields profit to his company. Having centered his interests at Baker, he is one of the boosters of the city, and can be depended upon to give an active and effective support to all measures looking toward its further advancement.

George E. Hough. Among the business men of Baker who identified themselves with the town in its infancy is Hon. George E. Hough, mayor of the town and founder and builder of the Baker telephone system and exchange. He came into Montana in 1909 and in December of that year cast his lot with this place. The immediate object of his settlement here was to engage in the telephone business, and within six months the exchange was in operation and the people of Baker put into verbal communication with the outside world. The system started operation with thirty-five phones and the plant grew with the forward movement of the town until 1917, when Mr. Hough sold it with 200 phones on the exchange. With the sale of this plant went also the plant at Ismay, Montana, which was installed by Mr. Hough in 1916 and developed into a system with forty phones.

Mr. Hough came to Montana from Stickney, South Dakota, where he installed a telephone plant four years before he parted with it and abandoned the state. The construction of that system marked his first connection with the business and marks also his entry into a successful business life. Prior to this he had proved up on a claim which he drew in the Government lottery of the Rosebud Indian Reservation lands, his claim being but a half mile from the Town of Gregory, South Dakota. When he entered upon the work of complying with the law regarding homesteads there he built a house of frame of one room, and in this maintained bachelor quarters until he married, and this roof sheltered himself and wife until he parted with his land. Two years after he occupied his claim he acquired title to it, and the sale of it provided the capital with which he entered the telephone business.

George E. Hough was the first child born at Hawarden, South Dakota, his natal day being September 28, 1882. His father was James Hough, who immigrated from Indiana to that region about 1871 and spent some ten years as a railroad contractor on different lines of railroads in the Dakotas. He had a contract between Mitchell and Chamberlain, building grade for the Milwaukee company, and another contract between Sioux City and Hawarden for the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. He subsequently purchased a farm in Cedar County, Nebraska, and cultivated it with his sons for a few years, but moved finally to Minnesota, and at present is a resident of Shakopee, that state. James Hough was born in Indiana in 1857, one of the five children of a native of England who immigrated to the United States, fought as a soldier during the Civil war, and spent the rest of his life in Indiana. James Hough married Margaret Falstroff, daughter of John Falstroff, of German blood, and to this union there were born: Charles, of Minnesota; James, of Wabasha, Minnesota; Daniel, of Tindall, South Dakota; George E., of this notice; Lloyd, of Hutchinson, Minnesota; and Harry, of Shakopee, Minnesota.

George E. Hough's education was acquired in the public schools, and his first important achievement was the proving up of a homestead, his early labors being those connected with work on a farm. The capital from his homestead was the starting factor in his connection with the telephone business, leading him into a channel that gave his career an agreeable flavor among business men. When he first saw Baker it was a hamlet with three stores, a bank, three lumber yards, a hotel and two restaurants, and when South Baker was only a cow pasture separated from the future county seat by a deep and wide draw. Feeling a vital interest in the welfare of the infant city, he became eventually one of its substantial builders. Four dwellings in Baker proper, besides his own residence, a bungalow in beautiful South Baker, have come into being by his investment and under his direction.

Mr. Hough became connected with the government of Baker as a member of the city council in the spring of 1916. He served with colleagues Lewellyn Price, William O'Loughlin and Edward C. Lentz, and resigned to take the mayoralty to fill a vacancy in April, 1919. During his administration the installment of the water works has been accomplished and bonds for the extension of sewers were voted in December, 1919. Since retiring from the operation of the telephone system Mr. Hough has been Baker's sales agent for the Buick and Dodge automobiles. He purchased and converted into a garage the old Baker Opera House, where his salesroom is now maintained.

Mr. Hough was married while proving up on his homestead in South Dakota, July 10, 1905. His wife was formerly Christine Nelson, a daughter of Clemens Nelson, a carpenter and contractor of Danish birth. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson reside at St. Helena, Nebraska, and their surviving children are: Mrs. Kate Jones, of St. Helena; Mrs. Hough; and a son, James, at St. Helena. Mr. and Mrs. Hough have a son, La Verne, who was born August 6, 1907, and is attending school.

Einar Hamilton Trandum, who has been a resident of Baker since 1910, is contributing to its commercial importance by conducting a first-class grocery, and he also owns a fine ranch property not far from Baker. Mr. Trandum was born at Grand Forks, North Dakota, on May 11, 1892, a son of Marcus E. Trandum.

The birth of Marcus E. Trandum occurred in Norway, but he came to the United States when he was a boy, accompanying his brother Olaf Trandum on the trip. They were without money, but were ambitious and being afforded the wonderful advantages this country has always accorded its people, they succeeded in life. After his arrival in this country he married Helena A. Arnaberg, who died in 1915, when about fifty years of age, her husband dying at the age of fifty-one. They were born on the same day of the same month, June 18th, but a year apart. They had six children, namely: Einer H., whose name heads this review; Pearl K., who lives at Miles City, Montana; Clarence M., who served as a member of the Thirty-second Division in the World war, going to France as one of the first 10,000 men sent abroad, was wounded through the abdomen by a machine gun while taking Fismes, France, on the famous Chateau Thierry drive, still carries the bullet in his liver, and was sent home as a casual after the armistice was signed; Holger M., who was also in the war, as a member of the Second Regiment, Montana National Guard, was sent in the same contingent as his brother to France, and into Germany as a part of the Army of Occupation, being stationed near Coblenz, was returned to the United States in May, 1919, and discharged at Fort D. A. Russell without wounds, and is now on the Trandum ranch; Clara, who is attending school; and Alf, who is the youngest, is also attending school.

Einar H. Trandum attended school in his native city, completing the high school course, and then came in 1908 to Montana, and for two years lived at Miles City, where he was employed by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad. He and his father then entered homesteads at Webster, Montana, and occupied them for the necessary time to prove them up. Mr. Trandum built the usual claim "shack" on his homestead, broke the land, dug a well, and made the other improvements so as to comply with the Government regulations. This little pioneer shelter has been replaced by a comfortable residence, the outbuildings are modern, and his original claim has been expanded into a ranch of 1,000 acres. From the beginning he has been very successful as a grain producer.

In 1910 Mr. Trandum was appointed deputy treasurer of Fallon County under Emil F. Lentz, serving as such until the retirement of Mr. Lentz, when he was appointed to the vacant office and filled out the unexpired term to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. Mr. Trandum then bought the stock of the old Baker Mercantile Company and since then has conducted a grocery, handling a high grade of goods and earning a reputation as a fair and honorable dealer who can be trusted implicitly. His trade is a large one and extends over Baker and the territory contiguous to it.

On January 14, 1918, Mr. Trandum was married in Minneapolis, Minnesota, to Miss Mildred A. Wagner, born at Ottumwa, Iowa, on January 14, 1897. During her girlhood she lived in Iowa, Texas and South Dakota, and attended the public schools of all three states. Mr. and Mrs. Trandum have two daughters, Helen Ann, who was born on March 5, 1919, and Mildred Lorraine, born May 2, 1920.

On national issues Mr. Trandum votes the democratic ticket, but in local affairs gives his support to the man he deems best suited for the office in question. He belongs to Sandstone Lodge No. 84, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Baker, of which he is now secretary. He is also a past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, and has sat in the Grand Lodge of Montana of that order. Having lived at Baker through the most important years of its existence, Mr. Trandum is naturally interested in its further progress and can be counted upon to support all measures promulgated with that idea in view. Although still a young man, his energy and foresight have brought him a material prosperity many do not acquire in an entire lifetime, and he is rightly numbered among the alert young men of his times who are regarded as so typical of the true spirit of the West.

William J. R. Marston, a ranchman on Powder River in the Powderville community, came into this locality and to Montana in 1898. He was a contribution from England to the United States that same year, and was then a young man aged twenty, having come out at the instigation of W. G. Payne, an uncle, and one of the early English settlers of Custer County. He had been around stock as a boy and fancied the stock industry, in which some of his relatives were engaged, and accordingly came to America with his mind determined as what course he should pursue.

Mr. Marston was born in April, 1878, and went to boarding school in Lincolnshire, England, until twelve years of age, then spending four years in a private school and finally going to a high school at Wiggeston, Leicester, where he studied in the direction of architecture, in the belief that that vocation would be his life work. He next served his apprenticeship at the building trade for 4½ years, but gave up all this to engage in ranching and farming in the United States. He sailed from Liverpool to New York on the steamship Servia on the Cunard Line, bearing chiefly German and Swedish passengers, but on his subsequent return to England took passage on the Lusitania the same year she was launched, and the sinking of which by a German submarine so fired American patriotism and hastened this country's entrance into the great world war some years later. This ship, on Mr. Marston's journey, made a record trip over, being but five days and five hours from dock to dock. Upon his return to New York Mr. Marston went up through Canada from New York City on his journey west, which trip was delayed by the blowing up of the engine, one of the unfortunate trains sometimes found equipped with bad engines, for this one blew up and a freight engine had to be substituted. Coming on west, he crossed into the United States before reaching St. Paul and from there home on the Northern Pacific. Aboard his train a man was either murdered or committed suicide, as he was found in the lavatory with the arteries of both wrists severed and he was dead before discovered. Prior to this two young fellows had been seen drinking with this old German, but both had left the train before the discovery of the tragedy.

Mr. Marston brought some capital with him on his maiden trip, and the first summer that he was on his uncle's ranch worked for his board and clothes for experience. He then bought a third interest in his uncle's ranch and added twenty head of cows to the stock. In June following they borrowed money, pledging all their cattle, and purchased twenty-seven head more, and to tide himself over young Marston helped to put up hay, broke wild horses and did other ranch jobs for a living and to pay expenses. After five years he sold his interest in the ranch stock to his uncle and entered a homestead where his home now is, and established the beginning of his present ranch. That year was a dry one and no hay was cut and, as he had 175 head of cattle, in the winter he borrowed the money and bought out the horses and feed of a small ranchman on the head of Poker Jim Creek, giving $1,000 for it. For a number of years following all went well with him and he prospered by additions to his herd, developed a small ranch, and when he sold his cattle in 1918 and leased his ranch he turned over 276 head at $85 "around," retained his brand "Four Swinging X (4ₓ)." He was in the horse business, too, and sold much of his horseflesh for many years to the United States Government for artillery use. His twenty-one years' experience in Montana has convinced Mr. Marston that farming alone, when carried on so far from market as he is, would prove an uphill and unprofitable business, but with carrying stock along with it to feed the product of the farm this region will always give a good account of itself. His own experience has proven this to him to his satisfaction. Coming as he did with a modest capital, as above noted, in a score of years his independence financially has been achieved.

Mr. Marston first entered a desert tract of land, later bought an isolated tract, a railroad section, and then took an additional homestead, making with his wife's entries and additional property a ranch of 2,080 acres, all deeded land. Mr. Marston's first home upon his ranch was a one-room house of logs with a lean-to, and to this in the course of years have been added rooms until his three-room ranch house resembles the proverbial ranch home of this

William J. R. Marston

region. His barns and other improvements of recent years are of logs as well. Recently he began farming, see that a ranchman is compelled to raise something for his stock for winter. In his experience rye has seemed to be an almost "sure crop," and in 1918 his 210 acres of various kinds of grain and millet made an extraordinarily splendid yield, an indication of the fertility of the soil, in a dry year. Fourteen and one-half tons of rye hay were cut from 4½ acres of land, a yield almost unprecedented. He has threshed forty-five bushels to the acre of macaroni wheat, a yield of fifty bushels of oats per acre—his best crop, and the Blue Victor and Rose potatoes under his cultivation have grown to Mammoth proportions, a sample of one potato weighing three pounds.

Until April, 1919, Mr. Marston was a resident of Custer County, but with the creation of Powder River County his ranch fell into the new county and he was commissioned the first constable of his part of the county. He became a citizen of the United States by naturalization, cast his first presidential vote for Colonel Roosevelt, supported Mr. Wilson both times, and is rather independent in politics otherwise.

Mr. Marston is a native of Leicestershire, England, and a son of John R. Marston, a native of that shire, and the brief tenure of whose life was passed as a hotel man. He died in 1885, at the age of twenty-nine years. His wife was Mary Flavell, who is now the wife of James Drake a ranchman below Powderville, Montana. The Marston children were: William J. R., of this notice; Mrs. Madge Fanshaw, wife of Bert Fanshaw, and who died in 1918 in Leicestershire; Percy, a ranchman on Powder River below Powderville; and Walter Douglas, of Anchorage, Alaska. William J. R. Marston was married at Miles City, Montana, November 21, 1916, to Miss Alma E. Bergum, who was born and reared in Dane County, Wisconsin, a daughter of Eric Bergum, a native of Norway and a farmer by vocation. Mrs. Marston was educated at DeForest, Wisconsin, and after her graduation from the high school there was a merchant's clerk at Miles City until her marriage to Mr. Marston. She is one of six children of her parents, including: Nelson, with the Petroleum Oil Company of Haker, Montana; Bessie, the wife of W. H. Hogan, of Powder River; and Miss Jose, of Baker, Montana. Mr. and Mrs. Marston have one son, William Eric, born December 17, 1917, who already has given evidence of following in his father's footsteps as a ranchman.

Charles E. Clark. After many years of strenuous endeavor as a ranchman and a promoter of internal development of this region, Charles E. Clark, of Baker, is now enjoying some of the fruits of his labors, although he has not lost any of his interest in his various enterprises. Mr. Clark was born in Tioga County, Pennsylvania, on September 17, 1862, a son of George A. and Rachel (Blanchard) Clark. The latter, a native of Pennsylvania, died in 1870, leaving four children, namely: Herbert, who lives at Baltimore, Maryland; Charles E., whose name heads this review; Susie, who is the widow of Frank Thayer, lives at Kansas City, Missouri; and Fred, who is a stockman on Boxelder Creek, Carter County, Montana. George A. Clark was born in either New York or Pennsylvania, and became a boatman on the Erie Canal, his father owning and operating quite a number of canal boats, but the building of railroads through this region caused George A. Clark to leave the canal and go west to Iowa, where he took up land in Clay County, and proved up his homestead. He has continued to live in Clay County, and is now a venerable gentleman of eighty-four years.

Charles E. Clark was fifteen years old when his father moved to Iowa, and soon thereafter he ran away from home. His schooling was limited to what he obtained as a youth, but he has added to his knowledge by close observation and is a well informed man in every respect.

Although but a lad in years when he left home, Charles E. Clark was strong and willing to work, and when his money gave out and he found himself stranded and winter coming on he did not relinquish his determination to be independent, but went to work hunting and trapping and not only lived well, but saved some $400. He then went on further west to Powder River County, Montana, where he was employed by the Iowa-Montana Live Stock Company, whose headquarters were at Powderville, and rode the range and experienced the hardships of a cowpuncher's life for three years. Mr. Clark then went to the ranch owned by Governor Carey in the vicinity of Cheyenne County, Wyoming, and spent a year. He was also employed by the civil engineering force at Sioux City, Iowa, and was on the city engineering force of that place during the period the first bridge was built over the Missouri River at that point. In 1891 he left Sioux City and returned to Montana.

In the latter year he joined the 101 ranch, now owned by Elijah Mulkey, but then the property of the Standard Cattle Company, and was a cowpuncher and shipper of their beeves. After being with this ranch one season he changed employers, becoming a rancher for C. D. Newberry, whose ranch was about twenty miles west of Ekalaka, remaining with him during three successive summer seasons, during the winters building up a ranch of his own near Chalk Buttes. Out of his wages he had saved enough to buy some stock and his next thought was to provide himself with a place to run his cattle. Eventually he engaged in ranching on his own account, running his cattle under the brand "KLN" around the Buttes for three years, then changing his location to Pennell Creek, now in Fallon County, and there he bought railroad land, built up a permanent ranch, and grazed cattle, horses and sheep for a number of years. As a stockman of this region Mr. Clark made himself widely known because of the extent of his sheep operations. As many as five bands of them roamed the prairies under his brand, and a large herd of cattle and hundreds of horses also yielded him large profits during his highwater mark. Finally he went out of the sheep industry, decreased his cattle holdings of the Hereford strain, and dropped his horse stock down to a few head at the present time. He developed a ranch of six sections and improved his property with a modern ranch residence, all being located seven miles northeast of Plevna, Montana, where Mr. Clark continued to live until in October, 1919, when he moved to Baker.

However, his activities were not confined by any manner of means to his stock ranch. He was one of the original stockholders of the First National Bank of Wibaux and has since continued to be one of its directors. His next venture in banking was as an original stockholder of the Fallon County Bank at Baker, and he is a director of it as well, and also of the Wibaux Cattle Loan Company, which he in conjunction with several other stockmen organized several years ago.

Outside of his business connections Mr. Clark has not cared to participate very actively in the history of this region, aside from taking a good citizen's interest in seeing that his vote was cast for capable men for office. He cast his first presidential vote for Benjamin Harrison in 1892, and for Major McKinley in 1896. Mr. Bryan has never appealed to him, but he was an ardent supporter of Colonel Roosevelt in everything our "Greatest American" ever advocated. Needless to say, he is a republican, and had no sympathy with the slogan "he kept us out of war."

Mr. Clark was made a Mason at Wibaux, Montana, and belongs to Wibaux Lodge No. 81, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. He took the higher degrees of the chapter and commandery and other work at Miles City, and was made a member of the Mystic Shrine at Helena, Montana, on December 5, 1919.

On September 17, 1885, Mr. Clark was married at Sibley, Iowa, to Olive M. Spencer, a daughter of David and Annie (Bivens) Spencer. Mrs. Spencer was born and reared at Baltimore, Maryland, and Mr. Spencer was a native of New York. While living at Sibley Mr. Spencer was engaged in merchandising, but is now living at Sioux City, Iowa. Mrs. Clark was the second child in a family of five born to her parents. She died at Chalk Buttes in 1897, having borne her husband the following children: Cecile, who married Thomas Breen, a ranchman of Fallon County, and is the mother of Nellie, Aleen, "Iky" and Jack; Dulcie, who married Eldon Elliott, of Custer County, has three children; Marie, who is the wife of a Mr. Ferris, of Baker, has two children; and Lula, who is Mrs. J. E. Foster, of Spokane, Washington.

Leading a very busy life, Mr. Clark has not thought of rest until recent years, and it is but a few months since he relaxed his efforts and decided to take life more easily. In former years about the only recreation he had was the few weeks he spent at different times in the western mountains, where he hunted big game. Since June, 1880, he has been interested in Montana, that marking his first entry into the state, and during the more than forty years which have since elapsed he has seen so many changes take place that the whole aspect of this region has changed. Looking back over these years he realizes what a wonderful development has come to his beloved state, and is proud of the part he has been permitted to take in the work, and grateful for the chance which brought him here, for he realizes that his abilities were singularly fitted for the life work he took up, and that in it he achieved a prosperity that might not have been his had he turned them into another channel. All over this region Mr. Clark is known as one of the pioneer cattlemen, and is held in the highest esteem by all his fellow citizens.

Capt. Wade Goble. There is no member of the Montana bar who is held in higher esteem than Capt. Wade Goble of Baker, who has been connected with the jurisprudence of this region since 1915, and has lived in the state since 1911. He was born in Madison County, Nebraska, on July 15, 1889. His boyhood was spent in the vicinity of Norfolk, that state, and he was graduated from the University of Nebraska in 1911, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Being thus prepared by a liberal education to take part in the work of his generation, Mr. Goble decided to commence his career as a homesteader, and consequently came into Montana and entered a half section seven miles north of Baker, on which he erected a regular house instead of the usual "claim shack" of the settler, broke a portion of his land, fenced his claim and lived on it until 1914, making it into a valuable property. He is not inclined to think it suitable for raising crops, although the three successive experiments he made were productive of excellent results, but as the outlay was heavy to secure these he believes the costs would practically wipe out the profit.

Leaving his farm in 1914, Captain Goble came to Baker and prepared himself for the practice of law in his father's law office, and was admitted to the bar before the Supreme Court of Montana at Helena, Montana, on June 30, 1915, although he tried his first cases in a justice court prior to that date. Following his admission to the bar Captain Goble was taken into partnership with his father, the firm being Goble & Goble.

Captain Goble became identified with the Montana National Guard in 1913, when he joined Company E at Miles City on April 1st of that year, and rose to the rank of first lieutenant. On May 3, 1915, he organized Company I at Baker, and was elected its captain. This company was mobilized for service on the Mexican border on June 19, 1916, and was the first company in the state to be mustered into the Federal service. It continued on the border from July 7th until October 9th, and was mustered out of the United States service on November 3d of that year, resuming its status as part of the National Guard.

When the United States entered the World conflict Company I was ordered mobilized on March 26, 1917, at Fort William Henry Harrison, Montana, and during that summer did duty as bridge and tunnel guards in the state. Subsequently it was sent to Charlotte, North Carolina, at the rendezvous of the Forty-first Division, and embarked for France at Hoboken, New Jersey, on December 14, 1917, on the United States steamer Leviathan. The command reached England on December 23d, and after a short stop in England went on to France, reaching that country on December 31st. From LeHavre the command was sent to various places, and about March 12, 1918, the Forty-first was designated as a replacement organization, and Company I, with other units of the same division, was broken up to provide men for the combat divisions.

Captain Goble was sent to the Twenty-third Infantry and was assigned to the command of Company F of that regiment, which was a part of the Second Division of the regular army. After some time spent in the trenches, Captain Goble's first engagement was at Saint Mihiel, where he was in the assault wave for twelve kilometers, between six and seven miles. The prisoners taken by this regiment were of the Four Hundred and Fifty-ninth German Landwehr. Company F took 363 prisoners out of the 3,000 captured. The regiment started its assault at 5:30 A. M. and reached its objective about 11:30 A. M., and was relieved by the Marine Brigade.

The next engagement in which Company F participated was in the Champaigne District with the French Fourth Army, and it was assigned to take an especially difficult ridge, one which the French had themselves attacked three times and been repulsed. The men were facing the third line of the famous "Hindenburg Line," the first two having been taken. The third line offered difficulties which seemed almost unsurmountable, but the regiment attacked the ridge, Blanc Mont, at about 5:30 A. M., and reached its objective, the crest of the ridge, about noon. In this assault Captain Goble was in command of the Second Battalion of the Twenty-third Division, and the casualties were not heavy. At 5:30 P. M. another attack was ordered against the same troops, and they were under a more intense fire and gained a mile and a half before darkness ended the advance, although they were still under fire. The next morning they made an attempt to advance, but were driven back and the Germans counter-attacked that night. The enemy lost about 300 men and 60 machine guns and were unsuccessful. The following afternoon another advance, partially successful, was made by Captain Goble's brigade, and during the struggle he was hit with the fragment of a shell and rendered incapable of further service. The shell exploded almost at his feet and fragments of it went into his face, under his arms and over other parts of his body, but the one which rendered him unfit was the head wound. He was removed to base American Red Cross Hospital No. 1, Paris, France. After spending three weeks in the hospital Captain Goble rejoined his regiment and took part in the last battles of the campaign in the Argonne sector. He was in that fighting from November 1st to November 11th, when the armistice was signed, following which he accompanied the Army of Occupation, either in command of his company or the battalion, to the Rhine at Valendar, about two miles from Coblenz. Captain Goble remained there until the middle of February, 1919, when he was ordered to the judge advocate's department at Paris, and remained on duty there until relieved on July 10th, when he embarked aboard the steamship Northern Pacific at Brest, France, and reached New York City on August 12th. He was discharged at Camp Lewis, Washington, on August 25th, following, and reached Baker on September 12th, at which time he resumed his law practice.

Captain Goble is unmarried. He cast his first presidential vote for William Howard Taft in 1908, and has continued to support the republican principles and candidates ever since. A firm believer in the necessity of making the organization of veterans of the great war a strong one, he was one of the original applicants for the Legion charter for Baker and belongs to Fallon Post No. 35. It will be a long time before the deeds of the American Expeditionary Forces fade in the memory of the American people, or the world. No matter what expediency may dictate with reference to temporary statements on the part of foreign powers, it is an accepted fact that from the entry of the American troops into the front line the tide turned, and the end was inevitable. All are forced to admit that this end came much sooner than the most sanguine hoped for because of the unexampled bravery and heroism of these young men in the American uniform, and future historians will pay them the tribute they have won.

Captain Goble is a son of Webster A. Goble, who has been identified with Baker since 1914, when he entered upon a general law practice, but prior to that he had entered and proved up a claim in Fallon County. Webster A. Goble was born in Henry County, Illinois, on January 28, 1861, a son of Jesse Goble, also born in Illinois and a farmer by occupation. The family originated in Wales, representatives of it coming to this country many years ago and locating in Pennsylvania, from whence a migration was made to Illinois. Jesse Goble married Ervilla Dilts, and they had two sons and one daughter, of whom Webster A. Goble is the second in order of birth.

When a child Webster A. Goble was taken by his parents to Boone County, Iowa, where he was reared amid rural surroundings and taught the dignity of honorable industry and legitimate saving. Leaving home after he attained his majority, he went to Nebraska, and deciding upon a legal career, read law at Beatrice, that state, with a Mr. Brady, and was admitted to the bar, following which he established himself in a general practice at Norfolk, Boyd County, Nebraska. After his son, Captain Goble, came to Montana and took up a claim here, Mr. Goble decided to follow his example, and then, finding conditions favorable, he later entered into practice at Baker, where he still remains. Since the return of Captain Goble from the army the father and son have been engaged in some very important litigation and are recognized as being one of the strongest associations in this part of the state. While still in Iowa Mr. Goble was united in marriage with Miss Fannie Utter, a daughter of John and Anna (Cousins) Utter. They have two sons, namely: Captain Wade and Ward, the latter being engaged in the practice of law at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

William H. Young, M. D. The substantial results of years of effort intelligently directed by a trained mind are gratifying to one who has devoted his life to carrying out the highest ideals of a certain calling. No man can be greater than his appreciation of the debt he owes the world, and the professional men who rise to the highest positions in the confidence and esteem of their associates and fellow citizens are those who endeavor to aid humanity without undue thought to material prosperity. One of the distinguished medical men of Fallon County, whose career shows marked capability and whose companions in his profession admire and revere him, is Dr. William H. Young of Baker.

Doctor Young was born at Eldora, Iowa, on January 19, 1878, a son of Samuel Young, a retired farmer now residing at Los Angeles, California. Samuel Young was born in County Cork, Ireland, and came to the United States in young manhood. After doing common labor for a time he took up land in Iowa, and also at a later date in North Dakota, completing his active career as a farmer in the last named state. He was married to Ann Hutton, born at Edinburgh, Scotland, who died at Salt Lake City, Utah, in 1900. Their children were as follows: George W., who lives at Park River, North Dakota; James T., who lives at Hydro, Oklahoma; Samuel, who lives at Los Angeles, California; Annie E., who is the wife of R. O. Schroeder, of Los Angeles, California; and Dr. William H., who was the youngest born.

Doctor Young had only the usual country school advantages prior to his entrance at the State University of Grand Forks, North Dakota, but there he took a four years' course and completed his literary training in the university at Salt Lake City, where the family lived for a year. By this time he had decided upon the medical profession, and, going back East, entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago, Illinois, where he took the regulation four years' course and was graduated therefrom in June, 1904, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. At the same time he was attending college Doctor Young acted as intern of St. Mary's Hospital of Chicago. Following his graduation he located at Munich, North Dakota, where he was engaged in a general practice until October, 1909, when he came to the new Town of Baker, and at that time was the only physician, not only of Baker, but the country lying between Terry and the Dakota line. The prospect was not at all alluring when Doctor Young came to Baker, but he did not allow himself to become discouraged. As a beginning he homesteaded in the vicinity of Baker, engaged in what practice there was, and dealt in drugs and druggists' supplies, his business gradually developing into a regular drug store, which was first conducted as the Baker Drug Company, but is now the Hight Drug Company. With the development of Baker Doctor Young's practice and prestige grew, and his skill and experience has received recognition by his appointment to the offices of county physician and health officer of Baker, which he held for five years.

On February 2, 1907, Doctor Young was married at Munich, North Dakota, to Miss Catherine Friesen, born at Manitoba, Canada, on July 3, 1889. There were two children in the Friesen family, Mrs. Young's elder sister being Mrs. Cornelius Epp, of Munich, North Dakota. Doctor and Mrs. Young have the following children: Gloria, Howard, Byron and Creighton. The Young residence on First Street, West, in the Fourth Addition to Baker, is a modern one of Doctor Young's own planning and construction.

Doctor Young is essentially a product of the West, for he was only three months old when his parents moved from Iowa to what was then Dakota, but is now North Dakota, making the trip in approved pioneer fashion, in a covered wagon. The hardships of the wearisome journey were multiplied by his being stricken with scarlet fever, but fortunately he recovered and the little party located in Pembina County at a time when that part of the country was a wilderness, and not only were there no railroads, but the prospect of their being built was but a vague hope. On this pioneer farm, away from city influences, the embryo physician grew up, spending his spare moments until he was eighteen helping his father in the routine work of conducting the homestead. In those early days Doctor Young learned many lessons not taught in any university, and became industrious, thrifty and compassionate, and imbued with a love of home and family. He lays much of his subsequent success to the homely virtues instilled in his youthful mind by his excellent parents, who sought to bring up their children to be useful and desirable citizens of the land their forebears had adopted.

Victor S. Himsl. The "Father of Plevna" is a title which has been bestowed upon Victor S. Himsl as the result of the interest he has manifested in its upbuilding and growth and the leading part he has taken in its industrial activities. He located in the embryo city in 1913. He was a banker at the time, and sought this locality as a proper point in which to resume the business. The little town contained at that time perhaps twenty-five people and three houses, and his initial act was the organization of the First State Bank.

This institution opened for business on the 26th of June, 1914, but from the second day after his arrival Mr. Himsl had been making loans, and he consequently had about $300,000 worth of loans made before the bank opened its doors to the public. The institution was capitalized at $20,000, and it has today a surplus of half the capital stock and it paid 10 per cent dividends the first year, the second year 20 per cent, the following year and each succeeding year 50 per cent, and is therefore regarded as one of the most prosperous banking houses of the state. Its officers contain the following well known names: P. A. Hilbert, of Melrose, Minnesota, president; A. C. Mikalso, of Plevna, vice president; Victor S. Himsl, cashier, and in addition to these officers its board of directors also include Miss A. M. Engels. Mr. Himsl is also a stockholder in the First National Bank of Plevna, the Ekalaka State Bank, and is a stockholder in the West Building and Loan Association of Salt Lake, Utah, in the Midland Trust and Savings Bank of St. Paul and in the Bankers Loan and Mortgage Company of Billings, Montana.

Mr. Himsl was born in far off Austria, at Figen, July 27, 1877, and was brought to the United States by his parents when eight years of age. His father purchased land in Stearns County, Minnesota, in the Township of Avon, and there the Himsl children grew to years of maturity. The head of the family was Alois Himsl, who passed his last years as a farmer, but in his native land was a brewer. The grandfather of Victor S. was Simon Himsl, who served thirty-one years of his life in the army of Austria, participating during that time in the wars of 1848, 1865-6, and died a soldier. His son Alois also performed his military duty to his country, but not as a soldier. He was the only one of his parents' nine children to come to the United States, and he came to this country a broken man financially, and to begin life anew he purchased a small forty-acre farm. In order to provide for his family he worked at the mason's trade while his wife and children grubbed and cleared the little homestead. He in time acquired title to 160 acres, and he then gave up the work of his trade to give his entire time to the farm. During his life there was never a dollar borrowed on the land or on the stock, and at his death Alois Himsl was in comfortable circumstances. He was called to his final reward in 1912, after an industrious and fruitful life of seventy-two years. His family comprised nine sons and six daughters, and those who grew to mature years are: Joseph B., judge of the Probate Court of Stearns County, Minnesota; Louise, who became the wife of Gabriel Garnitchnig, an electrical engineer of St. Joseph, Minnesota; Victor S., the Montana banker; Mary, wife of Michael Zimmer, a farmer in the vicinity of St. Joseph, Minnesota; Hattie, who married John P. Goetten, of Minneapolis, Minnesota; Agnes, the wife of John Zimmer, of St. Joseph; Frank, the owner of the old family homestead in Stearns County; Fred, of Bethune, Saskatchewan, Canada; and Rudolph, a farmer at Bethune.

Victor S. Himsl earned his first money as a school teacher, and the capital thus acquired enabled him to enter St. John's University at Collegeville, Minnesota, where he graduated in the commercial course. From 1899 until 1900 he was bookkeeper for the Preiss & Wimmer Brewing Company in St. Cloud, Minnesota. In 1901 he became cashier of the Bank of Royalton in Morrison County, Minnesota, continuing his residence at that place for five years. In 1905 he had organized the Avon State Bank, near Holdingfort, with which he is still affiliated. In 1907 he organized the Farmers State Bank of Holdingfort. Mr. Himsl went from Holdingfort to Bethune, Saskatchewan, Canada, where during three years he bought and sold lands as a broker and also made loans, and from Bethune he made his way to Montana. Here his name has become prominently linked with the industrial life of the town which he aided so materially in founding, and he has also contributed toward the farming development of this community.

Mr. Himsl erected his home in Plevna, also the building in which he is engaged in banking, has built several other residences in the town and is the owner of other property. But he has kept away from official service, leaving himself free to sympathize and assist with every worthy cause inaugurated for the benefit of the community. He has become one of the large land owners of the region, and has developed and made productive a large estate. He is also the owner of land in Saskatchewan, which is improved and yielding profitable returns.

Although reared under democratic influences at home Mr. Himsl espoused the cause of the republican party, and among his own people is called the "political black sheep of the family." He cast his first presidential vote for Major McKinley, and has never since missed a vote or a good roads meeting, and has never attached his signature to a real estate mortgage. He was reared a Catholic and still maintains that religious faith. He is a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters, a mutual insurance organization, and of the St. Joseph Society, another insurance society. He is a firm believer in life insurance and carries a large policy in an old-line company. During twenty years of a strenuous banking career he never indulged in a vacation, but during more recent years has occasionally devoted a week or so to hunting the big game in the mountains of Montana, and has become quite a success with the gun.

In Stearns County, Minnesota, June 18, 1907, Mr. Himsl was married to Miss Clara C. Engels, who was born in Stearns County, Minnesota, November 1, 1886, a daughter of Mrs. Mary C. Engels, who was born in Dubuque, Iowa. Mrs. Engels was before marriage Miss Mary Heisler, and when she was ten years of age she removed with her parents to Minnesota, in which state her children were all born. There were seven children in the Engels family, namely: Mrs. Kate Yeough, of Opheim, Montana; Mrs. Bertha Weber, of Cold Springs, Montana; Frances, the wife of John Redfield, of Opheim; Mrs. Himsl; Miss Anna, of Plevna, a director and the assistant cashier of the Plevna State Bank; Andrew, of St. Cloud, Minnesota; and Matthew, who is foreman in a shingle mill at Edmund, Washington.

The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Himsl: Alois, Louisie, Matthias and Theocula, twins, Avitus and Rita. The second child, Louisie, died in childhood at Regina, Canada.

Karl Hepperle. A stranger traveling over Montana is certain to be impressed with the agricultural abundance of this part of the country, and in their minds the thought may arise that those owning these large ranches have been favored by fortune. As a matter of fact, however, few of those who came to this region during its formative period attained to any measure of success without passing through some very hard times and undergoing hardships the strange traveler who experiences a feeling of envy over the present prosperity would be incapable of sustaining. The progress in this state has been very rapid during the past few years, a great impetus to development being afforded in Eastern Montana by the building of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, which resulted in the establishment of various stations along its route at which the ranchers could market their produce. Before that time, however, conditions were hard, money scarce and markets difficult of access. One of the present prosperous men of Fallon County, Karl Hepperle, who is now conducting a grain elevator at Plevna, and owns a valuable ranch in the vicinity, appreciates all that can be said with reference to the hardships of pioneers here, for he has met and conquered them, and they hold no secrets from him.

Karl Hepperle was born in South Russia on August 28, 1888, a son of Adam and Elizabeth (Klos) Hepperle, natives of Russia, well-to-do farmers still living in that country. Of their seven sons and two daughters Karl is the only one who came to the United States.

He went from Libau, Russia, to Hull, England, thence to Liverpool, England, where he took passage on the ship Cymric bound for Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America, and after landing at that port he made his way to Eureka, South Dakota, without accident. Reaching that point, he hired out for farm work, as he needed work and they needed help, but later he secured employment in the grain elevator at Artas, South Dakota, and while working there he formed the determination to some day own an elevator of his own.

When he landed in this country he knew nothing of the language, but being young and possessing a plastic mind he soon gathered enough of a vocabulary to enable him to get along, but he was ambitious and this smattering did not content him, so he bought a dictionary of German and English and kept it with him so that whenever he came up with a word he did not understand he could look it up and fix it in his mind, and in this way has acquired an excellent working knowledge of English, his perseverance in this particular being typical of the man.

In 1909 Mr. Hepperle came to Montana and worked for a time in the warehouse of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, and then squatted on a claim north of Plevna and visited his little 8 by 12 foot shack often enough to comply with the legal requirements. During the time he sold his improvements to his cousin and again filed seven miles south of Plevna on 250 acres, which he proved up. He then returned to Arthur, South Dakota, for a few months. He was married there and then returned to his homestead. Having come from a grain growing country, he believed that grain would do well in Montana, and he consequently engaged in growing it. He raised wheat, flax, barley, oats and corn, and harvested a crop of some grain or other every year he has been on the farm. In other words, he "made good" as a farmer, as he has as a business man, and stands sponsor for Montana as a fine locality for an industrious, thrifty farmer. Before he left this farm he purchased a section of railroad land, and this made him a ranch farm that is now fenced, with barns and sheds for stock.

While on the farm Mr. Hepperle practiced breaking out additional acreage each year, and thus increasing the size of his various crops. Wheat was the chief one, and each year showed a progressively larger yield of grain and flax. While his first harvest yielded him less than 200 bushels of wheat and a small yield of other grains and flax, the next year proved a better one, and the third year his wheat yield was 1,800 bushels, while his other grain and flax threshed out corresponding yields. This success enabled him to add by succeeding purchases, one and one-half sections, including his homestead, and marks conspicuously his achievements as a Montana farmer. He was also engaged in stockgrowing, and when he made a sale of his personal property preparatory to moving to Plevna the sale amounted to $4,500, giving him additional capital with which to conduct his elevator business which he had just established. Mr. Hepperle erected an elevator at Plevna in 1915 and opened it about September 1st of that year, it having a capacity of 25,000 bushels. This elevator, with its large storage facilities, has played an important part in the handling of the grain shipped from Plevna. When he located at Plevna Mr. Hepperle moved into his own house, which with his elevator constitutes his holdings at this point.

On August 29, 1914, Mr. Hepperle took out his final naturalization papers at Ekalaka, Montana, and began voting the republican ticket, giving his first presidential vote to Charles E. Hughes, and has seen no reason to change his political faith since that time. At present he is serving Plevna as city treasurer.

On February 28, 1910, Mr. Hepperle was married at Eureka, South Dakota, to Miss Elizabeth Opp, a daughter of Daniel Opp, an early settler of North Dakota, who came there from his native country of Russia and engaged in farming. Daniel Opp married Elizabeth Schauffels, and they had three children, of whom Mrs. Hepperle is the eldest born. Mr. and Mrs. Hepperle have three children, namely: Martha, Alma and Arthur.

Mr. Hepperle is a self-made man in the best sense of the word, and his success in life may be attributed to the fact that he has always known exactly what he wanted and then gone right ahead to secure it. No obstacle has ever been of sufficient size to deter him; he has forged ahead, overcoming the difficulties of lack of knowledge of the language and customs of a new country, and while he was making good he was also making friends and winning the confidence and respect of his neighbors. Such men as he develop into good citizens and valuable adjuncts to any community in which they may see fit to locate. He is still in the very prime of active young manhood, and will doubtless branch out into other lines of endeavor, for he is not the kind to be content with what he has already accomplished. Mr. Hepperle does not agree with some of his fellow citizens of Fallon County who seem to think that this part of the state is not suited to grain growing. He holds that any farmer who is willing to make the effort he did while conducting his farm can produce just as good results, and he is constantly urging the landowners of this region to develop the natural resources of the land. The manner in which he is discharging the duties of the office of city treasurer shows that he is fitted for public honors, and doubtless others of still more moment will be offered to him in the future. There are always plenty of possibilities before a young man as energetic and industrious as Mr. Hepperle.

Thomas F. Schofield. One of the Board of County Commissioners of Fallon County, Thomas F. Schofield is likewise interested in farming in Carter County. He became identified first with Montana as a railroad man, in the capacity of civil engineer with the Chicago, St. Paul & Milwaukee Railroad, and at present is one of the leading citizens of Baker.

Mr. Schofield was born in Greene County, Ohio, November 11, 1857, a son of William H. Schofield, who came West in 1860 and became an implement dealer at Wyandotte, Kansas. After two years he moved to Baldwin, Kansas, where he became financial agent for Baker University, and after serving eight years in this capacity went to Williamsburg, Kansas, a community which was named in his honor. There he engaged in farming and also dealt in Kansas Pacific Railroad lands, developed the Williamsburg coal fields and also promoted the branch of the Santa Fé Railroad running from Ottawa to Burlington, Kansas. He was the road's first president and sold it to the Santa Fé. Among his promotions while at Williamsburg was the Silkville factory and farm where silk worm culture was promoted and where buildings were erected for the manufacture of the product. In this he enlisted the interest of the Frenchman, Ernest Valentine deBoissier. He was engaged in numerous railroad enterprises in different parts of the United States and was a factor at Williamsburg until 1877, when he established an office at New York and dealt in railroad enterprises during the remainder of his life, his death occurring at Brooklyn in August, 1889, at the age of sixty-six years. Mr. Schofield was born at Yorkshire, England, and had limited educational advantages, but early developed a strong bent for business and pursued a successful career throughout life in the larger enterprises of transportation. He married in his native county Mercy Hall, who died at Baldwin, Kansas, at about the close of the Civil war. Their children were: Mrs. Henry T. Wright, of Pueblo, Colorado; William H., Jr., of Brooklyn, New York; Thomas F., of this review; and Miss Mary L., of Baker, Montana. Mrs. Henry T. Wright, of these children, is an artist, her chief work being in ceramic art. In her early life she did splendid work in oils and crayon and widely attracted the attention of art critics, but of recent years her attention has been centered upon ceramic art and among her masterpieces is her painting on white tiling for the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company at Pueblo, a series of portraits which now adorn eight panel niches in front of the company's model hospital. The portraits are of heroic size and are done in monochrome and faithfully depict the features of world-famous physicians and nurses. Miss Mary Schofield has given her life to activity in the field of music, being an accomplished pianist herself and a teacher of the piano, mandolin and guitar. While on her homestead in Carter County she gave some instructions, and her home was a center of musical endeavor for the community. Her musical education was obtained at Chicago, Brooklyn, New York and at Leeds, England, where she spent three years abroad. William H. Schofield was a republican in his political beliefs but never took much interest in practical politics. He was a loyal American from head to foot, had no patience with "isms," which suggested doubtful patriotism, and was sent to the Legislature from Williamsburg.

Thomas F. Schofield received his education at Baker University and at Williamsburg, Kansas, and began his engineering career as a youth of eighteen years on the Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern Railroad. He began as a rodman and later worked successively for the Denver & Rio Grande, the Natchez, Red River & Texas, the Soo Line, the Minneapolis & St. Louis and the Northern Pacific, all before he entered the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul service. This road he joined in Iowa on the C. & C. B. division, revising alignment and reducing grades, and was then locating engineer on the Ottumwa cut-off. Soon after this company placed him on valuation work in Wisconsin, and from this position went to the Soo Line as locating engineer on the Thief River Falls & Western Line. Returning to the Milwaukee road, he was locating engineer on the Puget Sound extension of the system, and set the first stakes west of the Missouri River, at Mobridge, South Dakota. After the road's location was finished he was division engineer on construction of the first seventy-five miles of the line. His next work was on grade reduction between Mobridge and Aberdeen, following which he had charge of the location and construction of the Mott Line from McLaughlin to New England, 135 miles in the Dakotas. On the completion of that work he left the service of that company and took up land in what is now Carter County, Montana.

Becoming a permanent settler of Montana, Mr. Schofield located his homestead ten miles west of Ekalaka, erected his pioneer buildings and complied with the requirements of the Government with residence, working at his profession during absent periods from his claim, doing his work for the Milwaukee Company at different points. He made his residence upon his farm from 1910 to 1917 and while there was a grain and hog raiser. His best wheat crop yield was forty bushels to the acre and he had a harvest every year that he sowed grain. His corn crop was sufficient to fatten for market the hogs he raised and the small field of alfalfa gave a favorable account of itself.

For his pioneer home Mr. Schofield erected a "shack," 14x24 feet, a single room, and his shed and stable for his stock was of frame. His sister, Miss Mary L. Schofield, also homesteaded near her brother, and her improvements were of a more substantial and serviceable character than her brother's and her home became his own eventually. Mr. Schofield has passed his life unmarried, and he and his sister have made their home in common since the two became permanent settlers of Montana. He has passed through the various degrees, both ways, to high rank in Masonry, and is a member of Kaaba Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Davenport, Iowa. Both he and his sister are republicans in politics. While a resident of Carter County, Mr. Schofield was elected county commissioner for Fallon County before Carter County was cut off and served on the board with James Pepper and George Farwell. He was elected in 1916 and has served ever since. He was offered a commissionership for Carter County, the bill creating it having his name as one of the first board, but he declined this honor and retained his home in Fallon County, moving to Baker soon afterward. The Board of Commissioners now consists of Mr. Schofield, president, James Pepper and Ray Sutton.

Mortimer O. Tracy. In placing the name of Mortimer O. Tracy before the reader as one standing in the front ranks of the enterprising men of affairs and a leader of the bar of Carter County, whose influence has tended to the uphuilding of the community and the advancement of the affairs of the county, simple justice is done a biographical fact, recognized throughout the community by those at all familiar with his history and cognizant of the important part he has acted in the circles with which he has been identified. His career presents a notable example of those qualities of mind and character which are bound to win success, and because of his accomplishments and his high personal character and ability he enjoys to a notable degree the confidence and esteem of all who know him.

Mortimer O. Tracy is a Yankee by nativity, having been born in Addison County, Vermont, October 5, 1844, and is the son of John and Almeda (Lyon) Tracy. The father was also a native of Vermont and devoted his entire life to agricultural pursuits. Of his three children the subject of this review is the only one who grew to maturity. John Tracy was descended from the old Tracy family of Connecticut where settled the emigrant ancestor of the family from England. Many of his posterity have become prominent in public affairs during the subsequent years, among these being Secretary of the Navy Benjamin F. Tracy, of President Benjamin Harrison's cabinet, and who was chief counsel in the celebrated trial of Henry Ward Beecher.

Mortimer O. Tracy was reared on the paternal farmstead, but when nine years of age was bereft of his parents by death. He was given the advantage of splendid educational facilities, for after completing the public school course he was a student in Burlington College and, later, of the Vermont State University. The expenses of these years in college were defrayed by Mr. Tracy, who engaged in teaching school between college terms. Having determined to make the practice of law his life work, he gave serious study to law and was admitted to the bar at Burlington, Vermont, when just twenty-one years old, so that he entered upon his life work well equipped mentally. His first location after leaving home was in Boston, where he remained several years, and during his residence there he became identified with the publishing business in connection with the National Art Association. Leaving Boston, he located in Washington County, New York, where he continued the practice of law. Subsequently he went to Cheyenne, Wyoming, where he remained until 1877, when he went into the Black Hills country, entering upon the practice of law at Deadwood. His abilities were soon recognized and he served two years as state's attorney for Butte County. At the time of his election he was established at Minnesela, the old county seat, and later he was at Deadwood during the most historic period of the history of that place, when Hugh J. Campbell, known as the old "war horse" of Dakota Territory, was United States district attorney, and at which time more than fifty lawyers practiced at the bar there. Among these was Judge Corson, who became Chief Justice of South Dakota, and his partner, Thomas, who became United States District Judge of North Dakota; Congressman Martin was then a law clerk in VanCise & Wilson's office, and others of the members of that bar became men of some renown. Mr. Tracy was assistant to Judge Rice when the latter was first elected state's attorney at Deadwood, and among their successful work was the fighting of the bond cases, which they won for the county. Following his retirement from the office of state's attorney at Deadwood Mr. Tracy took up the work of investigating the coal fields of Montana for the Northwestern Railroad Company. He was a civil engineer as well as lawyer, and from the time he came here, in March, 1893, he did a large amount of surveying throughout this section of the state. He prospected all through the hill country and found some excellent lignite coal. The railroad company expected to build into this locality that year, and had it not been for the financial panic of that year they would have done so and made use of the data furnished by Mr. Tracy. After completing the railroad work Mr. Tracy was employed on Government work, establishing corners and running lines. While he followed surveying for many years, he was appointed United States commissioner, serving in that capacity until 1910, which means that a large number of filings and proofs of residence passed through his court, title being obtained thereby. For many years Mr. Tracy has been engaged in the practice of law at Ekalaka, and has enjoyed a large and important practice.

In July, 1873, Mr. Tracy was married in Boston, Massachusetts, to Eliza Smith, who was a native of Vermont, and to them have been born two children, namely: Emma, wife of W. S. Rice, a merchant in Boston; and Grace, the wife of Mr. Barron, whose father is called "King of the White Mountains," being at the head of the hotel business of the mountain region of Vermont. Mr. and Mrs. Barron have two children, Virginia and Grace.

Politically Mr. Tracy has been a life-long supporter of the republican party, his first vote having been cast in Vermont for U. S. Grant for president. He has frequently been a delegate to district and state conventions, and during his active years he was actively identified with every campaign. He helped to incorporate the town of Ekalaka and has served as an alderman ever since, also being the legal adviser of the board. For more than fifty years Mr. Tracy has been a member of the Masonic Order and he helped to organize the lodge at Ekalaka, of which he is the present secretary. He has been a builder of homes, and in many other tangible ways has contributed to the growth, upbuilding and development of his section of Carter County, so that he is eminently deserving of the high standing which he enjoys throughout this section of the state.

William Dominy. One of the landmarks of Custer County probably known to every resident of that county is the "Dominy Ranch," situated in the Pine Hills locality. The proprietor of this ranch is even better known than the ranch itself. He is a veteran cattle and horse man, went into the region west of the Missouri River soon after the close of the Civil war and was a freighter at a time when the railroad mileage in the country west of the Missouri hardly aggregated more than that credited to Montana alone today. For nearly a decade Mr. Dominy was in Colorado, and he first came to Montana in 1882.

The first event in his long and interesting career was his birth in Illinois May 9, 1859. His father, Nathaniel William Dominy, was a native of France, came to America when a boy, and in McHenry County, Illinois, married Hannah Wood, daughter of James Wood, a pioneer Illinois man who came from New York state. Nathaniel Dominy was a farmer and developed land taken up from the Government fifty miles west of Chicago in McHenry County. He died during the infancy of his only son. There were also five daughters in the family. These children in order of birth are named Helen, who married Frank Guernsey and they went to Nebraska as pioneers and settled near Fairbury; Kate, who married H. I. Udell and died in 1917 in Pasadena, California; Mary, who died in Illinois unmarried; William; Jennie and Jeanette, twins, the former unmarried and living at San Diego, California, while Jeanette is the wife of Ed Baldwin and lives in Colorado. The mother of these children spent most of her life in widowhood and died at the age of eighty-five at the old McHenry County home.

William Dominy had the spirit of adventure and a restless energy, and to that as well as the circumstances of the family he owes the fact that he received a scant education. At the age of fourteen he left his Illinois home in company with a Mr. Barnes, an old neighbor, and crossed the plains that year. They went across Missouri, Kansas and into Colorado and consumed six weeks on the way. They were part of a large train of emigrants. Indians were numerous, many of the tribes hostile, and the party every day saw some Red Men and came across several camps where wagon trains had been attacked, the individuals captured or murdered and the stock run away. Mr. Dominy's train had the good fortune of never being attacked, but there were many interesting incidents. As a boy he was a keen observer of all phases of western life, and vividly recalls even today the manner in which Indians hunted buffalo, surrounding a herd and getting them into confusion and shooting down the animals until all were slain.

The destination of the party in which Mr. Dominy traveled was Greeley, Colorado. He remained a year with Mr. Barnes and then hired out on a ranch as a hand. Next he became a teamster taking freight to and from Boulder and Denver. When the Leadville mines were opened he freighted into that district from Denver for a year. He left freighting to go into the stock business as a cowboy, and that was his regular occupation until 1882. For several years he was on the Baldwin ranch, just north of Denver and later was made overseer of the Baldwin ranch at Longmont, Colorado, where he stayed until he came to Montana.

Mr. Dominy owed his early interest in the Montana country to literature which was being distributed and some of which fell into his hands. Inspired by the prospects for trade he gathered up his horses, a hundred head, and alone drove them from Longmont, Colorado, into Custer County in the spring of 1882. He came through Cheyenne to Buffalo, Wyoming, and down Tongue River to Miles City. Miles City, then as now the metropolis of eastern Montana, contained a number of log shacks and perhaps 500 people. It was a "free for all" town without any organized government, every man being a law unto himself.

For a brief time Mr. Dominy ran his horses on the range on Pumpkin Creek. He then sold out but subsequently acquired another horse outfit. Continuously for over thirty-five years he has been in the stock business He moved to his present location in the fall of 1900 buying two sections of the railroad company. and on this, the nucleus of his ranch, built his first home in Montana. It is a house which still serves his purposes as a residence and as a road ranch, and is situated on the banks of the Cottonwood, a tributary of the Yellowstone. The Dominy ranch now comprises six sections of land. He still handles horses and cattle, his cattle brand being "B-2" on the left side, while the horse brand is "faucett" on the left hip. He has usually shipped his cattle to the Chicago markets, while his horse market has been at Miles City or to buyers in the immediate locality.

Mr. Dominy had not long been in Custer County before he became recognized for the typical virtues of the old time stock man, courageous, independent and resourceful. Along in the early '90s he was selected by the county treasurer to collect delinquent taxes on personal property of stock men who had neglected or refused for some years to fulfill their obligations to the local government. Much of this stock could not be located in the county, some of it as far away as the Crow Indian Reservation. The owners believed they could not be taxed by the county authorities. Mr. Dominy when the duty was delegated to him prepared himself as for a round-up, and with his bunch of cowboys invaded the region, selected the stock indicated by the brands as belonging to the delinquents, and drove them into the jurisdiction of the court and advertised them for sale. This brought on a suit which tested the validity of the county's authority. The county was victorious, and after that for several months each year Mr. Dominy had a similar duty entrusted him by the officers and in that way turned into the treasury many thousands of dollars in taxes. He has done other official service in the county, having been a deputy under Sheriff Jack Hawkins and Sheriff John Gibb, and was chief of police of Miles City when he determined to go out to his present home, at which time he resigned. Politically he is a republican. He is also affiliated with the Elks and Masonic Order.

At Miles City, October 17, 1889, he married Miss Lula Armbruster, a step-daughter of Charles Young. She was born at Omaha, Nebraska, April 22, 1873.

John T. Logan, who is extensively engaged in ranching on Tongue River, has been a resident of the Birney locality since 1896. He is a native son of Illinois, and was reared from infancy in the vicinity of Atchison, Kansas, enjoying the advantages only of the rural public schools. His father, James Logan, brought the family from Illinois to Kansas in 1869 and settled upon the public domain in Atchison County, there spending the remaining years of his life. He was born in Indiana in 1835, and went to Illinois when a youth. During the Civil war he served with the rank of captain of an Illinois regiment in General Grant's army, and among other engagements in which he took part was the siege of Vicksburg. Although he served throughout the entire conflict of the war he escaped wounds or capture, and after the close of the struggle he took an active part in the Grand Army of the Republic. In his political affiliations he was a republican, and in Atchison County he served his home township as assessor.

Captain Logan was married in Illinois to Delilah Sawyer, a daughter of John Sawyer, and she passed away at the home of her son, John, in 1918, after a long and useful life of eighty-four years, having long survived her husband, who died in 1896. Their children numbered the following: Anna, who married Charles Plummer and resides in Los Angeles, California; Emeline, wife of Edward Zimmerman, of Hiawatha, Kansas; Frank, whose home is in Atchison, Kansas; John T., the Montana ranchman; Edwin, of Twin Falls, Idaho; and Mattie, who married Judson VanCleve is now a widow and resides in Los Angeles, California.

John T. Logan was born in Hancock County, Illinois, January 20, 1866, and was only a child of three years when the family home was established in the Sunflower state. From Atchison County he came to Montana in 1886, and his first settlement in this state was in Custer County and his first employment was as a cowboy with the Three Circle ranch on Tongue River. During a period of ten years he continued as a wage earner for that corporation. He was a young man just of age when he arrived in Montana, and having previously known the owners of the Three Circle ranch he went out to them and started on his career in the northwest.

Mr. Logan entered his homestead about the time he left the Three Circle ranch, taking possession of the place then which has ever since continued his home. His first residence was the usual log shack of one room, and he continued on there as a bachelor until his marriage some years later. He started his ranching industry with perhaps twenty-five head of cattle, and he has followed the plan of raising calves and parting with his steer cattle, his market being Omaha and Chicago. In the earlier days he drove to Miles City, but more recently has shipped from the Crow Reservation over the Burlington Railroad.

After several years spent in his primitive log shack Mr. Logan married and erected his present frame and log residence, a ten room house modern in many details, and other substantial improvements have been built on the place as the demand for them has arisen until this has become one of the best improved ranches in the section. With the passing years he has also added to the boundaries of the place until it now comprises 2,000 acres of deeded land and 2,000 additional acres of leased land, and it is stocked with a good grade of White Face cattle running under the brand "Y-5." Mr. Logan has exercised a civilizing influence upon his neighboring red men by employing them on his ranch, and in the earlier days upon the Indian irrigation system which he built. His acquaintance with the Cheyenne tongue has been a factor in bringing about a better understanding and a friendlier feeling between the red men and their neighbors, and his ranch is a mecca toward which the industrious Cheyenne looks when the harvest time comes.

Mr. Logan is responsible for the building of the irrigation project on the Cheyenne Reservation, having taken hold of it for the Government in its incipient stage and built eight miles of the system on the south end of the reservation, naming it the Tongue River Irrigation Project. He has also constructed an irrigation system of his own totaling a half mile of main canal and sufficient laterals to irrigate 300 acres of his ranch. His farming industry comprises alfalfa growing, although wheat and other grains have been tried for his own use only, and with a seasonable year their yield has been as prolific here as elsewhere.

At Sheridan, Wyoming, September 17, 1902, Mr. Logan was married to Miss Marie Foster. She was born in Minneapolis, Minnesota, May 6, 1883, a daughter of Dr. L. P. and Cynthia (Knight) Foster. Her father was a practicing physician of Minneapolis. Dr. and Mrs. Foster were the parents of three surviving daughters, namely: Miss Jessie Foster, of Sheridan, Wyoming; Mrs. Agnes Lonabaugh, whose home is also in Sheridan, and Mrs. Logan. Two daughters have been born of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Logan, Natalie and Virginia.

Mr. Logan's part in the political life of his country has been merely as a voter. He cast his first presidential vote in 1892, supporting Mr. Cleveland. Although he is a strong sympathizer of all church activities he is not a member of any denomination, nor has he become affiliated with any secret orders. But he is regarded as one of the most progressive and influential men of his community, and has been instrumental in carrying forward many projects for the improvement and upbuilding of Custer County.

Michael Trepp. Among the pioneers of Montana who have witnessed the mighty changes which comparatively a few short years have wrought and who have taken part in these changes as witnesses and participants, one of the best known is Michael Trepp, now a retired resident of Lewistown. Mr. Trepp experienced all the hardships and excitement of frontier life; he was an ox-team driver when that was the only mode of travel; he both fought with and befriended the Indians; he was a member of the old Vigilance Committee in Virginia City; and later engaged in gold mining. With the coming of more civilized times he interested himself in the cattle business, in which he attained much success, and his silver years are now being passed in peace and contentment at his comfortable Lewistown home.

Mr. Trepp was born in Switzerland, June 11, 1836, a son of John Martin and Christina (Belig) Trepp, who passed their entire lives in their native Switzerland. Of their six sons and two daughters all are deceased with the exception of Michael, who was the third in order of birth. Michael Trepp received his education in his native land, but his trade, that of a confectioner, he obtained in Prussia. He was twenty-two years of age when he immigrated to the United States, making the journey by steamboat and landing in New York City, from whence he made his way to La Salle County, Illinois. Here his first employment was that of pastry cook on a Mississippi River steamboat which ran from St. Louis to Peoria, Illinois, and up the Illinois River as far as La Salle. Mr. Trepp later went to St. Joseph, Missouri, where he remained for about one year, and then to Council Bluffs, Iowa. In the spring of 1864 he left Council Bluffs overland in an ox-team outfit, and after a four-month trip worked his way through to Alder Gulch, later Virginia City. During this trip he met many Indians, and this at a time when the red men were inclined to be obstreperous, but Mr. Trepp managed to keep them friendly through presenting them with flour and other food, and had but little trouble. During the winter of 1864 he conducted a saloon and bakery, and at the same time worked in behalf of law and order as a member of the Vigilance Committee, the form of organization through which the peaceful people protected themselves against the lawless element and "bad men" of the times. During the spring of 1865 he again moved on, this time to Helena, Montana, where he worked for a time for wages in the bakery business. After about a year he went to Diamond City, where for a time he let gold mining engage his attention, and finally engaged in the cattle business in the Missouri Valley, a line of endeavor in which he was destined to be remarkably successful.

By the winter of 1884, Mr. Trepp felt that he was in financial circumstances which would allow him to establish a home of his own, and accordingly he returned to his native Switzerland, where, February 10, 1885, he was united in marriage with Susanna Thöni, who was born in that country. They almost immediately returned to this country and located on his ranch in the Missouri Valley of Meagher County, and there was born their daughter, Mary A., who is now the wife of Smyth Bartley and resides at Lewistown. Mrs. Trepp died in 1889, not long after the birth of her daughter, and Mr. Trepp continued to live alone until 1895, when he again went to Switzerland, and on March 24th of that year was married to Katrina Conrad, who was born in that country. They returned to the Missouri Valley, but in 1899 Mr. Trepp sold his ranch there and drove his cattle and horses through to Fergus County, where he settled on Rock Creek. This ranch he also sold later and bought a new property on Beaver and Cottonwood creeks, where he continued his stockraising operations until his retirement in 1908. Since then he has resided at Lewistown, where he is held in high esteem by all who know him.

Mr. Trepp is a republican in politics. From a vast store of reminiscence he can draw many pictures in words of the early days of the region and is a most interesting conversationalist. He has always been a lover of race horses and in his day has been the owner of some valuable animals, including the famous "Snip." About this animal a number of stories are told, the principal one being the time it defeated the two crack racers, which were favorites in the betting, owned by a Mr. Baker. This match race, held during the '80s, is still well remembered by a number of the old-timers.

Charles M. Simpson. In no region of the country is the value of broadminded foresight and enterprising action so forcibly demonstrated as in Montana and other states of the West which were opened for settlement after the more eastern ones became overcrowded. The pioneers here found great tractless ranges upon which it was possible to feed their cattle without any expense save for the hiring of a limited number of men to round them up and attend to their branding. Even in the winter seasons these hardy range cattle could forage for themselves, and cattle raising was extremely profitable. There were many of these oldtime cattle men who believed that the open ranges would always be unoccupied, and could not be convinced that changes were pending, but there were others who better read the signs of the times and quietly prepared for the time when those countless acres would be divided into individual ranches, and fenced off. One of the men who has been profitably engaged in raising cattle under both systems, and is now the owner of a magnificent ranch which he secured when land was cheap, is Charles M. Simpson, one of the best known men of his calling in the Pumpkin Creek region of Custer County, who has been a resident of the state since 1887.

Charles M. Simpson was born at Boston, Massachusetts, December 10, 1867, a son of Willard E. Simpson, a native of Maine and a member of one of the old New England families, established in the American Colonies by hardy North of Ireland people. The family home of the Simpsons for several generations was at Andover, Maine, from which place Willard E. Simpson in young manhood went to Cambridge, Massachusetts, and was there engaged in box manufacturing for some years. The rigors of the New England climate were too much for his health, and because of a rheumatic affliction, he removed to Texas, hoping to benefit from a milder temperature. He died at Gonzales, Texas in 1895, aged seventy-one years. All his mature years he cast his vote as a democrat. He was a Universalist in his religious faith. Willard E. Simpson was married in Maine to Hannah J. Mower, born in Maine and the daughter of a farmer. She died at Kingsville, Texas, in 1911, aged seventy-two years. Their children were as follows: Willard L., who lives at San Antonio, Texas; Wallace B., who at one time was a resident of Atlanta, Georgia; Melville M., who lives at McClave, Colorado; Charles M., whose name heads this review; and Alice G., who married Leslie Given of Summit, New Jersey; Hattie C., who married Thomas Colston of Kingsville, Texas; and Mabel, who is the wife of Luther Noe of Billings, Montana.

Remaining with his parents, Charles M. Simpson accompanied them to Texas and was reared in Gonzales County, his educational training being acquired from the subscription schools of that region. During his formative period he worked on his father's farm and turned naturally toward stock handling. His first employment after leaving the parental roof was as a cowboy with the Kokernot Cattle Company, one of the largest cattle operators of that part of Texas. Mr. Simpson went into the trail business with this outfit, and first made a trip in 1886, with a big herd to Hunnewell, Kansas, and in 1887, came into Montana with a bunch of 6,000 cattle for "Dick" Worsham of Henrietta, Texas, another extensive cattle operator of the "Lone Star" State. The cattle were delivered on the Little Dry, north of Miles City, to the Home Cattle Company. This bunch of cattle started May 10, and was delivered October 17 following.

In the fall of 1887 Mr. Simpson went to work for the Mankato Cattle Company and when work was scarce in the winters, did chores for his board and lodging, the latter usually being whatever spot he lay down upon wrapped in his blanket. In the following spring he began working for the Hereford Cattle Company, and remained with this organization for nine or ten years. During that period he invested his savings in steers and ran them on the range. When he filed on his homestead in 1898, he had sufficient capital to lay the foundation for his present prosperity as a ranchman.

His pioneer home was a small frame house 12 by 14 feet, and in the fall of 1898 he established himself permanently in this home. For some years he ranged his cattle, and then bought two sections of land on the ten equal payment plan for $1.50 per acre, and later bought other railroad lands on contract for $2.60 to $5.40 per acre until his ranch comprised from 7,000 to 8,000 acres of land. At first he was running range cattle and horses, but finally has drifted into the growing of Short Horn and Hereford cattle, which he believes to be the best for this region.

On November 16, 1898, Charles M. Simpson was united in marriage at the ranch of Walter Shy, on the East Fork of Otter Creek, to Maggie S. Shy. Walter Shy came into the state in 1890, and here established himself as a ranchman. It is believed that he was a native of Kentucky, and from that state went to Missouri, and thence to New Mexico, his place of residence immediately prior to migrating to Montana. All of his active life he was engaged in either farming or ranching. While living

C M Simpson

Mrs. Chas. M. Simpson.

in Clay County, Missouri, Walter Shy was married to Jennie Elliott, a daughter of James Elliott, probably also a native of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Shy had the following children: James D., who lives at Ashland, Montana; May, who is the wife of O. L. Reed of Miles City; Mrs. Simpson, who was born in Pettes County, Missouri, August 21, 1875; Millard D., who lives at Stacey, Montana; Vest, who lives at Ashland, Montana. Mr. and Mrs. Simpson have a son, Milton C., who was born in Custer County, Montana, December 7, 1899. After he completed his attendance at the county high school at Miles City, he returned to the ranch and is associated with his father in the cattle industry, and also owns a ranch of his own. He registered under the last draft during the great war, but was not called into the service.

Mr. Simpson was chairman of his district for the various war activities, and in every drive his district oversubscribed its quota. He was also chairman of the community committee, and rendered every service in his power to render effective the efforts of the administration to carry out its war campaign. Mr. Simpson is a Blue Lodge and Chapter Mason, and he is also an Elk, and has subscribed very generously to the erection of the fine building the Elks have just erected at Miles City. In every relation of life Mr. Simpson measures up to the highest standards of American manhood, and his associates in Custer and adjoining counties are proud of him and what he and his class have accomplished for Montana and themselves.

Edward Channing Russel. Probably one of the most complimentary things that could be said of the late Edward Channing Russel is that his record as a public official is brief. He had the qualifications of leadership, was a man of great sincerity and integrity of character, was for over thirty years a lawyer and was successful both in his profession and business affairs. It was his uncompromising and fearless stand for right as he saw it that so frequently interfered with his aspirations for office. A few years ago he was the candidate of great promise, supported by the best and most liberal-minded people, for the office of district judge, and it is known that his defeat was largely due to the liquor interests, hostile always to a man of his character and standing.

The late Mr. Russel was born in New York City, July 6, 1856, and died at his home in Lewistown, March 16, 1918, after achieving a career of real success. He was liberally educated, attending Cornell University both for his literary and law courses. His father was vice president and acting president of Cornell University. This is a distinguished family. The late Mr. Russel was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and was connected by family ties with William Ellerv Channing, founder of the Unitarian faith, and also a direct descendant from William Ellery, a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Judge Russel was graduated from Cornell University with the class of 1879. He had overworked at the university and instead of immediately taking up the practice of law as he had planned he came into the new country of Montana, making the journey by river up to Fort Benton, and went out on the cattle ranges. For three years he was in the stock business on Jefferson Island in Jefferson County, and for five years in what is now Fergus County. He took up land in the Judith Basin in 1882, and acquired extensive holdings of some thirteen hundred acres of land near the present site of Straw. For many years he was known as one of the successful and wealthy ranchers in Montana, and he also had some experience in the mining districts of this state.

In 1888 he resumed his profession at Helena, and soon acquired a large practice in the State, District and Supreme courts, and also in the Federal courts. For two years he served as city attorney of Helena. In 1910 Mr. Russel removed to Lewistown, near which his ranching interests had been maintained. There he continued practice as a lawyer until his death. He was also identified with many important civic movements, being one of the incorporators of the State Humane Society, out of which grew the Bureau for Child and Animal Protection, and was one of the founders of the Montana Children's Home Society, was a trustee of the Fergus County High School, and a leader in many other community movements.

In politics he always stood for the highest ideals. He was a progressive republican when that phrase was new, and in 1912 became a leader in the progressive party and unselfishly wielded all the influence at his command to realize the aim and ideals of that great party in the state and nation. He was candidate for district judge in 1916, and in 1914 was progressive candidate for the State Senate. Mr. Russel was affiliated with Lewistown Lodge No. 30, Knights of Pythias.

March 5, 1903, he married Lillian Katherine Kolbe, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Textor) Kolbe, of a prominent social and literary family of the south side in Chicago. Mrs. Russel was the second in a family of four children, one son and three daughters. She is still living at Lewistown, and is the mother of one daughter, Ellery Channing, a student in the Lewistown High School.

Russ A. Loveland spent many years in the railroad service, and on retiring from railroading took up the livestock and ranching business and is now prominently engaged in the dairying industry in Fergus County.

He was born in Allen Country, Indiana, June 3, 1878, a son of John N. and Margaret Ellen (Aten) Loveland. His father was a native of Defiance County, Ohio, and died on June 2, 1917, at the age of sixty-eight, having spent his active career as a farmer in Ohio and Indiana. His son doubtless inherits from him a love for farm stock. The father was a breeder of Chester White hogs and of many fine horses. He was a democrat, but never cared for the responsibilities of office and was affiliated with Garrett City Lodge No. 537, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. His wife was born in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and is now living in her seventy-first year.

Russ A. Loveland is the only survivor and oldest child in the family of four sons and one daughter. He spent his boyhood days on his father's farm, attending school to the age of eighteen, and then went to work for the Baltimore and Ohio Railway as clerk in the agent's office at Garrett, Indiana. After about two years he went into the train service. After leaving Garrett he was about five years with the Belt Line of the Chicago Junction Railway, part of the time serving as yardmaster at the Thirty-ninth Street yards in Chicago. Mr. Loveland on coming West first located at Lombard, Montana, and was in the train service as freight brakeman for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and in September, 1912, was promoted to conductor. He temporarily left the railroad service in February, 1918, to improve his farm of 480 acres in Fergus County, near Garneill, and has developed that as a fine grain and stock ranch, handling thoroughbred dairy cattle.

He is affiliated with Garrett City Lodge No. 537 of Masons, with Harlowton Chapter, Royal Ancient Masons, Lewistown Commandery No. 14, Knights Templar, and Algeria Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Helena. He is also a life member of Lewistown Lodge No. 456 of the Elks, and both he and his wife are members of Marie Chapter No. 36 of the Eastern Star.

March 26, 1898, Mr. Loveland married Mina A. Van Auken. She was born at Pleasant Lake in Steuben County, Indiana, a daughter of Calvin and Mary (Pixley) Van Auken, the former a native of Jersey City, New Jersey, and the latter of Ohio. Her father died in 1911, aged seventy-five, and her mother in 1892, in her forty-first year. Her father was a lawyer in early life, later took up the civil engineering profession, and for several years was county surveyor of DeKalb County, Indiana, and a man of prominence in that section of the state. He was a democrat and a member of the Masonic fraternity. Mr. and Mrs. Loveland have five children: Russ A., Jr., John W., Helen Mary, Vera Lenora and Allen V.

Robert Stavely Hamilton, of Lewistown, who recently celebrated his eightieth birthday, is one of the few survivors of that great colonization movement which played so conspicuous a part in the founding of Montana during the sixties. He has been a resident of this state for fifty-five years, and in many respects his personal experience has been woven into the history of Montana.

He was born in County Antrim, Ireland, in 1839, the second of nine children of James and Mary J. (Hemphill) Hamilton. He is of Scotch ancestry, and still further back his remote ancestors were among the Norman settlers of England. In 1852, at the age of thirteen, Mr. Hamilton came to America on a sailing ship. He lived several years at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and served an apprenticeship to the hardware business and tinner's trade. In the spring of 1856 he went out to the Northwest frontier, to the territory of Minnesota, and after a brief stay at Minneapolis went to Little Falls. At Little Falls he became acquainted with one of the founders of that town, the late James Fergus, who afterward was destined to play such a prominent part in the history of Montana. Mr. Hamilton engaged in the hardware business at Little Falls, and while there cast his first ballot, voting for Abraham Lincoln. He was a warm admirer of Mr. Lincoln and vigorously supported his policy during the Civil war. He was appointed postmaster of Little Falls during Lincoln's administration. About that time prospects for the growth and development of Little Falls were not attractive, and in the early part of 1864 Mr. Hamilton removed to Henry County, Illinois, where at Geneseo, on March 23, 1864, he married Miss Agnes Fergus, a daughter of James Fergus. Mr. Fergus had already come to Montana as a member of the fifth pioneer expedition of 1862. Mr. Hamilton and his wife, together with Mrs. Hamilton's mother and other members of the Fergus family, soon made up an expedition to follow Mr. Fergus to the Northwest. Mr. Hamilton brought in his two wagons, a set of tinner's tools and a small stock of hardware. They traveled by railroad as far as Grinnell, Iowa, the terminus of the railroad at that time, and thence came overland, crossing the Missouri River at Council Bluffs and Omaha, and thence up to Alder Gulch and Virginia City. Mr. Hamilton opened his stock of goods and engaged in business at Virginia City, and was soon prospering as a merchant. He also joined with the other good citizens of that locality in keeping down criminals, and remained a resident of Virginia City until 1870, when he moved to Helena. In 1875 he went back to Little Falls, Minnesota, and traded his real estate there for 225 head of cattle. That was the start of his subsequently extensive business as a stockman. In 1881 he moved his home from Helena to the Judith Basin, where he acquired extensive range and ranch interests. He was in the cattle business from 1872 until 1900, and with his sons frequently had 500 acres occupied by his stock. He was a cattleman and also one of the early merchants of the state. Mr. Hamilton at one time was a member of the Board of Directors of the First National Bank of Helena.

He is one of the early members of Helena Lodge No. 3 of the Masonic Order, and in politics has always been a republican. He and his wife had six children, four of whom are still living: Mary Agnes, wife of George Dillon, Robert E., Thomas M. and Robert S., Jr.

Arthur A. Franzke, who was superintendent of schools at Lewistown for eight years, is a prominent educator, but doubtless most widely known because of his talent as a speaker and lecturer. Since his efforts as a boy orator in political campaigns in Wisconsin he has been almost constantly on the platform and in the forum. He has brilliant oratorical gifts, but these always serve as the vehicle for thought and logic that express the views and convictions of a man who has made a close study of American life at the source. He well deserves the title bestowed upon him of "publicist educator," since his work throughout is educational.

Mr. Franzke was born at Forest Junction in Calumet County, Wisconsin, September 2, 1886, a son of August and Wilhelmina (Otto) Franzke. His father was born in Poland, October 14, 1851, and his mother in Wisconsin in 1861. Arthur is the fifth in a family of eleven children, all living. His father came to this country at the age of seven years, the grandparents making the voyage in a sailing ship which took six weeks' time. The grandfather settled in the woods of Waukesha County, Wisconsin, and later moved to Calumet County, where he developed a farm after a number of years of hard labor. Mr. Franzke's father also made a farm in the wilds of Northern Wisconsin, and finally located at Appleton in that state, where he has lived retired for the past eight years. He has been a man of public-spirited activity and was many years on the school board. Politically he is a republican.

Arthur A. Franzke had poor health when a boy and could not attend school consecutively until he was twelve years of age. He then made rapid progress in his studies through grammar and high schools at Brillion, Wisconsin, and for five years was a student in the Northwestern College at Naperville, Illinois, graduating with the class of 1907. He distinguished himself at Northwestern College as an orator and debator, and took part in many of the college and intercollegiate contests. With a teammate he won first honors in an intercollegiate oratorical contest, where the other competing colleges were Lake Forest, Wheaton, Lombard and Illinois College at Jacksonville. He won honors in all the state contests in 1906 and was class orator in 1907. At the age of sixteen Mr. Franzke appeared on the political stump in Wisconsin, directing his efforts against railway public utility combination and lumber interests. He was then a staunch ally of Robert LaFollette, though in recent years his enthusiasm for that Wisconsin senator has turned to distrust.

Mr. Franzke also took part in the political campaigns of Illinois in 1908-10-12, when he actively supported the campaigns of Governor Lowden.

Mr. Franzke has been active in educational work for the past ten years. He became principal of the high school at Paw Paw, Illinois, in 1908, serving two years, and then three years as superintendent of the Paw Paw schools. From there he came to Montana and was superintendent of schools at Harlowton, from September, 1912, to January, 1913. At the latter date he was elected to the responsibilities of superintendent of schools at Lewistown, where he was in charge of one of the largest school systems of the state.

Mr. Franzke gave much of his time to various war movements, where his services as a speaker were invaluable. He served as chairman of the Fergus County Food Administration, as chairman of the "Four Minute" speakers, as secretary of the Fergus County War Relief Association, as a member of the Red Cross Brigade, and was chairman of the Speakers' Bureau in all the Liberty Loan campaigns.

Since severing his relations with the Lewistown School System he has been active in public and political affairs. He was a strong factor in the defeat of the nonpartisan movement in Montana. During the campaign he carried the message of sound Americanism into every corner of Montana. He is now using his energies in writing and lecturing on political and industrial affairs in the state.

Mr. Franzke is also a well-known Chautauqua lecturer, and has calls for his services on the lecture platform throughout Canada and the Western states. He is affiliated with Lewistown Lodge No. 37, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Lewistown Lodge No. 456, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is a member of the Rotary Club and Outlook Club. He is a Methodist and in politics is independent.

Robert G. Jackson. Probably no one could give a better connected account of the history of Fergus County during the past forty years or more than Robert G. Jackson, who with his family owns extensive bodies of ranch and farming lands near Lewistown.

Mr. Jackson has always been a constructive factor in this community, has achieved success, and has been a worker for law and order at a time when the country was filled with criminals.

He was born in Durham Township, Oxford County, Ontario, Canada, January 29, 1846, a son of James and Mercy Caroline (Chase) Jackson. His father, a native of County Wexford, Ireland, came to Prince Edward's Island when a young man by sailing ship, and for several years was a merchant dealing in fish and farm produce. Later he engaged in farming in the Province of Ontario, and in 1854 moved to Buchanan County, Iowa, where he pre-empted Government land at a dollar and a quarter an acre. He was an early settler in that section of Iowa, and spent the rest of his life there as a farmer. He died at the age of sixty-seven. His wife was a native of New England and died at the age of thirty-six. Robert G. Jackson was the fourth of her seven children.

Mr. Jackson was eight years old when his parents moved to Iowa, and he grew up and received his education in one of the schools of that state, walking every day back and forth four miles between home and school. During early manhood he was a prosperous and influential farmer in Iowa. He made his first trip to Montana in 1878. After prospecting over the country he went back and sold his Iowa home and then returned to Montana by teams. At Bozeman he engaged in the lumber business, having the saw mill which furnished the greater part of the lumber and timbers used in the construction of the Bozeman Tunnel for the Northern Pacific Railway. His mill cut the timbers used in shoring up the tunnel and much of the overhead construction. He was busily engaged in operating this mill during 1881-83. On July 3, 1884, he reached the site of the first city of Lewistown. On that day he had an exciting experience with two notorious outlaws named Rattlesnake Jake and O'Fallon. One of his companions was killed by one of these bandits, and Mr. Jackson had a part of the subduing of the outlaws, and the battle was one long remembered by the old-timers as one of the exciting events of the early days at Lewistown. Mr. Jackson brought the first steam threshing outfit to Fergus County, and during subsequent years he threshed grain along every creek within fifty miles of Lewistown. He also brought a saw mill from Bozeman, and his mill cut much of the timber used in the pioneer construction of Judith Gap. His chief business, however, has been ranching. Today he owns a 200-acre homestead, adjoining Lewistown, and also 520 acres near Forest Grove. For a number of years he raised horses on an extensive scale, and afterward combined them with cattle. His sons have, all told, 3,840 acres in Fergus County, and they run about 400 head of cattle on their pastures. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad paid Mr. Jackson over $20,000 for right of way in Lewistown, and paid his sons a similar amount in transactions, footing up to about $42,000.

Since the death of his wife in 1915, Mr. Jackson has been practically retired from business, though giving some attention to retailing the extensive coal output on about 300 acres of coal land which he owns. During his residence in Iowa he served as a school director and township trustee. For five years he was also a member of the School Board of Lewistown. He was an active republican until Bryan ran for the presidency the first time, and he then became affiliated with the democrats, but latterly has voted for the best man. He is a charter member of Lodge No. 3 of the Knights of Pythias.

November 9, 1870, Mr. Jackson married Amelia Taylor. She was born in the Province of New Brunswick, Canada, and died September 30, 1915. Five children were born to their marriage, four of whom are still living: George R. is a prominent ranchman in Fergus County; Mercy has been one of the leading teachers in the schools of Lewistown, and still lives with her father; Dorman also has extensive farming interests near Lewistown, and by his marriage to Julia Clifton has two children; Eleanor is still at home with her father.

Richard S. Johnson, one of the leading merchants of Baker, is the first business man to locate in the city, and he has been a resident of Montana since the fall of 1893. Born at Helsingborg, Sweden, on September 4, 1876, he is a son of Lawrence Segerfelt, a merchant and also a native of Sweden. Although Mr. Johnson's family name is Segerfelt, after coming to America he took his mother's maiden name, adding it to the family one, and became naturalized as Richard Segerfelt Johnson. His mother before her marriage was Benedicta Johnson. Lawrence and Benedicta (Johnson) Segerfelt became the parents of several children, four of whom reached maturity, namely: Richard S., whose name heads this review; Mrs. Sven Benson, who resides at Helsingborg, Sweden; Bror, who is in the employ of the Swedish Government at Stockholm; and Christ, who is the largest fur merchant of Sweden, with stores at Helsingborg and Malmo, Sweden.

Richard S. Johnson was sent to the United States in order to attend school at Chicago, where his uncle, Doctor Segerfelt, was established in practice, and while living with him he attended a private school. Possessing in a remarkable degree the facility of acquiring knowledge, within six weeks Mr. Johnson gained enough of an acquaintance with the English language to enable him to make his way in his new home. This faculty appears to have been inherited by his little son, who speaks Swedish as fluently as English, having learned the former language from his maternal grandmother, an inmate of the Johnson household, who habitually speaks in her native language to the child.

Becoming imbued with a love of this country, Mr. Johnson was afraid that his parents would require him to return to Sweden, and so left Chicago very suddenly and came into what was then regarded as the Far West. He had never earned a dollar, and discovered that it was more difficult to earn a living than to learn a language, but with characteristic pluck and determination he stuck to it until he made as great a success of the one as he had of the other.

It was in the fall of 1893 that he arrived at Miles City and took a job at Terry, Montana, as a dishwasher in a hotel at that point, owned by W. F. Jordan, who has since acquired a state-wide reputation. In April of the following year Mr. Johnson went on the roundup for the old Hash Knife Company, and, later, was with different horse outfits, spending in all about ten years on the range. During this period he saved enough capital to buy a bunch of cattle, and he then located his ranging place on Box Elder Creek, near Bell Tower. He associated himself with J. F. Beasley, who proved his worth as a partner, and the two remained together for several years. About 1903 the firm sold their outfit holdings on the Box Elder, and Mr. Johnson went to Camp Creek and became a clerk for the Chuning Mercantile Company, remaining with this concern for two years. Returning home about this time, he discovered that his brothers had prospered much better than he, they being already merchants of prominence and he only a clerk, and so he resolved to establish himself in business. Coming back to Montana, he looked over the ground and felt that Baker offered a good field for his proposed undertaking. Looking up his old partner, Mr. Johnson convinced him of the feasibility of the proposition, and they founded the Baker Mercantile Company in 1910. After five years the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Beasley retiring, and Mr. Johnson becoming the sole proprietor. In addition to the parent store there are three branches, the ones in Baker being operated under the names of the H. G. Schenk Company and the Berg Implement Company, while the third, at Plevna, Montana, is conducted under the name of the Plevna Grocery Company.

In addition to his mercantile connections Mr. Johnson has been active in other directions, and helped to organize the First National Bank of Baker, of which he is still a director, and he owns three sections of land in this locality, much of it being under cultivation, and he has made all of the improvements on it himself. This land is devoted to grain farming.

Mr. Johnson took out his naturalization papers at Miles City, Montana, and cast his first presidential vote for William McKinley in 1900, and from that time on has been identified with the republican party. He satisfies himself with casting his vote and in taking a good citizen's interest in community affairs.

On June 17, 1910, Mr. Johnson was married in New York City to Miss Edna Larson, who was also born in Helsingborg, Sweden, a playmate of his childhood. Mrs. Johnson's father, Jens Larson, was a liveryman, but is now deceased, and Mrs. Larson, as before stated, makes her home with Mr. and Mrs. Johnson. There were two children in the Larson family, the other member being Miss Ebba Larson of Baker. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have two children, Richard Lawrence and Joann.

Fraternally Mr. Johnson is a Thirty-second Degree Scottish Rite Mason and a Shriner, and belongs to Algeria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of Helena, Montana. He is serving his lodge as treasurer. He also belongs to Baker Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being one of its charter members. A sound, dependable and upright business man, Mr. Johnson has steadily advanced and has honorably earned all of his present prosperity through his sagacity, shrewdness and ability to grasp opportunities as they were offered to him. Industrious and thrifty, he saved his money while working on a salary and was thus enabled to get a start in life. As a citizen he is recognized as a constructive force in his neighborhood, and he and his wife have many warm friends in the neighborhood where they have lived for so many years.

George T. O'Brien. When the name of O'Brien is sounded within the hearing of those who have had something to do with the settlement and development of the lower Yellowstone Valley they instinctively associate it with one personality and that the pioneer whose sons now carry a modest share of the burden of citizenship in Richland County, one of whom is named as the subject of this liberal review.

John W. O'Brien, who was the worthy head of this well-known family, belonged to the pioneers of Eastern Montana, and his personality stamped itself indelibly upon the lives of those associated with him for almost forty years in the varied affairs of the region where he spent his final years. If his person appeared uncouth and his manners somewhat untrained, underneath it all there was a heart throbbing in harmony with the best intentions of his fellow men and his life proved an example of neighborly kindness and brotherly consideration. He was a part of the untamed West for nearly fifty years, and in that period of time's flight he accomplished something for himself and added something to the wealth and to the social phase of the community where his lot was cast.

Turning first to the origin of this esteemed character, we find John W. O'Brien a native of Covington, Kentucky, and his birthday March 12, 1850. Left motherless in childhood, he grew up in Irish families in Ohio, and his childhood education came from a Brothers' School. Upon the return of his father from the Civil war service he enlisted as a youth of sixteen in the regular army, was an integrant of Company I, Seventh Infantry Regiment, and served his first year in the fort at St. Augustine, Florida, the place which marks the first settlement in the United States. He was transferred north to Ft. Steele on the North Platte River, was there a year and was moved on west to the upper Missouri River country and spent a year in Ft. Buford. It was the year 1869 when he reached this point, and the following year his four years expired and he received his discharge.

Engaging now in civil pursuits, he established woodyards at points along the Missouri River for the convenience of the boats plying to and fro below Ft. Buford, and, finally, found himself running a yard at Cow Island, at the head of low water navigation on the river and about 150 miles east of Ft. Benton. He remained at this point until some time in 1876, when he went to the Black Hills as an experiment, but the climate did not agree with him and returned to the Yellowstone Valley the next year. Casting about for a business associate, he found an old scout of General Terry's, George Morgan, and the two built a stockade store at the mouth of Morgan's Creek, named in honor of his partner. They also had a woodyard there, and this was in charge of the old frontiersman, Jack Flynn, whose last years were spent around Oswego, Montana, and who belonged to the era of trail-blazing marked by Morgan and O'Brien. The site of their old store is about 100 yards east of the Northern Pacific track where it crosses Morgan Creek and on the south bank of the stream. In 1877 the Government built a telegraph line from Bismarck to Tongue River by the way of Ft. Buford, and the stockade store became also a telegraph office. O'Brien and Morgan continued to trade with the Indians and sell wood to the river boatmen until the spring of 1879, when their enterprise slowed down to the point of a profitless concern and O'Brien then severed his connection with it and took a mail contract covering the trail from Ft. Buford to Ft. Keogh. Jo Gray carried the route as his associate from Ft. Keogh to the old cantonment below Glendive, where he met O'Brien.

In 1879 O'Brien and Morgan made a trip into Canada by the way of Mouse River, but were not satisfied to locate up there and returned and O'Brien entered upon an era of trading with the buffalo hunters at the mouth of Fox Creek. He bought their hides and sold them ammunition and provisions and continued there till the fall of 1880, when he went to Ft. Buford to clerk for the old firm of Leighton and Jordan. In the spring of 1881 he purchased the ranch and trading station of "French Jo," (Jo Seymour) in the narrow valley of Fox Creek, and there he established a store and opened a road ranch on the Yellowstone. With this enterprise he was connected the remainder of his active life, and he made it a place of rendezvous of travelers and a mecca for ranchmen and scattered settlers as a place to buy goods. The O'Brien "road ranch" was the chief hostelry between Glendive and the Missouri River, famed for its hospitality, and no matter what the crowd or the crush of guests there was always room for one more. The O'Brien store continued business and flourished after the Northern Pacific built, was twice remodeled to accommodate its increasing business, but fire destroyed it in 1911 and its ruins mark the spot where John O'Brien drove his last stake in the civilizing of the Yellowstone Valley. He was a ranchman as well as a merchant, and a section of land marked his holdings, and this is being used by his sons in the production of beef and grain. The old homestead is intact and shelters his son James D., while George T., the older son, carries on his stock and farming enterprise at Newlon, a half mile down the river and in sight of the spot which gave him his childhood training.

John W. O'Brien was always a democrat, and he possessed positive convictions on politics and upon other topics and subjects uppermost in the minds of the public. He never hedged when approached by an office-seeker for his support, and if he did not intend to help him he told him so. He was reared a Roman Catholic and brought up his children in that faith. His body was inclined to be frail, his stature medium, his movements active and energetic and his vigorous constitution kept him a well man through life.

In August, 1881, he married at Ft. Buford Miss Ellen Kennedy, and they began their residence on their Newlon ranch September 7th following. Mrs. O'Brien was born in Cambria County, Pennsylvania, Carrolltown Township, December 26, 1846, and passed away May 27, 1904. She belonged to an old Colonial family of Pennsylvania, a daughter of Michael Kennedy, who married a daughter of Emerick Bender, whose father made the first wooden clock made west of the Allegheny Mountains. Emerick Bender was born in Germany and came to the United States as a child in 1793, and six years later he attended the funeral of General George Washington at Mt. Vernon. The Kennedy family is of Irish origin and an old one of the Keystone state. It furnished soldiers for the Union army during the Civil war in the persons of Dominick and Thomas Kennedy, brothers of Mrs. O'Brien, and the former died a prisoner in Andersonville, Georgia. Thomas served two enlistments and was a soldier in uniform at the funeral of President Lincoln.

The children to grow up and survive in the home of John W. and Ellen O'Brien are George T. and James D., as above noted. The older son was born at the old store January 5, 1884, and has spent his life as a ranchman and farmer. His education was acquired here and he married October 10, 1906, Bertha Dore, a daughter of Richard and Pauline (Gable) Dore. Mrs. O'Brien was born in Elkhorn, Nebraska, November 23, 1885, and her education was acquired in the public schools. Her father was born in England but her mother was a native of the Province of Posen, Germany, and came to the United States when fourteen years old. Mr. Dore passed his life as a farmer near Akron, Colorado, and is buried there, but his widow is a member of her daughter's home at Newlon. The Dore issue were Richard, of Missoula, Montana; Amelia, who died as Mrs. Ezra Eddy at Elkhorn, Nebraska; Henry and Edwin, of Fairview, Montana; George, of Sidney, Montana; Mary, who died at Lead, South Dakota, as Mrs. William Palmer; John, of Toppemish, Washington; Fred, who resides at Olinda, California; Jacob, who died at Sidney; Jobe, who resides at Fairview, Montana; Mrs. O'Brien, of Newlon; and Mabel, who married Arcade Simard, of Sidney, Montana.

The father of John W. O'Brien was John H. O'Brien, born on Erin's Isle in 1826, and was educated there. He came to the United States in 1845 and stopped for a time in Brooklyn, New York. He was a carpenter by trade, and went Southwest into Kentucky before the rebellion came on and there enlisted in the Union army. His regiment was the Eighth Ohio Cavalry, and he served through the war. After his honorable discharge he settled in Tennessee and passed away in that state in 1870.

In the home of George T. O'Brien and wife the following children have been born to them: Anna Gertrude, Pauline, John, Fred, Donald and Dorothy, twins, and Henry. Mr. O'Brien has served his school district many years as a board member, was a member of the district local Council of Defense during the World war, participated actively in the various drives for war funds, and in his national politics is a democrat.

Clyde McLemore, junior member of the firm of Booth & McLemore of Baker, is an able lawyer, a strong debator and brilliant orator. Possessed of a strong and commanding mind, unusual ability and admirable personal qualities, he has become a well-known figure of the Montana bar, rendering conspicuous service in his able conduct of the cases entrusted to him, discharging what he believes to be his duty with independence and without bias. He will never permit fear of political punishment or hope of reward to change his attitude on a matter of public concern, and is recognized as one of the forceful men of his profession.

Clyde McLemore was born near Everton, Dade County, Missouri, on March 29, 1883, a son of William Y. and grandson of Archibald McLemore. The McLemore family came originally from Scotland through the north of Ireland to the United States during the Colonial period of this country's history, settlement being made first in North Carolina and later in Tennessee. During 1849 Archibald McLemore with several of his brothers left Tennessee for Missouri, and there became interested in farming. When the war broke out between the states the McLemore brothers adhered to the Union, and continued to support it, several of them entering the army in its defense. Archibald McLemore married Mary Brown, and they had five children.

William Y. McLemore was born in Missouri, where he spent his life, being engaged in merchandising. He married Claranette Wheeler, a daughter of Calvin and Asenith (Carlock) Wheeler. Mrs. McLemore was born in Dade County, Missouri, and she and her husband became the parents of the following children: Clyde, whose name heads this review; Clarence, who is a banker of Everton, Missouri; Forest, who is the wife of Boyd Campbell, of Warner, Oklahoma; Ray, who served in the Eighty-ninth Division during the Great war, is now engaged in merchandising at Everton, Missouri; Carl, who is also a resident of Everton; and Dewey and Gretta, who are both residents of Everton.

Growing up in a country town, Clyde McLemore attended the village schools, the Everton High School and the academic department of the Missouri State University, spending eighteen months in the last-named institution. Following that he took a law course in the university, from which he was graduated in 1911, with the degree of Doctor of Law. His fraternity work was done as a member of the Sigma Chi and Phi Delta Phi Greek letter societies. An athlete, he was a member of the university baseball team, with which he played for an entire season.

Having completed his legal training Mr. McLemore took the examinations at Guthrie, Oklahoma, and was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court, and he was also admitted to the bar in Missouri. His first lawsuit was tried in Oklahoma, and it was an ordinary civil case. As long as he remained in Oklahoma he confined himself to a civil practice, being at Muskogee, that state, from 1911 until 1912, when he moved to Billings, Montana, there forming a partnership with E. E. Collins under the firm name of Collins & McLemore. For some years this was one of the strong legal firms of Billings, but then was dissolved and Mr. McLemore became title examiner for the Bankers Loan & Mortgage Company of Billings, with which he remained until his retirement from that position in the early part of 1919 in order to locate permanently at Baker as an associate of Senator Booth. The firm of Booth & McLemore was formed in May, 1919. In addition to his other work Mr. McLemore has contributed a number of articles to some of the leading law journals of the country. In his politics he has always been a republican, and he cast his first presidential vote for Colonel Roosevelt in 1904, but has never taken an active part in public affairs. For some years he has been a member of the Odd Fellows. Brought up in a strong Presbyterian home atmosphere he is naturally a member of that denomination.

On August 7, 1907, Mr. McLemore was united in marriage in his native county to Lucy Talbutt, a daughter of Mason and Clara (Kimber) Talbutt. Mrs. McLemore was born in Dade County, Missouri, on March 28, 1888, and attended its public schools. Mr. and Mrs. McLemore have two children, Felicia, who was born in 1910; and Claranette, who was born in 1913.

William C. Henderson, vice president of the First National Bank of Jordan, is a prosperous ranchman and early settler in this region, and has participated in the development of it. He was born at Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, a son of John W. and Mary (Allen) Henderson, who, in 1876, went to Kansas and homesteaded in Smith County, where John W. Henderson spent his remaining years, dying there at the age of fifty-seven years. His widow survives him. They had the following children: James W., who lives at Nezperce, Idaho; John J., who lives at Topeka, Kansas; William C., whose name heads this review; Meade M., who is a resident of the State of Washington; Clyde, who lives at Wheeler, Washington; Juliet, who is the wife of Ray Moore of Stone, Oklahoma; and Sadie, who married William H. Smith, died at Smith Center, Kansas.

John W. Henderson was born in Pennsylvania, and enlisted for service during the War Between the States from his birthplace as a member of the Sixteenth Cavalry under General Sheridan, and was in the campaign against General Ewell. With the exception of frozen feet, Mr. Henderson suffered from no disability as a result of his military service, although he took part in a number of important engagements, and was mustered out as a sergeant. After going to Kansas he became very prominent and served for two terms as probate judge of Smith County. Politically he was a republican, in religious faith a Presbyterian, while his fraternal connections were with the Odd Fellows. A man of excellent education he was able to express himself intelligently, and always was looked up to in his community.

It was during July, 1892, that Mr. Henderson came to Montana, he being at that time under age, as he was born August 4, 1874. Landing at Miles City, he found himself in a strange place and without friends and with but two dollars to his name. In order to provide for his immediate necessities, he took a job milking cows and irrigation work on a ranch for which he was to receive his board, his employer promising to give him something better to do when "it turned up." However, after six months, realizing that there was no likelihood of his receiving any better remuneration from this man, he took an examination held for aspirants for teachers' certificates, and was successful in obtaining one. For the subsequent year he taught the Hockett School on Powder River, following which he went to Ekalaka and was there employed with several merchants, remaining there for five years, when he left it for Forsyth to embark there in a merchandising business, which he conducted for a year. Selling this store, Mr. Henderson came to Jordan, when it was still a part of Dawson County. At that time it contained the post office, and that was all. He erected the first store building, which he stocked with a general line of goods. The logs for this building were hauled from the "breaks" some distance away. It was a primitive affair, but served for the first year, and then he replaced it with another log building, which is now a part of the West business house. In addition to this property, Mr. Henderson owns the post office building and his large ranch. In order to aid in the development of Jordan Mr. Henderson contributed the lots upon which the Jordan amusement hall was erected and has in many other ways proved his public spirit. For twelve years he continued in the mercantile business with marked success for he understood it, having not only his Montana experience in this line to guide him, but that he obtained in his father's store where he was a clerk prior to coming to Montana. At the termination of the twelve years he sold his business and turned his attention to ranching.

Mr. Henderson began his career as a stockman with a few head of sheep as an experiment, increasing his flocks until he is now one of the leading sheepraisers of this region. His ranch is located below Jordan, with his homestead on the Big Dry, as the nucleus of it, and there he maintains his headquarters. His farming is confined to the raising of hay from the native grass.

At the same time as he operated his mercantile establishment Mr. Henderson acted as postmaster of Jordan to the satisfaction of the patrons of that office. He took part in the organization of the First National Bank of Jordan and also of its predecessor, The Farmers State Bank, becoming vice president of the institution at the time it was nationalized. The Farmers State Bank was capitalized at $25,000, the same figures being maintained by its successor. Mr. Henderson's associates in the bank are: H. P. Wiley, president; and George Ayer, cashier. The board of directors is as follows: H. P. Wiley, H. V. Bailey, James Vance, George Ayer and William C. Henderson. In spite of the fact that this bank was opened for business while America was engaged in the World war, and went through the disastrous drought of 1919, the deposits of the bank are $100,000.

While living at Ekalaka, Mr. Henderson enlisted at Miles City in the Third United States Cavalry Rough Riders, Captain Brown's company, for service during the Spanish-American war, and was sent to Camp Chickamauga Park, where he remained for six months, and was then mustered out of the service, in November, 1898, following which he returned to merchandising.

A republican, William C. Henderson cast his first presidential vote for William McKinley. Taking an active part in politics he was elected to the Montana State Assembly, and served in the fifteenth session, in 1917 under Speaker O'Connor, a democrat, and was assigned to the Live Stock, Agriculture and Federal Relations committees, his chief interest being to secure favorable legislation for live stock and agriculture. His record was such that he was re-elected in 1918 from Dawson County, and had the pleasure of belonging to a republican house. He was made chairman of the Live Stock Committee, and a member of the Agriculture and New Counties and Divisions committees, and introduced a bill creating the new county of Garfield. In the special session of the assembly in February, 1918, called to pass legislation to promote the interests of the war, to help win it and to keep down pacific influences and pro-German propaganda, Mr. Henderson voted for the laws creating the Council of Defense, defining criminal syndicalism, sabotage, and for the punishment of malicious destruction of personal property, and for laws relating to the use of the American flag, providing seed grain for the farmers and similar measures, and later helped to carry them into effect by serving on committees at home. He was a member of all the Liberty Loan committees of Dawson County, and also those taking charge of the Young Men's Christian Association and Red Cross drives, he and Mrs. Henderson being life members of the last named organization. Fraternally Mr. Henderson is a thirty-second degree Mason and belongs to the Mystic Shrine of Helena, Montana. He holds membership in the Miles City Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On June 15, 1889, Mr. Henderson was married at Smith Center, Kansas, to Bertha A. Simpson, a daughter of Adam and Bertha Simpson. Adam Simpson was a Scotchman, who, after spending some time in Ohio, came west to Kansas and became a homesteader in Smith County, where he spent the remainder of his life. His widow survived him but is now also deceased. Their children were three sons and four daughters, Mrs. Henderson being the fourth in order of birth. During the War Between the States Mr. Simpson served in the Union army.

Mr. and Mrs. Henderson became the parents of one daughter, Marguerite, who was graduated from the Miles City High School and is now attending the Montana State University. A man of means, Mr. Henderson can take pride in the fact that his present wealth is the result of his own intelligent efforts and wise investments, while the prominence he has attained in public affairs has been won by his faithfulness to the responsibilities he assumed with his oath of office and his ability in promoting and carrying out broad-visioned measures for the betterment of the two great industries in which he and so many of his constituents are interested, agriculture and live stock.

Matthew J. Roke, sheriff of Garfield County, has the honor of being the first to hold this very important office in the newly created county, and he is living up to the heavy responsibilities of his position in such a manner as to entirely justify the confidence displayed in his capabilities by those who elected him. Mr. Roke is one of the best known men in this region into which he came in 1892, spending a number of years as a cowboy both here and in other places.

It was at Joliet, Will County, Illinois, on December 31, 1866, that Matthew J. Roke came into the world, a son of Stephen J. and Catherine (Prichard) Roke. Stephen J. Roke was also a native of Illinois, but his parents were born in Vermont. The name was originally "Rourke," clearly indicating Irish extraction, and Sheriff Roke possesses many of the sterling characteristics generally associated with the open-handed, kind-hearted, courageous sons of Erin. When he was seven years old, Matthew J. Roke was taken to Norton County, Kansas, by his parents, they coming west in the hope that a change would prove beneficial to Stephen J. Roke, whose health had failed as a result of his army experience during the War Between the States. He enlisted for the war in Company C, One Hundredth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was wounded at the battle of Stone River. This wound and the effects of exposure so wrought upon his health that in spite of the change in climate, he died when less than thirty. The maternal grandparents were James and Mary Prichard, early settlers of Illinois, of Irish ancestry. Mrs. Stephen J. Roke is now a resident of Denver, Colorado. She and her husband had two children, namely:

Matthew J. and John S., the latter being a resident of Hill, Montana.

Matthew J. Roke attended school in Norton County, Kansas, but when he was only fifteen years old he began riding the range about Las Animas, Colorado, for the Prairie Cattle Company, going from there to the Bridle Bit outfit owned by the Union Cattle Company which ranged from the Platte to the Belle Fourche rivers, and remained with it for ten years. He then rode his cow horse into Montana from Cheyenne, Wyoming, with the Home Land & Cattle Company, better known as the "N bar N" ranch, which outfit grazed the Northwest from the mouth of the Prairie Elk to the mouth of the Yellowstone, and from the Musselshell to the mouth of the Yellowstone. Mr. Roke rode range along the Big Dry, wintering at Round Butte, and then from the first of April until the first of November he was a spoke in the wheel of what was perhaps the largest "cow outfit" of this region. This company was composed of the St. Louis Neideringhaus brothers who shipped beef cattle by the thousands every year from the early '80s until they closed out their ranch in 1898. Mr. Roke then went with the "79" outfit of the Murphys, owned by John T. Murphy of Helena, Montana, who had large ranching interests in Montana. He called his outfit the Montana Cattle Company. Mr. Roke rode the range for him all over Dawson, Fergus, Rosebud and Yellowstone counties and witnessed the closing of this ranch as a member of its last force.

Deciding to continue ranching, Mr. Roke continued in this line of work on his own account, and later entered as his homestead the headquarters of the old "79" ranch, and has here since resided. It is near the post office of Edwards, and here Sheriff Roke has spent his most constructive years, passing from young manhood to middle age. His cattle are run under the brand "TAN" until he disposed of it in 1917. He still maintains his home on his ranch, which to him is a sacred spot.

During his early years in Montana the necessity for hard and unremitting work kept Mr. Roke so fully occupied that he had but little time or inclination for politics, but feeling in accord with the principles of Woodrow Wilson he voted for him for President. When Garfield was created Mr. Roke was selected as its first sheriff in the bill of organization, and he assumed the responsibilities of that office on April 1, 1919. His first official act was issuing papers in an attachment case and this was performed at Jordan, the county seat. Mr. Roke belongs to Bill and Jerry Aerie, Fraternal Order of Eagles, No. 176, of Billings, Montana, and Miles City Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. A man of unquestioned courage and uprightness of character, Mr. Roke is eminently fitted for the office he now holds. Known all over this part of the state his association with the affairs of the new county was a wise one for the standards he is raising in the office are of a high order and his successors will have to live up to them in order to satisfy their constituents, so that Garfield is insured fair and reasonable enforcement of the laws and maintenance of order. As a resident of the state during its formative period, Mr. Roke took an effective part in the transition from a region of open range and undeveloped lands to its present desirable status, and because of his work in this and other connections, no history of his community would be complete without mention of him.

Alonzo Fluss, one of the most successful ranchmen of Prairie County, is also prominent politically and is now serving on the board of county commissioners. His advancement has come about through his own merit, and he is closely identified with this region which he has assisted in developing. Mr. Fluss was born in Tazewell County, Illinois, July 12, 1875, a son of Fred Fluss, a native of Germany, who came to the United States in young manhood, being then but eighteen years of age, and located in Tazewell County, Illinois. There he was married to Melissa Haimline, who survives him and still resides near the old Fluss homestead in Tazewell County. After being successfully engaged in farming for many years, Fred Fluss retired and lived to be eighty-nine years old, dying in 1911. He and his wife had eight children, the survivors being as follows: Carrie, who is the wife of David Bickle of Ismay, Montana; Delia, who married George W. Burt of Miles City, Montana; Leslie, who lives in Texas; Emma, who married James Lancaster, of Minier, Illinois; Alonzo, who lives at Terry, Montana; Bertha, who is the wife of William Fulton of Ismay, Montana; and William, who lives at Ismay, Montana.

Reared on the farm where he was born, Mr. Fluss, known to his associates as Lon, had but few educational advantages, but learned to conduct a farm and generally make himself useful. He remained at home until he left Illinois for Montana, making the trip by train and landing at Terry with $35 in his pocket. He joined his brother-in-law, George W. Burt, and from November, 1900, until the following spring he helped build the sheds for caring for the sheep and the general chores on the premises and received $20 per month. In the spring Mr. Burt suggested that the young man invest in some sheep, but the latter realizing his financial condition said that it was impossible for him to do so. However, Mr. Burt, recognizing his reliability and desiring to give his wife's brother a start, told him he was willing to sell him a half interest in 2,000 of the best sheep he had ever raised, and allow him to run them on the ranch, and at the same time pay him $40 per month. In addition he proposed that he put in 900 lambs of his own and allow Mr. Fluss $40 per month addition for caring for them. They remained in partnership for seven years, during this period making no division, and then Mr. Burt sold off the sheep until but 10,000 were left, to which he gave Mr. Fluss a bill of sale for half; a half interest in eighty head of horses that had accumulated on the ranch; ten shares of bank stock to the value of $1,000, and the headquarters ranch on Powder River, where Mr. Fluss still resides, all of which Mr. Burt felt Mr. Fluss had earned by his faithfull service.

Beginning to operate alone, Mr. Fluss traded his interest in the sheep to Mr. Burt for the latter's interest in the horses and a 1,520-acre ranch on Whitney Creek. For about two years following Mr. Fluss lived at Ismay, Montana, and looked after Mr. Burt's stock interests as well as his own, while Mrs. Fluss proved up her desert claim, but at the end of the two years he returned to his old ranch where he branched out in the horse and cattle industry, adopting the brand "bar-G" under which he has since run his horses and cattle, the former being bred up to a good average Montana breed of the Percheron strain. He operates on his horse ranch of 168 acres and his ranch on Whitney Creek, and has associated with him in his business another brother-in-law, Gilbert Booth. Mr. Fluss has developed a pumping plant system of irrigation which has been in operation for eighteen years and which proves conclusively that farming can be carried on very successfully with artificial irrigation. He has forty acres under cultivation, and any time he desires to extend his system can bring 100 acres more into a state where plentiful crops can be produced.

Although Mr. Fluss cast his first vote for William Jennings Bryan for President on account of his admiration for that statesman, ever since he has voted the straight republican ticket. The bill which created Prairie County bore his name as one of the members of the first board of commissioners, and he was then elected to succeed himself. As a member of the first board Mr. Fluss was occupied in making arrangements for the proper conduct of the new county, securing quarters for the county officials, levying the first taxes in such a manner that Prairie County has the lowest tax levy in the state, building many bridges, grading roads, some of which are permanent improvements, and in other ways carrying along the routine affairs of the new section. Associated with him are H. J. Bramer and Robert Hamlin, and the fact that these three gentlemen composed the first board is evidence that the people of Prairie County are fully satisfied with the work of their representatives. In addition to the responsibilities of commissioner, Mr. Fluss discharges those pertaining to membership of the school board of District No. 5. During the progress of the Great war, Mr. Fluss contributed generously to every drive and bought heavily of the Liberty Bonds of each issue.

On March 18, 1904, Mr. Fluss was married at the home of George W. Burt at Terry, Montana, to Irva Booth, a daughter of James and Hannah (Lancaster) Booth. Mr. Booth spent his last years in Tazewell County, Illinois, where he died and is buried. Mrs. Fluss is one of the ten children born to her parents, namely: Carrie, who is the wife of William Brooks of Minier, Illinois; Gilbert, of Prairie County, Montana; Hannah, who lives at Minier, Illinois; James, who lives in Tazewell County, Illinois; Emma, who is a resident of Minier, Illinois; Mrs. Fluss and her twin sister, Mrs. Robert Pratt of Tazewell County, Illinois, who are next in order of birth; John, who lives in Tazewell County, Illinois; Harrison, who is also a resident of the same county as John; and Mattie, who married Fred Gainor of Tazewell County, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Fluss have three children, namely: Ivy, Jay and Leo.

Scrupulously upright in his political dealing, Mr. Fluss has not only rendered valuable service to Prairie County, but made a record for himself which will always stand, and which is liable to lead to further honors in the future. Capable and honorable men are in demand and the constituents of Mr. Fluss recognize that they will be well and ably represented by him no matter what office he may be called upon to occupy for he understands conditions, is vastly proud of this region, and is willing to give to it the best of his efforts to further extend its usefulness and increase its population.

Berney E. Kempton. One of the old and prominent names of the Yellowstone Valley in the vicinity around Terry is Kempton. There is a specially warm spot in the hearts of old residents here for the memory of the late James B. Kempton, who was a rancher and business man in what is now Prairie County and by his energetic pursuit of business and forceful character helped make history and promote substantial development.

James B. Kempton was born at Jackson, Michigan, in 1843. His father, Joseph Kempton, was a native of Maine, as a young man was a sailor on whaling vessels and afterwards became a pioneer settler near Jackson, Michigan. He married Eliza Foote and James B. was one of a family of four daughters and three sons. The latter had very little education, no good schools being at hand when he was a boy. When he was about eighteen years of age the Civil war broke out and he became a member of the First Iowa Cavalry, as a volunteer and private, and served three years. He went through the war without wounds or capture, and afterwards took an active part in the Grand Army of the Republic.

From Iowa Mr. Kempton went west over the plains with a bull train and was one of the pioneers in Colorado. His settlement was thirty-five miles below Greeley at Fremont's Orchard. There in 1869 he established himself in the cattle industry, adopting as his brand "69." He owned one of the largest hay ranches on the South Platte River and maintained his home there until the spring of 1884.

In the meantime as early as 1880 he had been to Montana seeking a location for the cattle business, and selected a ranch site on Tongue River. His temporary location there was known as the "J Mule Shoe" ranch. His second ranch was on Cedar Creek, where he was an original settler and where he remained until 1890. He then moved to his third location, known as the Kempton Home Ranch, part of which he had acquired as early as 1884. For seven years he was actively identified with the Cedar Creek property and eventually turned it over to the XIT Company, the largest cattle concern in Montana. His last years were spent on what everybody about Terry knows as the Home Ranch. Here he was a breeder of the Percheron horses. He did much to introduce good horses into this section of Montana, and was also highly successful in the production of beef cattle. He carried out some valuable experiments in combining the bloods of the Shorthorn, the Hereford and the Polled Angus strains, seeking good beef qualities and a stock adapted to the range conditions of Eastern Montana. Mr. Kempton frequently shipped his livestock by train load, and was a prominent figure on all the great cattle markets, including Chicago and Sioux City. He had numerous brands, but one of his first and one that is still used is the "J Lazy J."

The Kempton Home Ranch was developed by its founder until it contained 2,000 acres. Mr. Kempton was an advocate of dry land farming and his experiments in that direction were widely beneficial to many farmers. By following his theories he raised some record crops. He introduced a ninety-day corn that proved especially valuable in the semi-arid country. His crops of Irish potatoes also were noteworthy and with an irrigation system drawn from the springs on his land he always had a flourishing garden.

Mr. Kempton was a factor in the establishment of Terry's first bank known as the State Bank of Terry, and was one of its first directors and held the office of vice president when he died. With others he was associated as a stockholder in the Ranchman's Supply Company store at Terry, an institution that did an immense business for many years. He was a known friend of the common schools and in the early days before the organization of a local district provided a private teacher for his own children. He encouraged school building and progress at Terry and though not a resident of the town was instrumental in taking the lead and securing the establishment of a splendid high school building. That building was erected so as to permit of subsequent additions, but Mr. Kempton died before the structure was completed. He was also a promoter of the Union Church at Terry. Politically he was a republican.

At Greeley, Colorado, James B. Kempton married

Miss Maria Gerry. She was a daughter of Elbridge Gerry, who was a grandson of the historic character Elbridge Gerry of New York. Mrs. Kempton was born at Laramie, Wyoming, and her mother was a full-blood Sioux Indian. James B. Kempton died August 19, 1910, and his wife on the 12th of November of the same year.

Their children were: Berney F., of Terry; Henry N., of Terry; Mrs. Sarah Harrison, of Terry; Sanford S. and Asa S., stockmen at Morristown, South Dakota; James G., of Terry; Mary, wife of Ed Phillips living at Cody, Wyoming; and Joseph, of Terry.

Successor to his father in many of the ranching activities, and a man of world-wide experience and travel, Berney F. Kempton was born on the family ranch near Greeley, Colorado, July 8, 1870. He lived there until he was about fourteen years of age and acquired his education in Colorado. It may be said that he grew up with a rope in his hand and lived the life of a cowboy and developed his latent talents by experience until he was one of the most famous of the many famous rough riders and broncho busters. His expertness attracted the attention of Doctor Carver, the famous rifle shot, and as a result of an invitation Mr. Kempton joined the Carver Wild America show in the spring of 1890 at Vienna, Austria. He went direct from the western range to Europe. He gave exhibitions of riding at Budapest, Warsaw, Moscow, Petrograd where a private performance was given for the dowager empress of Russia. While in Russia a Cossack horse that had thrown off a whole regiment was brought to the show and the Americans did the trick "double" in ten minutes. From Petrograd they went to Helsingfors, Stockholm, Copenhagen, Hamburg and Berlin. At Berlin a private performance was given for the benefit of the now ex-crown prince. At Berlin the horses were sold by raffle and the troupe then left Europe and by way of the Suez Canal traveled to Melbourne, Australia, where they showed five months in Sidney and another month was spent in various Australian cities. At Melbourne Mr. Kempton roped the first kangaroo ever caught in that manner, and says that it was an easier trick than roping wolves or antelopes on the Montana range.

The company came back by way of New Zealand, the Samoan Islands, Hawaii to San Francisco, where Mr. Kempton after eighteen months of foreign travel, separated from his companions and returned to his work on the range at Terry. Since then he has given all his time to the cattle and horse business, and has continued much of the enterprise originated and established by his father. He breeds good draft horses and during the war found a splendid market for them, contributing much of the best stuff sold at the Miles City horse sales.

In 1913 Mr. Kempton began the erection of the Kempton Hotel, now completed as a house of forty rooms. It was opened in 1915 and Mr. Kempton is its proprietor. He is also a stockholder in the Terry State Bank and in every way has shown himself one of the vigorous and public-spirited men of the community. He was a member of the Council of Defense of Prairie County during the war. In politics he is a republican, casting his first vote for Benjamin Harrison, and has never missed a presidential election. He is a member of the Royal Arch Masons, and he and his wife are members of the Eastern Star.

Mr. Kempton has been twice married. By his first marriage he has two children, Clifford S. and Bernice. The latter is the wife of Lynn Ingersoll, a rancher in Prairie County. Clifford S. served twenty months as a volunteer in the World war. For a time he was assigned to duty in Hawaii, and from there was transferred to the great artillery school at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. After his discharge he began ranching with his father.

At Morehead, Minnesota, July 20, 1909, Mr. Kempton married Miss Martha Magnuson. She was born in Wermland, Sweden, one of the six children of Magnus Elofson and Kajsa Anderson. Her father visited the United States many years ago, but spent his life as a farmer in Sweden. Mrs. Kempton came to the United States in 1905, and finished her education in the Custer County High School in 1909 and was married the same year. Her brother August is a merchant at Terry, her sister Ann is the wife of Wilbur Turner of Miles City. Mr. and Mrs. Kempton have an interesting family of five children named James B., Gerald, Edmond, John and Berney E., Jr.

J. Hiram Bickle. The name of Bickle is a pioneer one in Montana, and although J. Hiram Bickle, of Knowlton, is not as old as others in the matter of settlement, he belongs to that family and has himself been a Montana man since November, 1896. Like others of his name who have identified themselves with this commonwealth, he is a cattle man and has been ranching ever since he came here.

Mr. Bickle was born in Wisconsin, July 2, 1863, and was a lad of seven or eight years when his parents moved to Kansas. His father was William Bickle, who settled in Wisconsin some years before the Civil war, in which he himself was a soldier. He was born in England and came to the United States as a steerage passenger, when a boy, leaving his native land because of his antipathy for the government. He settled in Wisconsin at once, and gathered cranberries, sold evergreen trees and farmed for wages, and earned the money to pay the passage to this country for his parents and the other children. The family finally all settled in that state and there the parents are buried. The father also was named William and the son was one of a family of twelve children born to his parents. William Bickle acquired a fair education in England in spite of the independent character of his youth. He enlisted as a private in a Wisconsin infantry regiment during the Civil war, fought with General Sherman's army, saw a service of three years, and was never captured or wounded by the enemy. In politics he was a republican and took what interest a good citizen should in political affairs. He served as assessor of his township in Kansas, but declined reelection to the office, preferring not to serve that way. His religious faith was that of the Adventist Church. As a settler, Mr. Bickle was early in the Solomon Valley. He was ambitious to make himself a good home, and to surround himself with cattle, sheep and hogs and with the comforts their profits brought him. He died in September, 1905, at the advanced age of eighty-nine years. William Bickle married Mariette Albert, a daughter of David B. Albert, an Irishman by birth and a Wisconsin farmer. Mrs. Bickle died in July, 1917, the mother of the following children: Eva, the wife of Frank Leake, of Kearney, Nebraska; David, of Ismay, Montana; George, of Havre, Montana, where he has served many years as county sheriff; Ellen, who married John Robinson, of Beloit, Kansas; Eli, of Salina, Kansas; J. Hiram; Lena, the wife of Thomas Lester, of Portland, Oregon; Sinne, who died unmarried; Benjamin, of Sheridan, Wyoming; Ira, of Colby, Kansas; and Charles, of Seattle, Washington, who was the second in order of birth.

J. Hiram Bickle came into Montana from Kansas, in Mitchell County of which state he had grown up. His father went to Kansas in the spring of 1870 and entered a claim in the Solomon Valley, the old homestead being near the City of Beloit. He grew up as a farmer boy and the district school there gave him his educational opportunities, but he did not take advantage of them fully. Leaving home at the age of sixteen years, he began life for himself at farming and stockraising about the old Bickle home, having bought his time from his father, to whom he paid $25 per month until he came of age. When the Fort Scott, Wichita & Western Railroad was built, or under course of construction, he had teams and some time to spare and secured contracts at grading on the road between Eldorado and Newton, putting in a year at railroad work. Leaving this road, he went on the construction of the Rock Island, which was building through Northern Kansas, and did grading on the line from Formosa to Jewell City, a work in which he spent six months. He had resumed farming once since taking up the railroad work, and now again engaged in that vocation.

Mr. Bickle's first work in the State of Montana was as a sheep ranchman in the employ of his brother, David J. Bickle, and ranged on the head of Pine Creek. He was a wage-worker for eleven years, in the service of his brother, his monthly wage being at first $35, which was gradually increased to $60. He invested his surplus wages in cattle and when he started his own ranching with 126 head it was of the common cattle of the region, which he ran under the brand "3LF." This brand he abandoned and the "Tub L" has since been his chief mark. The common grades of old have disappeared and the grades of Shorthorn and White Faces have taken its place.

Beginning ranching alone, Mr. Bickle started on the head of Pine Creek, but two years later established his ranch at Knowlton, on a tributary of Locate Creek, a region in which he entered his homestead and has acquired by purchase railroad lands, having developed a ranch of 1,924 acres. All of this is under fence and stocked with both cattle and horses, which have been bred well toward the pure Percheron, a class of stock which has not been a disappointment on the Bickle ranch.

J. Hiram Bickle was married in Atchison County, Missouri, in June, 1881, to Mary E. Miers, who was born in Auglaize County, Ohio, and reared from the age of twelve years in Mitchell County, Kansas, where the family had settled on a farm. To Mr. and Mrs. Bickle there have been born: Alice, the wife of D. B. Van Cort, of Fallon County, Montana, with a daughter, Leona; George B., of Knowlton, Montana, who married Myrtle Hatton and has three children, William, Idella and Joseph; William W., on the Bickle home ranch, who married Jessie Fleet and has a daughter, Marjorie; and Gladys, who married Ed Roby, of Fallon County and has two children, William and Frances. William W. joined the heavy artillery branch of the United States Army for service in the World war and arrived overseas about the time of the signing of the armistice.

When he reached his majority Mr. Bickle shaped his politics after the republican plan and cast his first presidential vote for James G. Blaine. He has followed this preference to the present time, save in the contest of 1896, when he gave his ballot to William Jennings Bryan.

Sterling C. West. Coming to Montana before he reached his majority, Sterling C. West has developed with the great state, and at Jordan he found a congenial field for the expression of his business abilities, he now being proprietor of the West Mercantile Company. He was born in Texas County, Missouri, April 24, 1879, a son of Wesley and Julia (Mitchell) West, and a grandson of William West, a native of Kentucky who came to Missouri at an early day, and there married a Miss Allcock, and among their numerous children were four sons and two daughters who spent their lives in Missouri. During the war between the states, William West served in the Confederate army as a member of General Price's army.

Wesley West was born in Southwestern Missouri in 1849, and there he grew to manhood, developing into an extensive produce buyer and a man of prominence in his community. The first Mrs. West died at Licking, Missouri, when but twenty-seven years old, having borne her husband three children, namely: James, who died in young manhood; Sterling C., whose name heads this review; and Ethel, who married Russell Mann of Plentywood, Montana. Mrs. West was the daughter of Spencer Mitchell, a pioneer of Missouri, who married a Miss Thornton, and they had a large family. He enlisted in the Union army from Missouri during the war between the states and was killed on the battle field. In private life he was a farmer. After the death of his first wife Wesley West was married to Martha Willliams, but they had no children.

Sterling C. West was reared amid truly rural surroundings and was early taught the dignity of honest labor by his parents. After attending the local country schools he entered the Licking High School, from which he was later graduated. For a time after his graduation Mr. West was engaged in teaching in the country regions surrounding his native place, but the ambitious young man could not rest content with what he considered inactive employment and so came to Montana where he felt he could take part in the changes constantly taking place. His first employment after coming to the state was secured as a member of the sales force of Hedrick Brothers of Culbertson, and remained with this firm for fifteen years during that period learning merchandising in a most thorough manner. He then formed a partnership with C. A. Wittmeier under the caption of the Wittmeier-West Company, which developed into one of the sound mercantile concerns of Culbertson. In addition to his connection with this firm, Mr. West became a director of the Citizens State Bank and was a member of the city council of Culbertson during the period that the city installed a $40,000 waterworks plant, providing for the payment of it through bonds. In 1914 Mr. West and his partner sold their mercantile establishment, and much to the disappointment of their fellow citizens, left Culbertson, where they had been very dominant factors, Mr. West coming direct to Jordan, buying out the store then owned by H. L. Baldwin, but established by William C. Henderson, the pioneer merchant of Jordan. Since becoming the proprietor of this establishment, Mr. West has made it the leading commercial enterprise of the county seat, and carries a general line of carefully selected and timely stock, which his excellent connections enable him to offer at specially reasonable figures. Mr. West has been instrumental in securing the erection of the Jordan Flour Mill, and is president of the company operating this plant.

The marriage of Mr. West took place when he was united with Miss Clara Erickson at Vermillion, South Dakota. She was born August 9, 1883, in the vicinity of Vermillion, a daughter of Martin Erickson, a native of Norway, who came to the United States in boyhood, and passed the greater part of his subsequent life at or near Vermillion as a farmer. The eldest of the children born to her parents, Mrs. West was graduated from the University of South Dakota in 1907, with the degree of Master of Arts, and was engaged in teaching in the high school course when she met Mr. West, although she had taught at Emmettsburg and Eagle, Iowa, before coming to Montana. Mr. and Mrs. West have two children, namely: Sterling C., Jr., and Shirley Eleanor.

Mr. West cast his first presidential ballot for William Jennings Bryan in 1900, and has continued to vote the democratic ticket ever since when national issues are in question. The fraternal affiliations of Mr. West are with the Masonic order and he is a member of Culbertson Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and is past worthy patron of Culbertson Chapter, Order of Eastern Star, to which his wife also belongs. Both he and Mrs. West are active members of the Presbyterian Church, the faith of which best expresses their religious belief, and while at Culbertson he was superintendent of the Sunday school, and he is giving the Jordan Sunday school the same attention. An elder of the church, Mr. West attended the general assembly held at Columbus, Ohio, in 1907, and has been a delegate to a number of the synods of Montana, through this service gaining a pleasant acquaintance with the various pastors of his denomination in the state. During the late war Mr. West rendered very effective and valuable service in the various loan and other war campaigns, and not only was very generous in his own subscriptions but was able to induce a number of others to subscribe, who, but for his efforts might have remained slackers. In every respect he measures up to the best requirements of American manhood and citizenship, and Jordan is fortunate in acquiring him.

Charles Daly. The experiences of Charles Daly, ranchman of the Stacey locality of Powder River County, are many and varied, and during all of them he has never lost his great faith in this region, which has been justified by his success along all lines he has entered. He was born near Hamilton, Hancock County, Illinois, May 9, 1858, a son of Charles Daly, born at Listowel, County Kerry, Ireland, who came to the United States in young manhood. A stone mason by trade, he found ample opportunities for work in New York City, but drifted westward, finally reaching Butler County, Nebraska, where he homesteaded and there spent a number of years. He was married in New York City to a young lady who had crossed the Atlantic on the same ship as he, but as she died when her son, Charles Daly, was an infant, her name is not known to him. In addition to Charles, she had a daughter, Margaret, who is married and living in Kansas, and a son, J. H. Daly, who is living in Miles City. After her death, the father was married to Julia Hamilton, and they had three children, namely: Peter F., who lives at Miles City; Annie, who became the wife of Lewis M. Griffin, and died near Stacey, Montana; and Stephen C., who lives at Moorcroft, Wyoming.

Charles Daly, the younger, whose name heads this review, attended the country schools of Hancock County, Illinois, and Butler County, Nebraska, and when he was seventeen years old ran away from home and for eighteen months did not let his father know anything of his whereabouts. He boarded a train at Columbus, Nebraska, and "beat his way" from there to Corinne, Utah, and he owes the Union Pacific Railroad for that ride to this day. Corinne was then the freight forwarding point for Montana, as at that time not a rail of railroad had been laid on Montana soil. Mr. Daly's advent into Montana was in October, 1875, when he came to the territory with a freight wagon bringing an outfit of mules.

Liking the locality, Mr. Daly decided to remain in Montana and first stopped near the present site of Dillon, finding employment as a sheep-herder for Poindexter & Orr and for R. A. Reynolds. After a year he went to the Great Falls locality, engaging there with the firm of Potts, Weston and Gillette, stockmen. The senior member of this firm was a distinguished man of Montana, serving it for twelve years as territorial governor. After three years with this firm, Mr. Daly went to Beaverhead County, securing work on the ranch owned by R. A. Reynolds. There he remained until the fall of 1880, at which time he trailed cattle and sheep for Poindexter and Orr to Miles City. They wintered their stock on the Liscom ranch, but Mr. Daly returned to Beaverhead County, and remained until the spring of 1881. At that time he came to Custer County, bringing with him 600 head of sheep, and this marked the beginning of his career in his present region. His first winter was spent on Powder River, but in the spring of 1882 he located near the head of Little Pumpkin, and has remained here ever since.

As the nucleus of his ranch, Mr. Daly homesteaded, and upon it he built his first real home in Montana, a log cabin, 18 by 18 feet, without a floor, and covered with poles and dirt. A single door afforded light, ventilation and entrance or egress. Here Mr. Daly lived alone until the fall of 1883 when he was joined by his father and brothers who came from the old Nebraska farm. During the earlier period Mr. Daly marketed his mutton and wool at Miles City, sixty-one miles away, where was then located the only postoffice in the region. The prices were so low as to make it almost impossible for him to carry on, sometimes being as low as 8 cents per pound, a contrast to the 55 cents per pound Mr. Daly received for his clip during the late war. He also lost heavily on account of the severity of the winters, but he persisted in his endeavors, and at one time had as many as 8,000 head of sheep. Now he runs only about 1,500 head. As time went on, he began to experiment with cattle in a small way, and he now has a large herd, favoring Herefords. He has shipped practically every hoof he has produced to the Chicago market. When he began to realize the changes which were pending owing to the closing of the open range, Mr. Daly began to curtail his stock production and turn his attention to grain growing, and has been just as successful in it, as he has been in his stock business. His ranch now comprises more than ten sections of land along the Little and Big Pumpkin creeks. In wheat his best acre yield has been thirty-five bushels, while in corn it has been as high as thirty bushels, and he has never failed to harvest a paying crop of both. His oats have done well, yielding as high as fifty bushels per acre.

Coming here before Montana was surveyed, and before there was a municipal boundary line of any kind, Mr. Daly has developed with the state, and has naturally been called upon to assume some of the responsibility of public office. Always affiliating with the republican party, he has oftentimes represented his district as a delegate to the county conventions, or served on the county committee of his party. For two years he was under sheriff for Sheriff Gibb, and in 1910 was elected county commissioner to succeed Charles Huckins. His associates during his first term were R. T. Furnish and W. A. Cameron, and later they were Robert Yokley and J. R. McKay. For six years he continued to look after the business of the county, and during his incumbency of this office considerable road work and bridge building was done, and the County of Powder River was organized from Custer County. He had under consideration the issuance of bonds for refunding, and in other ways improved the financial condition of the county through his able handling of public matters.

On July 26, 1887, Mr. Daly was united in marriage with Abigail E. Payett, a daughter of Lewis Payett, who came to Montana in 1876, four years in advance of his family, and located at Miles City, which he served as postmaster, and he was also associated with the Diamond Mercantile Company of that place. Still later he was engaged in a restaurant and confectionery business, and subsequently was in the retail liquor trade. His birth occurred at Worcester, Massachusetts, but he later went to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he was married to Grace Haggarty, and still later was located at Bismarck, Dakota. It was from the latter point that Mrs. Payett brought their children to Montana, coming up the Yellowstone River, the trip taking nine days, she arriving at her destination, Miles City, in 1880. Considering the difficulties of navigation, it appears like a dream that a steamboat was able to get through. Mr. and Mrs. Payett had the following children: Doctor Charles, who lives at Duluth, Minnesota; Annie, who married Fred Merrill, lives at Helena, Montana; Mrs. Daly, who was born April 7, 1868, at St. Paul, Minnesota; Mrs. Arthur Pellittier, Montana; Lewis and Mollie, who are twins, the former of whom is living on the Daly ranch, and the latter of whom is deceased, never having been married. Mr. Payett survives and although seventy-seven years of age, is in possession of his faculties and makes his home with Mr. and Mrs. Daly. All his life he has voted the democratic ticket.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Daly are as follows: Marian G., who is the wife of Valentine Loesch of Missoula, Montana, has six children, Francis, Charles, Valentine, Daly, Marian and Genevieve; Lucile, who married Robert Chesworth of the Stacey locality, has a son, Melvin; Frank, who was in the National army at Camp Lewis, during the late war; and Mollie, who married Ray Bartholomew of Broadus, Montana. Mr. Daly is a Mason of prominence, belonging to the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Commandery and Mystic Shrine. He is also an Elk.

Paul Baker. There was a time not so very far back in the past when the dry lands of Montana were regarded as absolutely worthless for agricultural purposes, but through the enterprise of ranchmen of advanced ideas, these lands have been redeemed through irrigation and yield bountiful harvests, adding to the tillable acreage of the country and giving to those, who deserve them, valuable ranches, for they have won them through the hardest kind of labor and the exercise of ingenuity in devising means to bring to an arid soil the moisture so necessary to it. One of the men who belongs to this class is Paul Baker, postmaster of Garland and owner of a fine ranch on Tongue River in Custer County. He was born in Oxfordshire, England, March 20, 1851, a son of William Baker, and is one of the latter's six surviving children. Paul Baker has three sisters living in America, namely: Mrs. Blanche Clare of Seattle, Washington; Kate Baker of Los Angeles, California; and Mrs. Wright Porritt of Alberta, Canada. Paul Baker was reared in Harfordshire, attending school at Cambridge, and his life, until 1880, was spent upon an English farm.

In 1880, Paul Baker left his native land, sailing from Liverpool, England, on the Sardinian, and landing at Halifax, from whence he went to Emerson, Canada, and later to Winnipeg, Canada. He then traveled to Holland, Manitoba, with ox teams, and for twelve years was engaged in ranching, raising grain, but conditions were such that he did not make a success of this undertaking, and decided to come to the United States, so in 1892 he came to Montana, in April of that year locating on the railroad land he still occupies, his family joining him in the fall. At that time his ranch on Tongue River was far removed from any other settlements, and on it he erected a log house which is the main portion of his present residence, although it has been so changed and added to that it presents but little likeness to the original home. For some time he worked for other settlers in addition to caring for the few sheep he had bought, and in time developed some industry in wool and accumulated some hundreds of head of sheep, but reverses came to him and he abandoned the business. Realizing the possibilities of grain farming provided the land was properly irrigated, Mr. Baker installed his own irrigating plant, filling his ditches with water from Tongue River by means of a centrifugal pump, so that he is now independent of rainfall, and he now grows grain, does general farming and raises cattle and sheep, and is one of the most prosperous ranchmen in the county.

At the time Mr. Baker located on his ranch, his home was placed in school district No. 1, the Miles City district, and the school term was held in a room of a neighbor's house. When set off to themselves, this community became district No. 11, and a school house was erected, and Mr. Baker was made clerk of the school board, serving as such for some years. On February 23, 1909, he was appointed postmaster of Garland, and the office was moved to his premises. In national matters, Mr. Baker is a republican, but has not sought office, preferring to do his duty as a citizen in the capacity of a layman.

On October 31, 1871, Mr. Baker was married at London, England, to Miss Annie Roberta Neal, a daughter of James and Jane (Allcot) Neal. The Neals were Chichester people, and Mr. Neal was a banker of Harfordshire, England. Mrs. Baker has two brothers, namely: Walter, who is a civil engineer of Miles City, Montana; and William A., who lives at Sidney, Australia. Mr. and Mrs. Baker have the following children: Walter William, who is a ranchman of the Tongue River district; Lillie, who married Archibald Hume of Wilbur, Oregon; Paul Montague, who is also a ranchman on the Tongue River; Maud, who married Henry W. Trapp, of the Garland region of Custer County, has two children; James Archibald, who died from the effects of a stroke of lightning, was married to Bertha Hines and left a daughter, Dorothy Belle; Charles Walton, who is a ranchman near Garland, married Ouida Van Dyke, and has a daughter, Frances; Ernest and Irwin, twins, who are at home; and Kate Evaline, who is the youngest, is also at home. The Baker family is one of the most representative in Custer County, and having passed through so many of the hardships incident to pioneer life, its members are now entitled to receive the honors and enjoy the advantages accruing from their persistence and intelligence.

Wilkin Craig McDowell. It is not so many years ago that the great fertile ranches of Montana were undeveloped Government lands over which roamed at will wild animals and the equally wild redskins. Land in other regions better watered was eagerly taken up by the western pioneers, and the first to enter the state to make permanent homes thought of this section as merely cattle and sheep ranges. The more far-sighted realized that the possibilities of Montana as an agricultural state were practically unlimited provided the arid regions were irrigated, and crops planted in other parts which would flourish in the sandy soil. These men secured noble holdings, bent every energy to develop them, and to them is due the credit for the present remarkable wealth and standing of the state. One of these "oldtimers" as to length of occupancy of the Tongue River district, although a man still in the prime of life, is Wilkin Craig McDowell, owner of a magnificent ranch in the vicinity of Brandenburg, along the Tongue River. He was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, October 10, 1853, a son of John McDowell, whose forebears, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, came to the American colonies from Ireland about 1720, making settlement in Pennsylvania, where a fort was named Fort McDowell for the family. From this branch of the McDowell family have come many distinguished men and women of the name, including Gen. Irwin McDowell of Mexican and Civil war fame.

John McDowell operated a mill and distillery, and also was numbered among the farmers. His life was spent in a private capacity, although he was well known for his integrity and achievements, and could have entered public life had he so desired. John McDowell married a granddaughter of Col. John Allison, the founder of Greencastle, Pennsylvania, Margaret McLanahan, born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, and she died in 1889, her funeral sermon being preached by Doctor Hibben, the present head of Princeton University. Mrs. McDowell had survived her husband for several years, he having died in 1882 while on a visit to the ranch of his son, W. C. McDowell, at that time being eighty-one years old. The children born to this worthy couple were as follows: Allison, who served with the Anderson troop famous for its bravery during the Civil war, died at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania; Tench, who also died at Chambersburg; Samuel, who was killed during the Civil war, while serving as captain of an artillery company; Minnie, who lives at Chambersburg; Jack Van Leer, who died in childhood; W. C., whose name heads this review; and George, who is also deceased.

Growing up at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, Wilkin Craig McDowell attended the local schools, and had the good fortune to be appointed a midshipman in 1870 and attended the naval academy at Annapolis, Maryland, for three years, and during that period was on two of the first home practice cruisers, going to Halifax, Nova Scotia, and Newport, Rhode Island. Among his instructors were Admirals Schley, Sampson, Dewey and Taylor, of whom Admiral Dewey was the commanding officer of the old ship Constitution to whom he reported. Among his classmates were Admirals Fisk, Hodgson and Fletcher, men who have become famous during the late war as naval commanders.

Leaving the navy, Mr. McDowell returned to Pennsylvania, and from there came West in company with James Sharp, a Pennsylvanian friend, who had been in California. They decided to go to the Owl Creek country in Wyoming, but the land they there wanted was entered by an ex-army officer before they could secure rights to it, and so they went on into the Wind River country, traversing the Wind River, and crossing the Big Horn. They lost themselves and were almost famished for lack of water in the Bad water country, but after frightful suffering and privations unknown today, they reached a water hole, and finally came to the settlements on the Platte River, now near Casper, Wyoming. With Mr. McDowell and James Sharp was another brave young adventurer, Bob Gracey, the last two having a saddle horse and a team. Leaving the Platte River settlement, the little party went on to Fort Fetterman, and then up to Fort McKinney. There Mr. McDowell met Lieutenant McCaleb, a graduate from West Point, whom he had met while at the academy. Passing through Buffalo, which was then a village of frontier cabins, and a rendezvous for horse thieves and containing only ten women, nine of whom were dance hall girls, they reached Milestown, where they found a number of buffalo hunters. At this point they heard of the Tongue River country, and made their way to it, arriving in the autumn, pitching their tent on its banks. Mr. Sharp remained in the locality for a number of years as a sheep man, but finally left it, and going to Washington, died in that state during the year 1905. Mr. Gracey went at once to California.

It was in September, 1881, when W. C. McDowell established himself along the Tongue River, nine years before the Government surveyed this region, and he occupies the "squatter" claim of "Honest Ben Walker" the trapper. He was an Englishman who spent the active years of his life on the frontier and among the Indians and army camps of the West. During an altercation with another settler Ben Walker was killed while holding the Walker's claim at the head of the Tongue River. When Mr. McDowell and his friends parted company, he bought their team, and in 1882 went further west and purchased cattle, locating them along the Tongue River. He was second only to Captain Howes in entering the cattle business in this region, and with the exception of the severe weather during winter, 1886-7, prospered greatly, until failing health forced him to abandon its exacting demands. His attention is now given to mixed horses and cattle of the range strain. The first roundup on his range was held in 1883, starting on Otter Creek, going down the Tongue River, and finishing on Captain Howes' ranch, which now belongs to Milligan & Dilger.

While no Indian depredations occurred in the vicinity of Mr. McDowell's ranch, the red skins were occasionally on the war path, leaving the reservation and killing stock and frequently a cowboy or a sheepman. Finally their madness ceased and good Indians began to infest the region from Fort Keogh, of the tribe of Cheyennes, captured and pacified by General Miles and his army. White Bull, one of the Cheyenne chiefs, still survives, and is one of the frontier characters of the Tongue River country, although somewhat a failure as a useful citizen.

For eighteen years after he came to Montana, Mr. McDowell remained a bachelor, and kept "open house" for any traveler. Oftentimes his floor was covered by the beds of perfect strangers who were enjoying his hospitality for a night. He named his house "Skull Shack," from an Indian skull he had found and fastened over the door. Subsequently he named his ranch the "7-C" after his cowbrand. During the pioneer period, settlers hunted the whitetail deer for a pastime. The boxing gloves owned by Mr. McDowell, always challenged "stopovers" at the ranch to friendly fistic encounters. Real enjoyment of a social nature was found at the dances, although to get to them it was often necessary to ride eighty or more miles. A few preachers came through the country, and once a colporteur passed along, distributing Bibles and reminding the settlers that there was still a God.

On October 10, 1898, Mr. McDowell was married at Miles City to Mrs. Fannie (Rogers) McGurk, a daughter of O. F. Rogers, a genuine frontiersman, who crossed the plains to California, spending the winter of 1849 in Salt Lake, Utah, at that time being engaged in taking a herd of cattle to San Francisco. After reaching the latter city he was a stockman and miner, both there and in Nevada, and came from Elko County, Nevada, to Dillon, Montana, in 1884. The following year he established himself at Miles City, as a cattle man, there dying in October, 1917, when lacking only a month of being ninety years old. Mr. Rogers was born at Mansfield, Ohio, which place was named for his grandfather Mann. He married Mary Woody, a daughter of William Berry Woody, whose wife was Frances DuFour, a daughter of an officer on the staff of General LaFayette, who came with the French contingent to aid the colonists in securing American Independence. Mrs. Rogers died in 1914 at the age of seventy-nine years. Mrs. McDowell has one full brother, Fred Rogers, who lives in Rosebud County, Montana. Mr. and Mrs. McDowell have no children.

When Mary Woody, the mother of Mrs. McDowell crossed the plains to California in 1850, from Ottumwa, Iowa, she saw many exciting and painful incidents, the most unpleasant being the lynching of a man, who was hung with a rope from the limb of a tree. This gruesome sight no doubt terrified the young girl who had been delicately reared on her father's big plantation in Georgia, where her wants were ministered to by the slaves, also the property of her father. Upon her arrival in California, she settled at Placerville. Were there sufficient space in this history, the many incidents of the McDowell family and their connections, would fill many pages, and all of them would be interesting reading.

Both Mr. and Mrs. McDowell are intelligently interested in political matters, he espousing the principles of the republican party, while she is equally enthusiastic in her belief in the ones advocated by the democrats. For a number of years Mrs. McDowell has been an earnest member and effective worker of the Episcopal Church of Miles City.

Charles Blaine Marrs. That Montana has been a faithful and generous friend to those who have had confidence in her and the development of her natural resources which was bound to come, is shown in the history of many of the substantial ranchmen of today. They entered the state with no capital, and yet have had the opportunity, which when seized, leads on to fame and fortune. One of these men who is typical of the great spirit of the West, and who has reaped bountifully from the planting of hard work and natural inclination toward ranch life, is Charles Blaine Marrs of the Jordan community of Garfield County.

Charles Blaine Marrs was born in Indian Territory between Vinita and the Kansas line on May 25, 1876, a son of Urbin Marrs, a stockman and farmer of that region, born in Indiana, but reared in Illinois, where he was married to Mary Clark, a native of Illinois. In 1884 Urbin Marrs took his family to the State of Washington, where he took up a claim from the lower Yakima County, and there he spent the rest of his life. He and his wife had the following children: William, who lives at Toppenish, Washington; Charles B., who was second in order of birth; David and Fred, twins, whose whereabouts are unknown; Annie, who married Samuel Snodgrass of Grenola, Kansas; and Mattie, who married Eugene Campbell, died at Coffeyville, Kansas.

Charles Blaine Marrs was eight years old when his parents moved to Washington, and he lived in that state until after they died, and then, in 1893, he and another orphan lad started out for Montana on horseback. They found that the trip was going to be too difficult so sold their outfits, Mr. Marrs receiving $2.50 in cash and a silver watch for his, while his companion received $10 for his. They took the train to Harve, Hill County, Montana, and there Mr. Marrs obtained a few days' work on a ranch. He had previously had experience in this line of work, and young as he was could handle horses like an expert. When he completed his first job, he went with a sheep outfit in the Bearpaw Mountains, but was not satisfied until he went to work for the "KS-bar" horse outfit on the Yellowstone River, twelve miles east of Miles City. The highest price paid "Horse wranglers" was $40 per month and he commanded it, and during the two years he was with this outfit, like the majority of his associates, spent every cent he earned in what they termed "having a good time." During all of this period, and in fact as long as his boyhood companion lived, Mr. Marrs kept in touch with him, their early hardships forming a bond not easily severed.

Leaving the horse outfit, Mr. Marrs went with the "LU-bar," a cattle outfit on the Little Dry, the site of its headquarters now being occupied by the postoffice of Cohagen. There he rode the range and punched cattle for a year, going then with the "L-7" outfit owned by the Lake Toombs Cattle Company, with which he remained for two years, riding up and down the Big Dry about Jordan, and was given charge of the "W-bar" outfit, Perry Wibaux cattle, at the mouth of the Little Dry. That company closing out in two years, Mr. Marrs went back to the "U-bar" for another year. During this time he was trading in horses, tending bar at Jordan, and acting as deputy sheriff, under Sheriffs Andrew Larsen and D. J. Wynn, his occupancy of this position extending over five years. In 1911 he accepted the appointment of state game warden under Henry Avare, and has held that position ever since. He entered his homestead less than two miles east of Jordan, and has developed it into a real home with a mere suggestion of a farm. Here since 1910 he has been ranching, having a partner, Floyd Dillefoon in his operations, the two running their stock under the brand "quarter circle M" on the left ribs.

When Mr. Marrs came into Montana pioneer conditions generally prevailed. His advent into the Jordan community occurred before there was a building standing on the present site of the city, which was then an open range, the property of anyone who cared to run cattle on it. Deer, antelope, wolves and coyotes disputed the right of the cattle to the range, and now and then a bear was found. Being one of the first to locate here Mr. Marrs has naturally been connected with much of the development of this section, and as deputy sheriff aided in curbing the lawlessness which always prevails in frontier regions. He and his partner contributed a business house to the upbuilding of Jordan, and they also own a companion building. Mr. Marrs and other public-spirited men of Jordan contributed the money to erect two halls in which the young people of the place could enjoy dancing, and he has been foremost in other ways in making this a pleasant and desirable place of residence. In politics he is a democrat. He belongs to Miles City Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and also to Miles City Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On February 7, 1915, Mr. Marrs was united in marriage with Mrs. Sarah Shantz, a daughter of Melvin Warren of Aberdeen, South Dakota, a barber by trade and a dealer in blooded horses. He and his wife had two sons and two daughters. By her first marriage Mrs. Marrs has a son, Warren Shantz, but she and Mr. Marrs have no children.

The day of the cowboy and open range has passed, but the memories of that period remain with those who were privileged to participate in the stirring events, and are recalled with pleasure. Many of the men who rode range in those days drifted away with the closing up of the free grazing land, but some remained and changing their mode of operation, entered homesteads and developed into prosperous ranchmen and fine citizens. This could not have happened, however, if they had not possessed the characteristics which make for such prosperity, courage, broad vision, untiring industry and a faith in the future of the region with which they had cast their lot, and that these were had in marked degree by Mr. Marrs, his present success proves beyond any cavil.

George Warren Brewster was one of the earliest settlers along the picturesque Tongue River, and made a distinctive place for himself in that region of Montana. From 1882 until his death, April 12, 1912, he shed a healthy and virtuous influence as a citizen upon those about him and rarely has a community suffered a greater loss than that which befell the Birney locality when Mr. Brewster was taken out of it. He was a leader in thought and action, was a molder of community sentiment, was a vigorous exponent of clean living and virtuous thinking and acting, and society as well as nature responded to his touch.

He was born in Boston, Massachusetts, December 18, 1856, and grew up in an intellectual atmosphere, and proved himself worthy of the splendid traditions of his ancestry. He inherited his pioneer instincts partly from his renowned forefather, Elder William Brewster, whose leadership in the old Plymouth Colony of Massachusetts is a fact known to every student of American history. Brewsters in all the eight generations since Elder William have stamped the impress of their characters upon the nation's development and have been represented in the professions, the sciences, statesmanship and industry.

George Warren Brewster's parents were Nathan C. and Mary (Beaton) Brewster. His father was born at Duxbury, Massachusetts, and when a young man moved to Boston and engaged in business. His wife came to Massachusetts with her parents from Cape Breton Island.

George Warren Brewster graduated from the Partridge Academy at Duxbury, Massachusetts, and at the age of nineteen left the cultured atmosphere of Boston to identify himself with the West. He had associated with college bred men and women, had studied science and literature, and he fulfilled the requirements of a college bred man. His first experience to the far West was at Virginia City, Nevada, and in the fall of 1880 he went north to Montana and spent about two years in the mines around Butte. He came into the region which was his home for thirty years on a hunting expedition. He was an expert with the rifle, and was not only a hunter of big game but his prowess in that sport made him feared and respected by the Indians who occasionallv sought to dispute his right to the country along Tongue River. He built up a splendid stock industry there and acquired title to a large estate on both sides of the river and left that as a monument to his business ability and as a legacy to his sons. Mr. Brewster is remembered as a man of courage and independence, with a faculty for reaching proper conclusions through the processes of reasoning, and his honesty of purpose won him leadership among his fellows. He was three times sent to the Lower House of the Montana Legislature, and proved a worthy representative and a thoughtful and logical legislator.

In the frontier home which he built along the Tongue River he lived as a bachelor until his marriage in 1896 to Miss Grace Sanborn. She was born at Greeley, Colorado, and was a Normal school graduate. Her father, John Sanborn, was a native of Vermont, and one of the founders of Union Colony, which settled in Colorado under the leadership of Horace Greeley and Meeker in 1871. Mr. Sanborn married Jerusha Davis, a sister of Gen. George W. Davis, who afterward served as military governor of Porto Rico, inspector general in the Philippines, and still later was a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission. John Sanborn died in 1876. Mr. and Mrs. Brewster had three sons: George Warren, Lyman Sanborn and Burton Bradley, who have taken hold of the ranch and are today actively identified with the development and management of it. On January 24, 1916, at the governor's mansion in Cheyenne, Wyoming, Mrs. Brewster became the wife of John Arnold. Mr. Arnold came to the Brewster ranch as a young man from King George County, Virginia, where his family is one of old and highly connected prominence. He was foreman of the Brewster ranch when its founder passed away, and associated with his wife and the young sons is directing head of the property, and has been instrumental in greatly extending the area and business activities during the past half dozen years.

William Edgar Wear. Residents of Carter County, Montana, especially those in the locality of Ekalaka, will refer with interest and pleasure to the following brief reference to the pioneer and well-known citizen whose name forms the caption to this review, William Edgar Wear. His residence began in 1885 in the locality where he has passed his active life. His father, Robert F. Wear, came into this region in 1864 and engaged in prospecting and mining in Alder Gulch, Madison County. After following that work about two years he left the territory and located in Elco County, Nevada, engaging in stock raising and small farming there from 1869 to 1883, when he returned to Montana. He established himself on a tributary of Little Beaver, at what the Indians called "Corner Springs." He came across the trail with horses, and the initial work of ranching began here with both cattle and horses. At that time he was not a man of wealth, and his first shelter for the family was a log cabin of one room, in which he and his older sons lived. In 1885 the other members of the family came, but they remained in Miles City until some years later, when they gathered together at the ranch. Mr. Wear was never able to exercise his homestead right, as the land upon which he settled was not declared open to entry until after his death, at which time his son Edward filed upon it and has built up the ranch there. Robert Wear ran his stock under several brands, first "crown W," then "the ace of clubs," but, selling both these brands, he later adopted "J—," which has been used ever since by the family. Mr. Wear took an intelligent citizen's part in the public affairs of Custer County, and served two terms as county commissioner. In politics he was a democrat and in religion a Presbyterian.

Mr. Wear was born in Cooper County, Missouri, on August 26, 1835, received a common school education, and in 1864 left the state for Montana, making the trips with ox teams. His wife and daughter were with him and they saw several small bands of Indians, as well as signs of their depredations, but they were not molested. Mr. Wear married Louisa McCutcheon, who was born in the same county as he. Her death occurred in 1878. Their children who grew to maturity were as follows: Annabelle, who married Nathan Spangler, of Zero, Montana; William Edgar, of this sketch; Mary Cora, the wife of John Orrick, of Billings, Montana; James, deceased; and Thomas, of Miles City.

William E. Wear was born on January 22, 1866, in Madison County, Montana, and secured his education in the district schools of that neighborhood and at Miles City. He began his active connection with the stock business with his father, succeeding the latter at his death. His cattle brand was first "C," then "16" and then the "J—." He has been breeding mainly to the Hereford cattle and has made many shipments of stock to the Chicago markets. He has been progressive and enterprising in his methods, and his efforts have been rewarded with a due measure of success.

Mr. Wear was married at Rapid City, South Dakota, on December 25, 1895, to Nellie Izora Miller, who was born June 10, 1872, in Beatrice, Nebraska, the daughter of Riley and Louisa (Bacon) Miller, the former of whom was a native of Indiana, while the latter was born in Ohio. Mr. Miller was a farmer by vocation, came to the Black Hills in early days, and was held in high esteem by all who knew him. During the Civil war he enlisted from Iowa as a member of Company G, Eighth Regiment of Iowa Volunteer Cavalry. To Mr. and Mrs. Miller were born the following children: Edna May was the wife of George B. Ross and died at Nisland, South Dakota; Bertha was the wife of Charles Outet and died at Osowkes, Kansas; Nellie Izora, Mrs. Wear; William, of Chadron, Nebraska; Myrtle, wife of William McGowan, of Otoe, Iowa; Pearl, wife of Walter Maxwell, of Ekalaka; Ada, the wife of Carl Adams, of Twin Bridges, Montana. Mr. and Mrs. Wear have an adopted son, Robert G., who was born on October 27, 1914.

Politically Mr. Wear is a democrat. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Foresters and the Daughters of Rebekah, and is a past grand in the first named order. In his religious views he leans to the Presbyterian Church, though he is a liberal supporter of the Union congregation at Ekalaka. His life has been a busy one, his every-day affairs making heavy demands upon his time, yet he has never shrunk from his duties as a citizen and his obligations to his neighbors and his friends. He has always given his unreserved support to every movement for the welfare of the people, and enjoys their unlimited confidence and good will.

Clarence Taffner. Upon the roll of representative citizens of Southeastern Montana appears the name of Clarence Taffner, widely known as one of the most successful sheep raisers of the state. He is also entitled to notice as a pioneer of that section of the country known as the great Northwest. From his early years he has been industrious and persevering in whatever enterprises he undertook, and by diligence and good management has accumulated a comfortable competency. He played a prominent part in aiding to lay the foundation on which the superstructure of the country's present prosperity and progress was erected, and thus he is entitled to permanent representation in a work of the character of the one in hand.

Clarence Taffner is descended from old Holland stock, the first member of the family to come to this country having been his grandfather, who settled near Schenectady, New York. His son, Mr. Taffner's father, Volney Taffner, was also born in Holland and is said to have served in the Dutch navy in his younger days. Mr. Taffner is also related to the Gateses and Drakes of Revolutionary fame, and he at one time owned the revolutionary uniform of Captain Gates, his mother's uncle. Volney Taffner was reared on the paternal homestead in New York and there married Malinda Little. After their marriage they moved to Michigan, in the pioneer days of that section, following relatives who had preceded them there about 1832. Volney Taffner settled at Hillsdale, but subsequently he moved to Indiana, where he died. To them were born three children, namely: William V., of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Clarence, of this review, and Charles H., of Sheridan, Wyoming.

Clarence Taffner left Michigan when about seventeen years of age, pointing his face westward. He had planned to identify himself with the stock business, and to that end he came to Sidney, Nebraska, where he left the railroad and struck up the Platte River to the old "P-F" ranch, forty miles east of Fort Laramie. There he obtained employment as a cowboy and rode the ranges for two years. Then he crossed over north to Fort Casper and went to work for the "CY" outfit, with whom he spent two years. Going then to Northern Wyoming, Mr. Taffner joined the "PK" outfit, which ranged its stock over the Sheridan locality and had its camp on Soldier Creek. At that time buffaloes were so thick in that locality that the cattlemen were compelled to drive them out in order to occupy the region with their cattle and other stock. Mr. Taffner remained in that region until 1902, having spent the intervening years chiefly in riding the ranges for others, although he owned a few head of stock himself, and had done some freighting from Sheridan to outlying points. In the year named, when he came to Montana, he brought some sheep with him and he spent the first winter on Willow Creek, where he found Richard A. Selway. The two men combined their flocks, Mr. Taffner looking after the stock while Mr. Selway gave his attention to the outside business. In the spring of 1908 Mr. Taffner occupied the site of his present ranch, where he has been located continuously since, and in the sheep business uninterruptedly up to the fall of 1919, when, the drought having prevented the raising of winter forage, he disposed of his flock and was practically out of the business for the first time since he located here.

The Taffner sheep were always noted for their quality and productivity. The pioneer bunch brought by him to Willow Creek was the common fine wool sheep, and these he bred into the Oxfords and the Cotswolds, thereby securing a decided improvement in both size and quality. One big improvement was in the yield of wool. While the average clip was around ten pounds, numerous yearlings of the flock sheared fifteen and seventeen pounds of wool, some of the clip measuring nine inches in length. Mr. Taffner's progressive spirit was shown when he bought some of the finest rams in the country, including the international champion buck of William

Cooper & Son of Chicago, and George Allen's winner of the American Royal Stock Show prize at Kansas City. He imported bucks of the Oxford strain from John Graham & Son of Eldora, Iowa, and A. J. Knollen of Pocatello, Idaho. Mr. Taffner also brought into this locality the first sheep shearing machine, the successful operation of which he demonstrated, and thereafter for several years he handled the machine throughout this locality. Thus briefly are shown facts which indicate the progressive and enterprising spirit which has actuated Mr. Taffner in all his operations, and this has been one of the chief contributing factors to his success. He has been a leader among the stock raisers of his section.

On July 16, 1913, in Rapid City, South Dakota, Mr. Taffner was married to Mrs. Addie Bell, who was a native of Wyandot County, Ohio. Mrs. Taffner, whose maiden name was Lake, had previously been married to a Mr. Lynch, by whom she has a son, Leroy, of Kansas City, Missouri. Mr. Taffner had children by a former marriage as follows: Volney, who was killed by a stroke of lightning in young manhood; Horatio, who died in 1918 at the hands of an assassin; and John, the youngest child, was a soldier during the recent World war.

Mr. Taffner was born and bred a republican, and is intensely loyal to his country. Patriotism has been a distinguishing feature of his family, a number of his family having been soldiers of the Union during the Civil war. He has usually supported the straight republican ticket in national elections, though of late years he has inclined to the progressive branch of the party. However, in local elections he disregards party lines and gives his support to the men whom he considers best qualified for the offices sought. His life has been a busy and useful one and he has left an indelible impress of his personality on the locality with which he has been identified. Because of his accomplishments and his high personal qualities he has richly merited the high esteem in which he is universally held by all who know him.

Emil M. Johnson. Carter County, Montana, has been especially honored in the character and career of her public and professional men, but in every community there are to be found, rising above their fellows, individuals born to leadership in the various vocations, men who dominate not alone by superior intelligence and natural endowment but by natural force of character which minimizes discouragements and dares important undertakings. Such men are by no means rare, and it is always profitable to study their lives, weigh their motives and hold up their achievements as incentives to greater activity and higher excellence on the part of others just entering upon their life work. These reflections are suggested by the career of Emil M. Johnson, the able editor and publisher of the Beaver Valley Press of Ekalaka, a man who has forged his way to the front ranks in the exacting field of journalism, and who by a strong, inherent force, directed by intelligence and judgment of a high order, stands today among the representative citizens of a community widely noted for the excellence of its professional talent, although he has only recently cast his lot with the people of Carter County.

Emil M. Johnson was born in Omaha, Nebraska, on September 5, 1892, and is the son of August and Bettie (Daniels) Johnson. August Johnson was born in Vannersborg, Sweden, on December 15, 1859, and came to the United States in 1884, locating at Grasswell, Minnesota, where he obtained employment as a farm hand. Later he went to Omaha, Nebraska, and engaged in the wholesale butchering business for about twelve years. From there he went to Seattle, Washington, which was his home for many years. He then acquired a ranch at Mayfield, Idaho, where he lived until coming to Ekalaka, where he now makes his home. He was married in Omaha in February, 1890, to Bettie Daniels, a native of Southern Sweden, and whose death occurred in Omaha. To these parents were born three children, namely: Emil, immediate subject of this sketch; Edith, of Minneapolis, Minnesota; and Alma, a teacher at Ekalaka.

Emil Johnson was reared mainly in Seattle, Washington, where he secured a good public school education, being a graduate of the high school. He then entered the office of the Seattle Times, where he learned the trade of printing, and then spent four additional years on that paper. He then went to his father's ranch at Mayfield, Idaho, for a time and while there became connected with the Elmore County Times as a printer. From there he went to Richfield, Idaho, where he became editor of the Richfield Recorder, conducting the affairs of that paper for two years. In December, 1916, Mr. Johnson came to Ekalaka as editor of the Beaver Valley Press, and in March, 1917, became its sole owner by purchase. The Beaver Valley Press was founded at Ekalaka in 1916, the first issue bearing date of September 15th of that year. The paper was started as a political sheet by L. A. Conser, of Baker, and is of the republican political faith, being the only newspaper of that political faith in Carter County.

Mr. Johnson has made a definite impression since identifying himself with Carter County, and today his influence is marked on the political, business and civic life of the community. He is a forceful writer, taking firm ground on the issues of the day and speaking in no uncertain tones. He stands consistently at all times for the very best things for the community and withholds his support from no movement for the welfare of the people. Personally he is genial and companionable, and to a marked degree enjoys the confidence and good will of the community.

Mr. Johnson was married in Richfield, Idaho, on September 10, 1916, to Alice Green, a daughter of John Green, a miner who lost his life in Phillipsburg, Montana. He was among the early settlers in Jackson Hole, Wyoming. To Mr. and Mrs. Johnson has been born a son, Bert.

Politically Mr. Johnson has been a life-long supporter of the republican party, his first presidential vote having been cast for Charles E. Hughes. He has served Ekalaka as justice of the peace, and is the present secretary of the Ekalaka Commercial Club. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is vice grand of the subordinate lodge at Ekalaka. In everything which he has undertaken Mr. Johnson has been successful, because he has devoted himself indefatigably to the one thing in hand. He is a man of marked qualities of character—such qualities as make for success in any undertaking, and because of his success and his splendid personal qualities he deserves the popularity which he enjoys.

David Nelson. This name introduces a widely known early settler of the valley of the Big Porcupine. However, his distinctions rest not so much upon his name, since there are many David Nelsons in Montana, as upon the associations and activities of the man as a sheep raiser and wool producer, and the qualities of initiative enterprise and industry that have brought him a most unusual success in the Northwest.

He was born in Voss, the rural country around Bergen, Norway, June 10, 1865, son of Nels Eric and

Carrie Ringheim, being one of their seven children, four sons and three daughters. To the age of eighteen David lived in his home community, with a training as a farmer and the education afforded by a country school. He then embarked on a vessel for the United States, and he never saw his parents again. With them years piled upon years, and they survived far beyond fourscore, his mother all but reaching the century mark before her death in 1919. She was seven years older than her husband and survived him four years.

Landing at New York City, David Nelson finished his journey at Deerfield, Wisconsin, where he began life among strangers, though many of them spoke his mother tongue. In Dane County, Wisconsin, he acquired his first knowledge of American ways, and received the first wages that seemed to be a proper recompense for honest and earnest toil.

During two years he managed to accumulate a few hundred dollars, and with that capital started west in search of some favorite spot. He came by rail over the Northern Pacific, the only railroad Montana then had, and continued to avail himself of its facilities until he reached Billings. On the way he fell in with Ole Wissak, now a successful and wealthy sheepman near Malta. They shared each other's companionship and confidences for two years. It was their expectation to find work in the mines around Maiden and Fergus County, and from Billings they walked to that point to save the stage fare of 15 cents a mile. Reaching the mining town, they were confronted with their first disappointment, since the mines closed that very day, May 8, 1885. Ranch labor was the only opportunity, and they were soon employed by George Cook in Fergus County. At the conclusion of that employment the two companions parted and David Nelson returned to Miles City and was employed during the construction of the race track at the fair grounds. Following that he had a ranch job with Charles Davis at Rosebud, being a sheep herder fifteen months and getting some of the knowledge which he afterwards put to such good use as a sheep man. Then with a horse and cart he made a tour of inspection of the region north of the Yellowstone, and coming up the Big Porcupine he found a spot which pleased his eye, a locality where the creek winds its way through a generous valley stretching back toward low hills and overgrown with tall grass. There he pitched his tent, as it were, and called the spot home. His first efforts were with a mowing machine in providing his team with its winter's feed. The following spring of 1891 he bought a band of 1,000 sheep, and thus entered the career of wool growing which has continued through thirty years and has placed his name prominently among the wool men of Montana.

However, years passed before he could enter his claim legally, since the region was not surveyed until early in the present century. He filed in section 5, township 9, range 37, and on that land his first one-room log cabin was built. This was succeeded by other log homes, and finally the modest frame house which now shelters Mr. Nelson was erected.

Sheep have always been his chief concern, although he has kept cattle, horses and other stock on his ranch. His attachment to the animal that produces the wool has been the strongest of all. The valley has furnished grazing and winter feed through all the years of his experience except in that period of wide spread suffering, the drought of 1919, when feed had to be shipped into the state to save live stock.

Mr. Nelson operated alone as a sheep man until November, 1919, when the Nelson Sheep Company was formed, a stock company capitalized at $200,000, with R. A. Price as president, David Nelson and J. K. Moffett, vice presidents, and Miss Heath, secretary. The company operates its own shearing plant. It has about 13,000 sheep grazing on the range, but this number indicates that the indusry is on a comparatively modest scale as contrasted with the high tide of Mr. Nelson's individual efforts when he personally ran 30,000 sheep. To the great rank Montana has achieved among the wool producing regions of the world perhaps no individual has contributed more than David Nelson, the youthful Norwegian who came to Montana Territory more than thirty-five years ago.

As a resident of his home community he was here a number of years before settlement warranted the building of a community school. He took an active part in that project, and two schoolhouses are now standing on his land, one known as the Scottlake and the other as the Nelson School. He acquired American citizenship at Miles City and cast his first vote in Forsyth. His first presidential ballot was given to Benjamin Harrison, and he has always supported the republican ticket.

At Minneapolis, Minnesota, in 1893, Mr. Nelson married Ingborg Grove. By this union there were two children: Anna, who is the wife of Fred Zemple, a rancher on the Big Porcupine, and they have a daughter, Anita Barbara; and Gunner Nelson, who is unmarried and associated with his father's business. On April 21, 1903, Mr. Nelson married Miss Marie Almberg. She was born at Christiansand, Norway, and was twelve years of age when she came to the United States. Her parents were Sverke and Gertrude (Gulla) Almberg. The Almberg family settled in Faribault County, Minnesota, where Mrs. Nelson was reared and educated. She is one of nine children, six of whom are still living, the only other member of her family living in Montana being Mrs. Frank Paulmann, of Rosebud County.

William E. Reno. It is a noteworthy fact that the majority of the leading men of Montana came to the state during its formative period and developed with it so that their interests are centered here. William E. Reno has been a resident of Montana since the fall of 1895. He is a son of Ludlow B. and Lucinda Esther (Stanberry) Reno, who came here from the Black Hills of South Dakota.

Ludlow B. Reno was born in Pennsylvania, from whence he came west to Iowa at a period antedating the war between the states, and he enlisted for service in that conflict from Iowa in its Third Cavalry Regiment. This regiment was under General Sherman's command in the Atlanta campaign and in the famous March to the Sea, and, having been wounded during the war, he drew a pension from the Government until his death. He was a self-made man, and while living in Iowa developed into a prosperous farmer, and continued his agricultural operations when he went to South Dakota in 1876. About that time he took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar after coming to Montana, and for two terms served as attorney of Carbon County, being elected on the democratic ticket. A forceful speaker, he knew how to drive home his arguments, although he was not a man of much education aside from what learning he had gained through his own studies in the law. His death occurred in 1919, while he was residing in Carbon County, his wife having passed away on December 23, 1918. They had the following children: William E., whose name heads this review; Bertha, who is Mrs. Pitt, of Carbon County; and Walter, who is engaged in farming near Belfrey, Montana.

William E. Reno attended the country schools of Iowa and South Dakota. He was engaged for a time with the old Flying V outfit of the Black Hills country. Later on he was engaged in ranching for himself at Buffalo Gap. Still later he became a stockman in the vicinity northeast of Hardin when it was still a part of Yellowstone County, selling his cattle in the market at Omaha and his horses to the local trade. When he disposed of this ranch and its few primitive improvements he purchased land in the Big Horn Valley near public schools of the new town of Hardin, acquiring here the title to a quarter section of land and developed it into a farm. He was one of the first to experiment on the growing of alfalfa in this region and demonstrating the great adaptability of this crop to the region in question. Gradually he put his land under the ditch, and acquired additional property, which he also irrigated. Early in his connection with this locality Mr. Reno joined with a number of his neighbors east of Hardin in the organization of the Farmers Ditch Company that furnished the capital to put a headgate in the Big Horn, and took out water sufficient to irrigate about 2,500 acres of land, and constructed mains and laterals to accommodate the members of the company. This ditch was practical enough to enable the farmers to make an annual crop, and was in use when Mr. Reno sold his property to the Sheridan Sugar Company, which has planned to turn the valley into a sugar beet proposition.

When Mr. Reno left his farm he identified himself with Hardin, and is principally interested in the erection of residences for sale, although he has been connected with a number of the business propositions of the place, and is at present one of the officials of the First National Bank of Hardin.

At the time Mr. Reno arrived in this neighborhood there were very few settlers. Boderick & Spencer had a small store on the south side of the railroad; Mr. McDonald was doing a livery business, although he had no barn for his horses, which he ran into a corral to catch them when they were needed, and not long after he arrived Mr. Reno went into the same line of business in partnership with Mr. McDonald. Carl Rankin was the Lincoln townsite agent, and there were settlers scattered up and down the river, most of whom have long ago moved away, new ones coming in to take their places.

Mr. Reno was married at Buffalo Gap to Lula T. Sheffield, born in Texas, and they became the parents of the following children: Roy, James, Alma and Howard. During the period that this country was in the World war Mr. Reno took an active part as a member of the local committee for the sale of bonds, and was instrumental in raising the quota of his community in each of the drives. In every line he has entered he has proved his ability and good citizenship, and it would be difficult to find anyone who stands higher in public esteem than he.

Samuel A. Hotchkiss. One of the interesting features of Montana is the operation of large ranches by men who have acquired the knowledge of their business in a first-hand practical manner, and who have been located in the state since its pioneer days. One of these eminently representative ranchmen is Samuel A. Hotchkiss, owner of the old R. C. Huson property of 3,000 acres, Mr. Huson having been one of the old timers of the Tongue River country. The birth of Samuel A. Hotchkiss took place at New Haven, Connecticut, the seat of Yale University, January 19, 1871, he being a son of Stephen G. Hotchkiss.

The Hotchkiss family is of English origin, but for generations representatives of it lived in Connecticut, bearing their part in the development of the colonies into a great and united country. Stephen G. Hotchkiss was also born at New Haven, Connecticut, January 28, 1826, one in a family of three sons and one daughter born to his parents. In young manhood Stephen G. Hotchkiss was married to Harriet Augusta Stevens, a daughter of Newton Stevens, also born in Connecticut, of good, old English stock founded in the American colonies prior to the Revolution. Both the Hotchkiss and Stevens families were farming people, so Samuel A. Hotchkiss inherits his taste for agriculture from both sides of the family.

As his children began to grow up about him Stephen G. Hotchkiss, who was a man of broad outlook and practical ideas, saw that opportunities for their advancement were limited in the old state of their nativity, and so, taking the elder ones with him, he started out for Montana in 1880, making the trip by rail to Bismarck, North Dakota, and thence by boat to Miles City, Montana, coming up the Yellowstone River. When he was joined two years later by his wife and the other children the trip was made entirely by rail. This pioneer family had an experience, stretching over some twelve years, on land the father entered on Pumpkin Creek, twenty miles from Miles City, and it was a hard one, for the pioneers endured hardships and vicissitudes hardly to be appreciated today. Disposing of his ranch about 1892 or 1893, Stephen G. Hotchkiss moved to Miles City, and there he lived during the greater portion of his remaining years, although his death occurred at Long Beach, California, to which he had gone shortly before his demise, May 1, 1918. His interest in politics was manifested by his strong support of the principles of the democratic party. A Blue Lodge Mason and Presbyterian, he lived up to the highest teachings of his order and church, and was a man of fine principles and upright manhood, setting an example of good citizenship in every particular. Mrs. Hotchkiss died at Miles City during October, 1916, aged eighty-three years, hers being the first death in the family. The five children born to Stephen G. Hotchkiss and his wife were as follows: Amelia, who is the widow of A. B. Marvel, of Long Beach, California; Stephen S., who is also a resident of Long Beach, California; Arthur N., who is a Custer County ranchman; Louise, who is the wife of L. W. Stacy, of Miles City; and Samuel A., whose name heads this review.

Coming to Rosebud County when only twelve years of age, Samuel A. Hotchkiss completed his preliminary educational training in the schools of Custer County, and when only fourteen years of age began working as a cowboy, continuing in this line of work for a number of years, hiring out by the month to some of the old-time ranchmen of the Tongue River region, among them being J. M. Holt on Powder River, G. P. Comstock and L. W. Stacy. When he severed his connection with the last named Mr. Hotchkiss came into the Grandenburg locality and bought the nucleus of the ranch he now owns, which is called the "bar L A—" ranch and comprises 3,000 acres extending along the Tongue River for two miles. It has been an alfalfa ranch for a number of years, but through the enterprise of Mr. Hotchkiss an irrigation plant has been installed which furnishes abundant water for his own stock and that of his neighbors, and he now has only 150 acres in alfalfa, devoting the remainder to raising White Face and Durham cattle and sheep. This ranch is in district No. 26 of Rosebud County, and Mr. Hotchkiss is serving it as a member of the school board. In 1896 Mr. Hotchkiss cast his first presidential vote for William Jennings Bryan. His admiration for Colonel Roosevelt led him to support the republican ticket, but in 1912 and 1916 he returned to the fold of his own party. Mr. Hotchkiss is a Blue Lodge and Chapter Mason, and a man of the highest standing in his community.

On September 21, 1904, he was married at Cherokee, Iowa, to Miss Myrte Chick, a daughter of William B. Chick, born at Limington, Maine. During the war between the states he served for two and one-half years as a member of the First Maine Battery in the Army of the Shenandoah, and under the command of General Sheridan. Soon after the declaration of peace Mr. Chick went to Chicago, Illinois, and thence to the lumber woods of Michigan. Still later he joined his brother-in-law in a trip to Cherokee, Iowa, and was so pleased with conditions there that he remained, and for twenty years was one of the officials of the county, and established an extensive abstract business. In February, 1873, Mr. Chick married Miss Sarah Delaney, of West Bend, Wisconsin, whose parents, Mitchell and Prudence Delaney, were pioneers in that state when Black Hawk was still a power. After forty years of residence in Iowa Mr. Chick sold his holdings and, coming to Montana, took up his residence on the Hotchkiss ranch. Mr. and Mrs. Chick became the parents of three children, two who are deceased and Mrs. Hotchkiss. She was born August 15, 1876, and after obtaining her education and graduating from the Cherokee High School she became a student of the State Teachers College at Cedar Falls, Iowa, from which she was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Didactics. For the subsequent four years she was engaged in teaching, two of them being at Miles City, Montana, where she met Mr. Hotchkiss. Similar tastes drew the two young people together, and their acquaintance developed into something deeper. While she has abandoned the educational field Mrs. Hotchkiss retains her intense interest in current affairs, and her home is one of cultural atmosphere. Mr. and Mrs. Hotchkiss have two children, Philip William, who was born August 2, 1909, and Majorie, who was born May 5, 1911. Mrs. Hotchkiss and her children are identified with the Episcopal Church of Miles City, but Mr. Hotchkiss is not connected with any religious organization. Belonging essentially to the great West, he has many of the magnificent characteristics of his locality. Early struggles have developed and broadened him, and made him more sympathetic with the failure and disappointments of others. American to the core, during the great war he was one of the most energetic workers in promoting the various Liberty Loans and other war drives, and was chairman of the local committee on the loan drives. Always a hard worker, he has also known how to so systematize his operations so as to effect the best results, and his broad acres, well tended premises and sleek stock prove that such methods are remunerative and inspiring.

B. R. **Matteson** is managing editor of the Northwest Tribune Publishing Company at Stevensville. For a man of his years Mr. Matteson has had a vast amount of experience and has become well known over a great scope of country. He is a practical printing expert, and is equally talented as a musician.

Mr. Matteson was born in Turner County, South Dakota, May 20, 1885. His grandfather was of French ancestry, lived for many years near Buffalo, New York, and subsequently became a pioneer settler in Wisconsin, where he spent his last years. He was a fruit grower.

M. R. Matteson, father of B. R. Matteson, was born in New York State in 1845, but was reared and married in Wisconsin. He lived for several years in Turner County, South Dakota, where he had a horse ranch and also founded and named the Town of Marion. As a youth he served in the Civil war as a Union soldier. He is now living in Wisconsin. He is a Scottish Rite Mason, and in politics is independent. M. R. Matteson married Catherine James, who was born at Dublin, Ireland, in 1849. They became the parents of six children: Mary Belle, Charles Edward, Francis Marion, B. R., Ruby and Pearl.

B. R. Matteson graduated from the high school at Wonewoc, Wisconsin, in 1903. From childhood he was given a careful training in music by his father. He possessed exceptional talents and abilities in that field. B. R. Matteson is a practical master of all band instruments and has appeared in many professional engagements as a soloist. For a number of years he spent his winters in professional engagements as a musician, and those engagements covered all the states in the Union except Rhode Island and Texas. As a boy he also became fascinated with the printing art, and from the close of his musical season worked at the printing trade. Mr. Matteson has the reputation of being an efficiency expert in the management and handling of every technical detail of a printing shop. In a number of cases he has been called to a plant where loss and inefficiency were the rule, and after several months had given new life to the business. Mr. Matteson has been a permanent resident of Montana since 1909. He was superintendent of printing plants at Glasgow and Harlowton, and on October 1, 1918, came to Stevensville as editor and manager of the Northwest Tribune. This is one of the oldest papers in Montana, having been founded in 1886. Recently it was consolidated with the Register. The paper is published by the Northwest Tribune Publishing Company, of which Mr. Matteson is managing editor and Ashley C. Dixon is president.

Mr. Matteson holds a card of membership both in the International Typographical Union and the American Federation of Musicians. Politically he is independent.

At Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, he married Miss Claudia Margaret White, who is also a highly proficient musician, being a graduate of the Conservatory of Music in Indiana. Her talents include both vocal and instrumental. She is a daughter of Rev. P. A. and Katie (LaPlant) White. Her father was a Baptist clergyman and died at Glasgow, Montana, in August, 1919. Her mother lives with Mr. and Mrs. Matteson. The latter have two children: Jessie Hope, born in 1911, and Burton Wray, born February 6, 1919.

Erwin E. Jordan is a Montana banker, a former member of the Legislature, and expended a good deal of time and effort in behalf of the creation of Treasure County, of which he is one of the prominent citizens.

Mr. Jordan, who is vice president and cashier of the Treasure State Bank at Hysham, was born near Annandale in Wright County, Minnesota, July 11, 1880, son of Everett and Iona (Jones) Jordan, the former a native of the State of Maine and the latter of Illinois. They were married in Minnesota and farming became the chief work of their household.

They lived quiet and industrious lives and were members of the Methodist Church. Everett Jordan died in 1890, and his widow is now living at South Haven, Minnesota. She is the mother of two sons, Erwin E. and Everett A., the latter of Clearwater, Minnesota.

Erwin E. Jordan spent his boyhood on a farm in Minnesota, attended public school at Annandale, and his first experience in the far West was during the winter of 1898 when he was at Spencer in the Willamette Valley of Oregon. For a time he worked in a hotel and in the spring became a ranch hand for the J. E. Smith Live Stock Company at Pilot Rock. Leaving the ranch, he continued his education, spending a year in an academy at Ogden, Utah, and the Salt Lake Business College. In the meantime, in the spring of 1899, he had gone to Idaho, and subsequently was in the employ of the Wood Live Stock Company at Dillon, Montana. He returned to school that fall, and after finishing his course acquired the fundamentals of banking by employment at Watertown, Minnesota.

Mr. Jordan has been a permanent resident of Montana since May, 1904. He made his first home at Wibaux, where for a year he was bookkeeper for W. A. Organ & Company, a leading mercantile house. He was then appointed postmaster of the city as successor to Postmaster Davidson, and filled that office and made an enviable record in it for six years. In the meantime he was also appointed and served four years as United States commissioner.

About the end of his official tenure he entered the land business, handling new lands and making loans. As an outgrowth in this business he organized in 1910 the Jordan Realty & Loan Company, serving as president. This concern handled thousands of acres of land, located many people around Wibaux and otherwise had an important pioneer influence in developing and colonizing that section of the state. It is believed that not five acres of land had been broken and farmed in that county when Mr. Jordan entered the land business. He continued as active head of the Jordan Realty and Loan Company for some five or six years.

In 1906 he joined some other business men in the organization of the First National Bank, and continued as one of the directors of the institution until 1916. At that date he moved to Miles City, where he represented the Montana Life Insurance Company as general agent for about eighteen months.

Mr. Jordan has been identified with the new county of Treasure since 1917. The Treasure State Bank of Hysham was organized in June, 1917, by Mr. Jordan, George S. Warren, J. E. Edwards, E. A. Cornwell, W. G. Cooley and a number of other local stockholders. Its capital is $25,000 and its surplus is $6,250. Besides Mr. Jordan as vice president and cashier, George S. Warren is president, O. L. Evje, assistant cashier, and other directors are J. E. Edwards, E. A. Cornwell, W. G. Cooley, John C. E. Hagam and W. J. Noble.

April 19, 1906, two years after coming to Montana, Mr. Jordan married Miss Eva Schrader, of Clarence, New York, where she was born July 13, 1880. Her father, Philip Schrader, married Miss Workman, and Mrs. Jordan was one of their four daughters. She was educated in the grammar and high schools of Clarence and after her marriage devoted herself to the responsibilities of home and the rearing of her children until her death on October 15, 1918. She was the mother of four daughters, Isabel, Doris, Kathleen and Lydia.

As a banker in the new community of Hysham, Mr. Jordan gave an active leadership to the prosecution of the war, the sale of bonds, and the work of the Red Cross Chapter, in which Mrs. Jordan was a participant as far as her health and strength would permit. She also served as a member of the Treasure County Council of Defense. Mr. Jordan represented Dawson County in the House of Representatives in 1912-13, being elected as a progressive and serving under Speaker McDonald, in a democratic house. He was assigned to the committees on appropriations, new towns and counties and various others. That was the last session of the Legislature that voted for a United States senator, and he cast his ballot for Mr. Walsh, who had won the state endorsement for the office. Knowing the work of the Legislature, Mr. Jordan was an obvious choice for a personal representative at Helena for the movement to create the new county of Treasure, and represented the New Counties Committee and worked ardently for the passage of the bill.

Thomas H. Mouat. The men who had the initiative and courage to brave the dangers and endure the hardships of frontier life in Montana deserve to receive material rewards as well as the plaudits of their fellow citizens, pleasant though the latter may be. One of the pioneers of the Big Horn Valley who has been honored with both is Thomas H. Mouat, one of the very extensive shippers and dealers in cattle at Hardin, and first mayor of the municipality.

Mr. Mouat began his connection with this region in 1904, as a stockholder with the Crow Indians, buying their horses and selling them cattle, and he carried on this line for three years, and then joined A. P. McDonald and built the first meat market at Hardin. Before their building was completed the partners sold meat in a tent. They had the misfortune to lose their substantial brick market by fire, the first of the permanent buildings to be burned, but they replaced it and Mr. Mouat continued in this line of business until 1911, when he sold his interest in the market and began handling live stock, first as a partner of Mr. McDonald, but now operating alone, and he ships cattle in as well as out and does a very large annual business.

Long before the most sanguine ever dreamed of Hardin, Mr. Mouat was familiar with the locality, and often participated in horse roundups with the Indians on the very site of the present city. At that time all of the region was wild and uncultivated. Mr. Mouat has been in the West for many years, coming to Williston, North Dakota, by rail, and spending a number of years as ranch foreman on the "bar T" ranch south of that city. In 1889 he left that ranch for Dickinson, that same state, and during the subsequent five years he was principally employed with the Sutphin Cattle Company of Duluth, Minnesota, and being at St. Paul, Minnesota, during a portion of each year.

In 1887 Mr. Mouat went into Minnesota to handle horses, making his headquarters at Fargo, but handling them in different parts of the state. He imported the horses from the eastern states and disposed of them to Minnesota farmers, and then gradually worked into Montana.

Mr. Mouat was born at Janesville, Wisconsin, August 11, 1860, a son of James Mouat, who founded the Mouat family in that state, and also the United States, coming here from Scotland. He immigrated from his native land in 1844 with a colony of settlers and made a permanent home in Rock County, Wisconsin. There he was married and spent the rest of his life as a farmer and stockman. Upon becoming naturalized he became a republican. In his religious faith he was a Presbyterian.

James Mouat married Mary Storey, born in New York State, a daughter of Ozias Storey, also born in the Empire State, who, becoming a pioneer of Wisconsin, continued to be a farmer all of his life. James Mouat died in 1902, when he was seventy-two years old, but his widow, now a very aged lady, survives him and makes her home at Janesville, Wisconsin. Their children were as follows: Thomas H., who is the eldest; Grace, who is a resident of Janesville; Frank, who is a business man of the same city; Margaret, who married A. G. Dupuis, of Custer, South Dakota; Malcolm, who is an attorney of Janesville; and Mary, who lives with her mother.

Thomas H. Mouat was educated in the common schools, and he remained at home until after he had passed his majority, and during that period had learned the horse and cattle business from his father. In association with his father he made his first money shipping horses into Minnesota.

As a contributor to the growth of Hardin, Mr. Mouat has participated in its building, and has lent it his influence in all of its progressive movements. When the idea was broached of the creation of Big Horn County, Mr. Mouat was in favor of it from the start, and he was also one of the leading figures in the incorporation of Hardin. He was elected its first mayor, and his council was composed of the following men: Messrs. McMeekan, Gordon, Johnston, Mitchell, Boylan and Morgan. During his administration of a little more than two years the city government was instituted, one of the big tasks towards securing this being the framing of the ordinances. A levy for the first taxes was made, a city court was created, a fire apparatus was provided, and an appropriation made for the erection of the first town hall. The services of the mayor and the council were contributed without charge, and the service was rendered ungrudgingly and cheerfully, all being animated by the desire and determination to give the public the very best that lay in their power.

In addition to his other interests Mr. Mouat is a stockholder of the Stockman's National Bank, and he is also a member of its board of directors. For some years he has belonged to Billings Lodge, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

On January 15, 1920, Mr. Mouat was married at Sheridan, Wyoming, to Mrs. Maud (Fenton) Gibson, a daughter of John W. and Mollie (Boyington) Fenton, who for many years lived at Verona, Missouri. Mrs. Mouat was born in Benton County, Indiana, December 17, 1874, but was reared at Verona, and came to Montana in 1907, since which time she has made her home at Hardin. Five children grew up in the Fenton home, those surviving being: Mrs. C. W. Wilder, of Mount Vernon, Missouri; Mrs. Lena Flick, of Compton, California; Mrs. Mouat, who is the third child; and Fred D., who lives at Carthage, Missouri. Walter B. is deceased. It would be difficult to find a man more universally liked or respected than Mr. Mouat, and he is recognized as thoroughly representative of the best element of the West.

Alonzo L. Mitchell, mayor of Hardin and one of the earliest settlers of the place, stands very high in the esteem of his fellow citizens because of his many sterling traits of character. He identified himself with this community when he entered a homestead on the ceded portion of the Crow Reservation in 1906, and two years later became a resident of Hardin. Mr. Mitchell came here from Kansas, but was born at New Virginia, Warren County, Iowa, December 22, 1876. During his boyhood he lived on his father's farm and attended the country schools, later attending those of the adjoining village, and completed his studies at the Lincoln Business College of Lincoln, Nebraska, from which he was graduated in 1896.

Mr. Mitchell left his native state in 1902 and went to Oklahoma and embarked in a land business as senior member of the firm of Mitchell & Reat. After eight months spent in that locality Mr. Mitchell sold his interests and spent the next three seasons with the Chicago Lyceum Bureau as advance man, covering Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Iowa. This experience was one of great value to him and greatly extended his acquaintance over the central portion of the country. He left the road very suddenly and came to Montana at the time of the opening of the Crow Reservation, as he desired to file a desirable claim.

While he was living on his homestead and doing the development work necessary to make it a profitable undertaking, Mr. Mitchell organized and built the Big Horn Low Line Canal, the first irrigating system in this end of the Big Horn Valley. The system covered about 10,000 acres, and about 90 per cent of this was brought under irrigation and made a productive general farming proposition. When he proved up his claim Mr. Mitchell moved to Hardin, entered the real estate and insurance business and soon had the Big Horn Valley Land & Development Company organized and in good working condition, with himself as president, general manager and chief stockholder. This company has bought and developed thousands of acres of wild and uncultivated lands in the valley and is one of the pioneers in dry as well as irrigated farming. It has large holdings about Hardin, and engages in actual farming each year.

In 1916 Mr. Mitchell, together with a few associates, organized the Hardin Townsite Company, and purchased from the Lincoln Land Company 800 acres of irrigated lands, in the center of which was platted the Town of Hardin. Since then this company, with Mr. Mitchell as manager and chief owner, has been exploiting its interests and contributing materially toward the development of the locality. Hardin's incorporation occurred in 1911, and at that time Mr. Mitchell was chosen as one of its first board of aldermen, and he held that office until his election as mayor in the spring of 1914. He is still the incumbent of this important office, having been re-elected to it at each biennial election. His administration is responsible for the following public achievements: A complete storm and sanitary sewer system, a water system with a modern filtration plant now being completed, fifty blocks of bitulithic pavement, and the practical planning of parks for the growing metropolis of the valley.

Mr. Mitchell traces his family ancestry back to the Mitchells of Pennsylvania, where both his parents were born, they being Josephus M. and Elizabeth (Strawn) Mitchell, the latter a daughter of Jehu Strawn. The American founder of the Mitchell family was the great-grandfather of Mayor Mitchell, who was of Scotch-Irish stock, but came to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, from England.

Josephus M. Mitchell and his wife, Elizabeth, had the following children: Mary F., who is Mrs. J. D. Nicholson, of New Virginia, Iowa; James A., who is a resident of Osceola, Iowa; Alonzo L., whose name heads this review; Walter R., who is a resident of Indianola, Iowa; and Jesse L., who is a resident of Hardin and a ranchman of considerable importance. The Mitchell family was taken from Pennsylvania to Iowa in 1870, and the parents lived out the remainder of their lives on a farm near New Virginia.

Josephus M. Mitchell was a democrat until 1900, when he became a republican on account of the issues which arose through the candidacy of William Jennings Bryan, and Mayor Mitchell cast his first presidential ballot for William McKinley, and he has never swerved in his devotion to republican principles since. He is a Scottish Rite Mason and belongs to Billings Consistory and Algeria Temple, Mystic Shrine, of Helena, Montana. Mayor Mitchell is also an Odd Fellow, a Pythian Knight and an Elk, his home lodge of the last named fraternity being at Billings.

Mayor Mitchell was married at Lennox, Iowa, on December 25, 1902, to Miss Mary V. Gibson, born in Taylor County, Iowa, on March 26, 1878, a daughter of James G. and Martha (Trusler) Gibson, natives of Kentucky. Mrs. Mitchell was one of a family of one son and four daughters, was liberally educated and became a teacher. Mayor and Mrs. Mitchell have two children: Martha K. and Josephus Alonzo.

During the World war Mayor Mitchell was county chairman of the Food Administration, and also of the poor, and he had charge of one of the Liberty Loan drives for the county. He was also chairman of the Big Horn Chapter of the Red Cross, and still holds that office.

When Mr. Mitchell came to Montana he was without capital, but he possessed something more valuable than mere money, the broad vision and initiative which enabled him to first see the wonderful possibilities of the Big Horn Valley, and then to develop them into actualities. Few movements have been carried to completion since he came here without his approval and co-operation, and he is proud of the fact that he was one of the organizers of Big Horn County, the largest, richest and probably the most historic agricultural county in the state. A man of high principles, Mayor Mitchell has great faith in the good intentions of his fellow citizens, is a strong supporter of educational and religious institutions, and makes it a regular practice to donate one-tenth of his income to church and charities. He also strongly advocates the expenditure of large amounts for community enterprises. Both he and his wife belong to the Methodist Church, but he is not hidebound, recognizing the good in any honest belief, and he is supported politically by those of all creeds, for they recognize in him a capable, upright and thoroughly representative man, whose honor is unblemished and whose spoken word is as binding as another's written bond.

John vander Pauwert. It is now forty years since John vander Pauwert came to Montana. He was a child then, but in a few years had the responsibilities of a range rider, and between riding the range, farming and doing duty as an officer his name and work have become widely known all over the old area of Custer County, included in the present county of Treasure, where he resides at Hysham.

He was born at Brabant, Holland, November 17, 1873, son of Henry and Henrietta (Joosten) vander Pauwert. In Holland his parents were city people, the father being a surveyor by profession. In 1880 the little family, including John, then seven years of age, sailed from Rotterdam for New York. They made the voyage without incident, and their destination was Montana. By railroad they traveled through the eastern states and over the middle west as far as Bismarck, and thence a boat carried them up the Missouri River to Miles City. The rest of their journey was made by stage, and on June 13, 1880, they unloaded about the middle of Pease Bottom.

It had been a long and tiresome journey. Henry vander Pauwert was attracted to Montana by the presence of John Joosten, his wife's brother. John Joosten had lived in America a number of years, knew the people and the circumstances of this sparsely settled district of Montana, and was of invaluable service to the newcomers, in establishing their home. Henry vander Pauwert entered a claim, now the farm of Ole Muri. He had little capital, and his first team was a pair of Indian ponies. With the aid of these ponies he was able to raise a crop of potatoes, do some other farming and the necessary hauling. Buffalo meat and other smoked meat bought from the Indians supplied a large part of the family diet. Their home was a log house, and in it they made their abode as long as they remained on the Bottom. Their neighbors were few, and those still surviving and residents of the community are Mrs. Isaac and Wiley King. Others who were their neighbors but have since died or left the district were Robert Guy, William Mouat, William McKeen, Robert Darcy, William O'Brien and W. B. S. Higgins. Most of these men had had experience either in the Civil war or Indian wars. John Joosten, brother of Mrs. Henry vander Pauwert, had been a soldier, and his father had been killed at Port Hudson, Mississippi. The vander Pauwert family remained in Pease Bottom until 1887, when the father moved out to Washington and became a truck farmer and gardener at Fair Haven. In 1912 he returned to Montana, and is a venerable citizen, rancher and farmer on Sarpy Creek in Treasure County. His good wife passed away in May, 1916. They were the parents of four children: Rena, wife of M. C. Lowrey, of Chehalis, Washington; Henry, a rancher on Sarpy Creek, Montana; Mrs. Louise vanden Biesen of Sarpy Creek; and John Daniel.

John Daniel vander Pauwert began his education in a little community school in Pease Bottom. He learned to ride almost as soon as he learned his letters, and about the time his parents moved out to Washington he was drawing regular wages as a range man. Among the old outfits of the region for whom he worked were the "7UX," the "171," the "79," the "R. L." and finally with the "FUF," for whom he was employed running and corraling wild horses. Mr. vander Pauwert left the range to enter the sheriff's office at Forsyth as deputy and under sheriff to Sheriff Guy. His appointment to this work was largely due to two years of prior experience under Sheriff John Gibb at Miles City when all this region was a part of Custer County. He remained the deputy of Mr. Guy four years, and was then appointed stock inspector and detective for the Montana Stock Association. He performed the arduous and frequently dangerous duties of this position for three years. He then became under sheriff to William Moses, and a year later, upon the death of his chief, who was killed by John Burgess, he was appointed sheriff and filled out the term. Then followed another year as stock inspector for the Montana Association, and he became under sheriff upon the creation of Treasure County. Thus he has given seventeen years to the duties of a peace officer, and while his official jurisdiction has been mainly in one locality, the county governments he has served have been successively Custer, Rosebud and Treasure counties.

Mr. vander Pauwert is a thoroughly democratic citizen as well as a member of the democratic party. He cast his first presidential vote for Mr. Bryan, and was a supporter of the famous Nebraskan every time he was a candidate. Mr. vander Pauwert is past grand of Victory Lodge No. 130 of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Hysham.

In Pease Bottom Mr. vander Pauwert married Miss Sedonia Heyneman, who was born in Germany, a daughter of Bruno Heyneman. She died

May 23, 1911, the mother of a family of seven children, namely: Jack, who died at the age of sixteen; Leo, deceased; Edith, wife of A. B. C. Davis, of Hardin, Montana; Claude, who died as a soldier at Camp Lewis, Washington, during the influenza epidemic; Harry, of Hysham; and Gladys and Margaret. August 26, 1913, at Miles City, Mr. vander Pauwert married Miss Verne Keithler, daughter of I. and Jennie (Dragoo) Keithler, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Ohio. Mrs. vander Pauwert is the oldest of five children, the others being Howard, Gertrude, Oswin and Jennie. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. vander Pauwert, Keith and Leo.

Azarias G. Vincelette, one of the prosperous ranchmen and farmers of Fallon County, has been a resident of this region since 1903, and during that period has developed into one of its most representative men. He was born at New Bedford, Massachusetts, on January 24, 1874, a son of Charles G. Vincelette, the latter having been born at Saint Alphons de Granby, Quebec, Canada, on January 6, 1850. He was a son of Nazaire Vincelette, of French ancestry, but born in Quebec, Canada, his father being a farmer who founded the family in the province of Quebec. Nazaire Vincelette and his wife had three sons and three daughters, the survivors now being as follows: Mrs. Cordelia Massey, of New Carlisle, Indiana; Charles G., who lives at Ollie, Montana; Cordelia, who is the wife of Harry Herring, of Montreal, Canada; and Hubert, who lived to be married and have a family, but is now deceased.

Charles G. Vincelette secured a fair education in English and at the same time acquired a knowledge of French by himself to such an extent that he can speak, read and write that language. He learned the trade of a stonecutter and worked at it in Canada, Maine and Massachusetts, in all of which communities he maintained his home, and he was also engaged in farming before he left Canada. In 1879 he left Canada to become a permanent resident of the United States, selecting Deadwood, South Dakota. It was during this period that so much excitement was displayed with regard to the discovery of gold in the region of the Black Hills, and it was because of it that Mr. Vincelette came to Deadwood. For a time he worked as a quartz millman for the Homestake Mills, and did some prospecting, but later was attracted to a stock ranch near Deadwood, realizing that there was more likelihood of permanent prosperity in raising stock than in looking for gold. His sons concurred in his opinion and all became employes of this ranch.

As they earned and saved money, they invested in cattle, and when they came to Montana they owned 825 head, which they drove with them. These cattle were run under the brand "V4," which is still used. These cattle were of the Hereford strain, and by giving attention to them the Vincelettes have bred their cattle up to the highest grade to be found between the Black Hills and Fallon County, and they have topped the Chicago market with their stock for twelve consecutive years. During the high water mark of the Vincelettes they ran some 1,400 head of cattle, and also bred and raised many horses, but did not attempt to handle any other kind of stock.

When the Vincelettes came to Montana in June, 1903, selection was made of the old "MC" ranch, an historic location, established by Frank Preston, who disposed of it to the Connors, who in turn sold to the Vincelettes. The beginnings of the Vincelette prosperity were small, but Charles G. Vincelette was fortunate in having the co-operation of his sons, and their interests now include almost five sections of deeded land, and eleven sections additional which are leased. The old headquarters of the "MC" ranch were first used as a family home, but were not suitable, and subsequently a frame structure, 12 by 24 feet, was erected on the ranch of Arsidas Vincelette, who is a brother of Azarias Vincelette, and this was occupied until pioneer conditions passed away.

Charles G. Vincelette was married to Alphonsine Savage, a daughter of Joseph Savage, who was a native of the Quebec region, and a farmer by calling. Both the Vincelette and Savage farms in Quebec are owned by members of the family. Mrs. Vincelette died on the Montana ranch on October 12, 1918, having borne her husband the following children: Arthur, who was drowned near the Deadwood ranch, was a stockman; Arsidas A., who is a part owner of the Vincelette ranch, married Eva Doody, and his daughters are Blanche and Beulah; Azarias G., whose name heads this review; Alida, who is the wife of Edwin Berry, of Fallon County, has a daughter and three sons; and Amanda, who married Jonas Griffith, died near Baker, Montana, leaving a son and a daughter. Charles G. Vincelette became a citizen of the United States through naturalization, and participated in all of the political campaigns as a voter, keeping himself posted on current events. Although he cast his first presidential vote for James A. Garfield, he has since been a democrat.

Azarias G. Vincelette first attended a French school at Saint Alphons, Canada, and later was a pupil of an English school at Deadwood, South Dakota. He remained with his parents and contributed his wages to the common fund of the family for some years after he attained his majority. He earned his first dollar digging potatoes for a farmer who lived ten miles north of Deadwood and paid him at the rate of 50 cents per day. Subsequently he went into the mines of the Homestake Company, and spent two years doing actual mining work, and all of this time his wages, together with those of his father, went into cattle with which later they stocked their Montana ranch, and they were thus able to advance much more rapidly than if working alone. At the expiration of the two years he went on a stock ranch, and has continued to be engaged in ranching and farming ever since.

With his marriage Azarias G. Vincelette separated himself from the homestead headquarters and established his residence ten miles north of Baker. His home is modern and supplied with light, hot and cold water, sewerage and other appliances, and is a two-story with basement dwelling, containing twelve rooms. It was built in 1914 and is surrounded by a grove of elm, boxelder, poplar and evergreen trees, planted and grown by Mr. Vincelette. His barn is regarded as the best in Fallon County. This ranch was originally the old Gupton one, and has been noted since its establishment for its fine spring water and its magnificent native timber. This ranch was conducted for a number of years by B. J. Gupton, one of the early and successful beef producers of Montana.

On November 29, 1906, Mr. Vincelette was united in marriage with Miss Gertrude Thompson, a daughter of John V. and Juliette (Goble) Thompson. Mr. Thompson was a farmer of the Black Hills region before he came to Montana, and is a native of Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have the following children: Mrs. Vincelette, who is the eldest; Wesley, who is engaged in ranching near his parents; Sibyl, who is the wife of Taylor Cook of Fallon County; and Muriel, who is engaged in ranching in the vicinity of Baker. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Vincelette are as follows: Douglas, Sibyl, Gladys, Paul, Roy, Jessie, Garnet and Flora. Mr. Vincelette is one of the trustees of the Vincelette School District No. 48, which is located on his ranch. He votes the democratic ticket in national matters, but locally usually supports the best man. All of the Vincelette family are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Vincelette is a stockholder and one of the directors of the Baker State Bank. During the late war the Vincelette family showed their patriotism by generously donating to the Red Cross and other war organizations, and buying liberally of all of the issues of Liberty bonds, Azarias Vincelette being especially active along this line. He had a number of relatives in the American uniform as well as many in that of the British, who went out from Canada.

Roy E. Sutton. Fallon County numbers among its leading farmers and county officials Roy E. Sutton, who cast in his lot with the early residents of Montana in April, 1907. His first act as a settler was to secure a homestead, entering his claim four miles from Ollie, then a new and untamed region, where only a few cabins had been erected to shelter Montana's new population. He brought with him a team of horses and a cow in addition to his family effects and a little lumber to build his shack of one room. His cash capital amounted to $13.40, and he figured he had nothing to lose but all to gain in this westward venture.

During his first summer in Montana Mr. Sutton broke sod on thirty acres of his land, planted it to wheat and oats and harvested a fair crop. During the three years he was acquiring title to the land he made a living from the place, although he also spent some time working for others when he could find work to do. His improvements now include a splendid six-room residence and a three-room house for his help, a barn 60 by 28 feet, with a shed, and other shelter for his stock sufficient in emergency to house 140 head. He has also placed 110 acres of his homestead under cultivation, and is farming 600 acres.

While Mr. Sutton has found the key to the secret of successful farming in Montana his main hobby, if it can be so called, is pure bred Belgian horses. He introduced this strain in 1911, buying a pure bred stallion and breeding up his stock to all registered animals. He has found his market practically at home and at prices sufficiently remunerative to make the business a profitable one, and even during the dry years of 1918 and 1919 the market for his class of horses was good, whereas the range horse became a drag on the market, and in many instances was left to die of starvation on the range.

When the first efforts were made to secure a school in his community Mr. Sutton assisted in the construction of the pioneer school house with his neighbors, donating his time and whatever else was necessary for its establishment, and secured an educational mecca four miles from his claim. His school district is No. 6.

Mr. Sutton's settlement in this community was made when all this region was embraced in Custer County, and he joined heartily in the move to create Fallon County. His work was done independently in circulating petitions for signatures, and his community went strongly for the county division. He was elected a county commissioner in the fall of 1918, taking the place vacated by H. W. Sparks, and he is serving on the board with Commissioners Schofield and Pepper. The chief work of this board has been road building and holding elections for road making and for drouth relief seed for planting the 1920 crop. Mr. Sutton is a republican in his political affiliations, and his first presidential vote was cast in Minnesota.

He is a native son of Wisconsin, born near Shamrock on the 7th of April, 1879. By the time he had reached his eighth year he was orphaned by the death of his parents, and the educational training which he received was self acquired. He attended school through the eighth grade, making his way by working out, by following the race track and fast horses, and by working as a farm hand throughout the years. He later spent three years in Minneapolis, Minnesota, teaming for a year and then working for a transfer company. He also married while living in that state, and he and his wife finally decided to cast their lot with the new northwest and try and gain a competence in this region of vast opportunities. They reached this decision owing to the public land distribution then going on, and without capital save willing hearts and hands they made their way to Montana and took up the burden of the homesteader.

The father of Mr. Sutton, Alanson Sutton, was a soldier in the Civil war, and this service hastened his death, which occurred in 1885. He served as a member of the Twenty-fifth Wisconsin Infantry in General Sherman's army, took part in the Atlanta campaign and the march of the army to the sea, was wounded in action and carried the bullet until it finally made its way into a vital spot and ended his life. He had married Elsie Hyde, who survived him but two years and died in 1887, and they had the following children: Mrs. I. E. Bergen, who died in Minneapolis and who proved a real mother to her young brother Roy; Alberta, who is married and living in Rockford, Iowa; Emmet, who died in Iowa; Nora, the wife of Will Davies, of Los Angeles, California; Belle, the wife of Orlie Snow, of St. Paul, Minnesota; and Roy E.

The marriage of Roy E. Sutton occurred at Princeton, Minnesota, April 7, 1900, on his twenty-first birthday, when Jane Orton became his wife. She is a daughter of N. G. Orton, a farmer who removed from the state of New York to Minnesota and became one of the early settlers of that state. His mother was the second white woman to enter Millelacs County, and when entering their land they passed over the present site of Minneapolis. Mrs. Sutton is the oldest daughter and second child in her parents' family of four sons and four daughters, and she has become the mother of two children, Mabel and Marion. Mr. Sutton is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, holding his membership in Ollie, Montana.

William Wilson Woodburn, senior member of the firm Woodburn Brothers, merchants at Wibaux, was one of the early business men to institute activities at what is now the county seat of Wibaux County.

Mr. Woodburn has for almost half a century been identified with the northwestern country. He was born in Washington County, Iowa, at the Village of Riverside, September 9, 1861, a son of James Lawrence and Harriet Maria (Cole) Woodburn. He acquired his early education in Montgomery County, Kansas, near Coffeyville, where his parents lived on a farm. In 1877, when he was sixteen years of age, the Woodburn family set out for Kansas with one ox team and a mule team, and after two months arrived at Spearfish in the Black Hills of the Dakotas. It was a small party, and they went through the danger zone without encountering Indians, though almost at the end of the trip they heard firing and came upon the scene of recent hostilities between the red men and the whites.

The Woodburn family in 1878 established a hotel at Spearfish, and the following year began a merchandise business. They also had ranching interests, and in these interests William W. Woodburn and his brother may be said to have grown up. He and his brother Burl have nearly always been associated in ranching, and since 1916 they have also been associated as merchants at Wibaux.

From Spearfish the Woodburns moved to Minneola, South Dakota, conducted a general store there a few years, and accompanied the county seat on its removal to Bellefourche about 1891. The father spent his last days in the Soldiers' Home at Fort Leavenworth and the mother, who survived him, continued the merchandising business at Bellefourche until her death.

The Woodburn Brothers brought their cattle and horses to the western edge of North Dakota in 1901, and still own lands and run a bunch of horses in that vicinity. William W. Woodburn had been trading at Wibaux while ranching, and conceived the idea of establishing a business there. He bought the grocery stock of Thomas Lovell, and for four years was active head of the firm, and then in 1916 was joined by his brother.

Mr. Woodburn is a republican in politics, and has been satisfied merely to cast his vote. He took his degree in Masonry at Bellefourche in 1895, and later demitted and became a charter member of Wibaux Lodge. Besides his store building he erected another business house in Wibaux, a brick 30 by 100 feet, two-story block, this being a part of the Chappell Hotel.

The Woodburn Brothers married sisters, daughters of Peter Myers. Mrs. William Woodburn was before her marriage, which was celebrated at Deadwood in the Black Hills country, February 11, 1910, Mrs. Alice Dowdell. Mr. and Mrs. Woodburn have three children, Will, Alice and Burl.

Burl Woodburn is junior partner of the firm Woodburn Brothers, merchants at Wibaux, one of the largest and oldest concerns handling merchandise in this section of Eastern Montana.

The Woodburn brothers have spent nearly all their lives in the great west. Burl Woodburn was born in Washington County, Iowa, April 27, 1868. His father, James Lawrence Woodburn, a native of Pennsylvania, acquired most of his education by his own efforts and was a well informed man for his time. A wagon maker by trade, he worked for seven years with the Bain Wagon Factory at Kenosha, Wisconsin, and that gave him the capital enabling him to marry. Afterward he was a resident of Washington County, Iowa, until 1870, when he settled in Montgomery County, Kansas, as a farmer, and in 1877 migrating with his family, his son Burl then being nine years of age, to the Black Hills country. He established his home at Spearfish, was one of the early merchants of that town, but after four years left there and for several years was in California and then returned east and lived in Kansas and died at the Old Soldiers Home at Fort Leavenworth at the age of seventy-three. During the Civil war he was in the Twenty-fifth Iowa Infantry, and saw some of the hardest fighting of the war, though he went through without wounds or capture and seemed to suffer no impairment of bodily vigor, since he attained a good old age. He was in the siege of Vicksburg under General Grant, was in the Atlanta campaign under Sherman, in the March to the Sea, fought at Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain, and went up through the Carolinas until the surrender of Johnston's army at Goldsboro. He was with the victorious hosts that marched in grand review at Washington at the close of the war. He took a veteran's furlough at the end of his first enlistment, but returned to his command and helped finish the struggle and restore the Union. He was a strong republican, and in early life was identified with the Methodist Church.

In Iowa James L. Woodburn married Harriet Maria Cole, who was born in Indiana in 1844. She represented an old American family. Her grandfather Cole was with Commodore Perry at the battle of Lake Erie in 1813. Mrs. Harriet Woodburn spent her last days at Bellefourche, South Dakota, where she died in April, 1910. Her children were William W. and Burl.

Burl Woodburn acquired only a limited education, his youth being spent chiefly in sparsely settled and new localities in South Dakota. As soon as he was old enough he was doing work as a clerk in a store on some ranch. He became associated with his brother in ranching and in merchandising from the time of his majority, and they have rarely been separated since. In 1901 they left the Black Hills country with cattle and horses and came to the west end of North Dakota, where Burl Woodburn filed on a tract of land, proving up, and the brothers have maintained ranch interests in that region ever since. Their brand is the figure ten above a quarter circle, the brand being on the right thigh. The brothers operated rather extensively, shipping to the Chicago and Omaha markets, and still have a number of horses grazing in that region.

William W. Woodburn became identified with Wibaux in 1911, opening a stock of groceries in a frame building, one of the pioneer business houses of the town. In 1917 the present firm of Woodburn Brothers erected a brick two-story business house 100 by 30 feet, the upper floor being occupied by the Masonic Hall. There is a full basement for storage and warehouse purposes, and altogether this house has no superior as a mercantile center in Wibaux Center.

Mr. Burl Woodburn cast his first presidential vote in 1892 for Benjamin Harrison, and in 1896 was a follower of Mr. Bryan in his first campaign, but has thoroughly eradicated that part of his record by his subsequent actions. He took his first degrees in Masonry at Bellefourche, South Dakota, and both he and his brother are members of the Lodge at Wibaux.

At Deadwood, South Dakota, July 29, 1910, Burl Woodburn married Mrs. Clara B. (Myers) Wood. She was born in Illinois in 1875. Her father, Peter Myers, moved from Illinois to the Black Hills country and was a farmer.

J. L. Dobell has been managing editor of the Butte Miner for the past fifteen years. He has been active in the affairs of Montana during a more or less continuous residence here for over thirty years. He knows the world through many avenues of contact and experience, and before permanently identifying himself with journalism was a practicing lawyer.

Mr. Dobell was born at Loughborough, Leicestershire, England, November 9, 1868. His father, Captain I. B. Dobell, was born in Derby, England, in 1829, and became an officer in the British army. After he retired he came to the United States and settled in Coffey County, Kansas, where he acquired a large amount of farming land. In 1888 he removed to Dade City, Florida, developed a fine orange plantation, and lived there until his death on February 4, 1911. In this country he was an independent in politics, and was a member of the Masonic fraternity. He married in England Miss True Ledham Robinson, who was born at Mansfield, Ohio, in 1839, and died at Dade City, Florida, in 1900. The oldest of their four children is I. B. Dobell, Jr., who was an American soldier in the Philippine war and is now living at Point Isabel, Texas. The next is J. L. Dobell. Alice True, unmarried and a resident of London, is a talented pianist. She was in Brussels when the World war broke out, and with difficulty escaped to England. Recently she has completed a concert tour of South America. The youngest of the children, Harold H., is a wood carver living at Birmingham, England.

J. L. Dobell attended public school at Loughborough, England, also a private school at Nottingham, and came to the United States in 1881, when he was twelve years of age. He lived in Kansas for a time, attended high school at Albion, Illinois, a year, and made his first acquaintance with Montana in the summer of 1886, when he visited Bozeman. In October of that year he returned to England, and in January, 1887, went to Leipsig, Germany, where he pursued courses in political economy and the German language. He was again in England a short time before returning to the United States in November, 1887. In the spring of 1888 he was again in Bozeman, where he studied law with Judge L. A. Luce and was admitted to the bar in December, 1889. For one year he was in the law office of J. A. Savage at Livingston, and then for six months was with the law firm of Kimley, Witten & Foster at Kansas City, Missouri. That winter he went to Florida, and in the summer of 1890 again visited England, returning to the United States' in the spring of 1891 and entering the office of Charles S. Hartman at Bozeman, with whom he remained four months. He then formed a partnership with Mr. Sutton, under the name of Sutton and Dobell.

In 1892 the state capital fight came up and Mr. Dobell was a staunch supporter of Bozeman for the seat of government. It was his articles in the Bozeman Chronicle which brought him first into notice as a newspaper man, and he also traveled all over Eastern Montana in support of his home city. He remained with the Chronicle as city editor until the spring of 1893. He then became city editor of the Anaconda Standard, and later went to Livingston and was with the Livingston Post until the summer of 1896. Returning to Anaconda, he and John McMurray established the Evening Recorder, which they published as a daily until 1898. In that year Mr. Dobell became city editor of the Butte Miner, in 1901 was made associate editor, and in the fall of 1902 became manager and editor of the Helena Independent, continuing until October, 1904, when he went on a visit to Florida. His present responsible position as managing editor of the Butte Miner began in July, 1905.

Mr. Dobell was a republican voter until 1896, when he became a democrat. While most of his influence has been directed through his work as a newspaper man, he served in the Legislature in 1912, sitting in the session of 1913. He was a member of the judiciary committee, chairman of the apportionment committee, member of the municipal corporations committee, banks and banking committee, legislative, health and attachees committee, and printing committee. Mr. Dobell is unmarried and resides at 30 East Broadway.

Judge Charles J. Dousman, one of the judges of the Sixteenth Judicial District, is a resident of Baker, and has rapidly earned distinction in the law and in public affairs since coming to Montana.

He was born at Sleepy Eye, Minnesota, April 12, 1881, and spent his early life along the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, at the different towns where his father was station agent. His Dousman ancestors were many years ago employes of the Hudson's Bay Company, and settled about Mackinac Island long before the middle west was permanently settled. The grandfather of Judge Dousman was Dr. John Dousman, who for many years was a prominent physician at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He married Jane Paddock, and their oldest son, John, served in the Civil war. Their family consisted of four sons and one daughter.

The second son was Lyndsey W. Dousman, who was born at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, January 10, 1850, and is one of the veteran employes of the Milwaukee Railway. He is now living at Baker, but located there only recently, after four years' sojourn on the Pacific Coast. He was educated in Racine College and spent two years at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. From the Academy he took up railroading, and his life work for forty years has been devoted to the Milwaukee company. He has been almost continuously on the payroll of that railroad. In politics he is a democrat, was brought up in the Episcopal Church, and is affiliated with the Lodge, Chapter, Commandery and Shrine of Masons. Lyndsey W. Dousman married Kittie E. Joslyn, who was born at Marengo, Illinois, April 29, 1851, daughter of Charles Joslyn. She died at Sequin, Washington, in September, 1919. Of her two sons, Hila B. died at the age of sixteen, and Judge Dousman is the only survivor.

Judge Dousman acquired a common school education, attended high school at Northfield, Minnesota, and later entered the law school of the University of Minnesota at Minneapolis. He completed his three years' course in June, 1904, and on his diploma was admitted to the bar of Minnesota, but he tried his first law suit at Parkston, South Dakota. From there he moved to Lemmon, South Dakota, and was appointed United States commissioner. He was in Lemmon from the date of the construction of the Milwaukee Railroad in 1907 until January 1, 1911. As United States commissioner he did literally a "land office" business, 4,000 applications for land entries being made through him. His office was practically headquarters for all the entries made by settlers in that region.

From South Dakota Judge Dousman came to Montana and practiced at Billings until April, 1913, when he removed to Baker and has since been a lawyer and citizen of Montana. As a lawyer he did a general practice both at Billings and at Baker, and for six years was associated at Baker with Edwin S. Booth under the firm name of Booth & Dousman. This partnership was dissolved when Judge Dousman was elevated to the bench. He was also elected county attorney of Fallon County, succeeding Martin Flasted. He took an active part in the creation of Fallon County, and was not only a candidate for county attorney but also a strong partisan for the location of the county seat at Baker.

On that double candidacy he was elected, and was re-elected, serving four years. He was the first county attorney after Baker became the county seat. Judge Dousman has always been an active democrat, though he has made no attempt to maintain his leadership in the party since going on the bench. He was appointed by Governor Stewart as one of the judges of the Sixteenth District on March 1, 1919. His associate on the bench is Judge O'Hern. While technically the work of the two judges is coextensive, the district is in practice divided, Judge Dousman presiding over the courts of the several counties in the eastern part of the district. Both the bar and the public have accorded him the credit of being a very efficient and able judge.

While at Lemmon, South Dakota, Judge Dousman met Ila Merle Blair, but they were married at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, June 14, 1910. She was born at Augusta, Wisconsin, October 21, 1888, and like her husband, is the one survivor of two children. Her parents were Charles E. and Laura M. (Horel) Blair, both natives of Wisconsin. Her father is now retired and living at Lemmon, and spent his active career as a stockman. Mrs. Dousman finished her education in the Milwaukee Normal School and was a teacher for a year before her marriage.

The Dousman home is one of the attractive bungalows which adorn the south side of Baker. They have a home modern in every respect, containing six rooms. This home has entertained club members and other social functions of Baker in which Mrs. Dousman takes an active part. She is a member of the State Federation of Women's Clubs. Judge Dousman was the second master of the Masonic Lodge at Lemmon, South Dakota, the first master being his father. He is now affiliated with Sandstone Lodge of Masons and is also a member of the Royal Arch Chapter, the Knight Templar Commandery and the Mystic Shrine. Mrs. Dousman is a member of the Eastern Star. Judge Dousman is also affiliated with the Miles City Lodge of Elks.

Jacob Stoller, one of the prosperous merchants of Plevna, is another instance of a foreign-born citizen of Montana who has been able to achieve more than ordinary success and to win the respect of his associates. He was born near Odessa, Russia, on November 29, 1864, a son of Domineck and Margaretta (Kost) Stoller. Although the Stollers had been established in the Odessa neighborhood for over forty-five years, the parents of Jacob Stoller, hearing of the better opportunities awaiting them across the ocean, decided upon making the great change, and embarked from Hamburg, Germany, on a steamer for the United States, when Jacob was eight years of age. The trip over was uneventful until the steamer came up with a lumber boat that had been rammed. The crew on this boat were in a deplorable condition, one of them dead, and the remainder starving. They were rescued, put aboard the steamer and carried with the others to New York City.

The Stollers were ticketed for Sandusky, Ohio, but conditions there did not meet with the approval of the parents, and after spending a winter in that city, during which time the children attended their first English school, they came on west to Dakota, and in 1873 the father took up a homestead and claim in Yankton County, fifteen miles northwest of what was then the territorial capital. He died before he obtained a title, and his widow proved up the claim and also one to another homestead. There she reared her children and saw to it that they were given the advantages of a public school education, living on that farm until her death in November, 1896, when she was seventy-two years of age. Her children appreciated their good mother, and her declining years were made comfortable by their loving care. These children were as follows: Henry, who lives in South Dakota; John, who lives at Leola, South Dakota; Jacob, whose name heads this review; Fred, who died in Yankton County, unmarried; George, who is a farmer near Quincy, Washington; Magdalena, who is the wife of Henry Schortzmann, of Scotland, South Dakota; and Elizabeth, who is the wife of Jacob Kost, of the same neighborhood as Henry Schortzmann. Both parents had been previously married and had children, but all of them remained in Russia.

Jacob Stoller assisted his mother and remained with her until he was twenty-four years old, when he began working as a common laborer, doing whatever honest work came to hand, for which he received the small wages of those days. At length he secured employment in a grain elevator, and there learned the fundamental principles of that line of business during the two fall seasons he remained with that concern. He then became a clerk at Eureka, South Dakota, and in 1889 went to Scotland, South Dakota, to accept a similar position, and he held it for five years. Mr. Stoller then returned to Eureka and for four years continued working as a clerk. He then bought a grain warehouse and embarked in a business of his own, and paid $1,000 cash for it, all of which he had saved out of his small earnings. On account of crop conditions and subsequent hard times, although he made some money, the business did not net him the returns he had expected, and in 1900 he took two others into partnership with him and established a general merchandise business at Java, South Dakota, and moved his grain warehouse from Eureka overland to Java and handled grain. Three years later he combined the two lines of business, using his original warehouse for the storing of merchandise and erecting an elevator for grain. In 1906 one of the partners dropped out of the firm, which then became Bauer & Stoller, which continued until February, 1915, when Mr. Stoller sold and came to Plevna. While living at Java Mr. Stoller connected himself with the affairs of the town, was a member of the town board and of the school board for a number of years, and also served as a justice of the peace, working always as a republican, and being sent by his party to represent his district in local conventions. For eight and one-half years he served Java as postmaster under the Roosevelt administrations, and was in every way a representative citizen in good standing. Since coming to Plevna he has been placed on the town board. He cast his first presidential vote for Benjamin Harrison.

After disposing of his interests at Java Mr. Stoller traveled through Oregon, Washington and Montana, and found what he was looking for at Plevna. His store building is a single story structure 24 by 50 feet, and he has a warehouse 30 by 24 feet, with basement where he stores his surplus stock. Mr. Stoller also owns his bungalow of six rooms, which he erected himself. Since he established his present store he has advanced rapidly, and now enjoys a fine patronage not only from the people of Plevna, but the surrounding country. His stocks are fresh, up-to-date, and as low in price as is consistent with their quality.

On October 20, 1889, Mr. Stoller was married in Yankton County, South Dakota, to Miss Rosina

Serr, a daughter of Michael Serr and his wife, Catherine (Ingel) Serr, all of whom were born in Russia, near the birthplace of Mr. Stoller. Mrs. Stoller is one of four sons and three daughters born to her parents, and she was the third in the family.

Mr. and Mrs. Stoller have the following children: Ida, who is the wife of W. P. Stoddard, of Ingomar, Montana; and Anetta, who for two years was a stenographer in a Miles City, Montana, bank, but is now Mrs. A. L. Morgan. Mr. Stoller belongs to the Knights of the Maccabees. In his religious belief he holds to the faith of the Reformed Church, and is generous to that congregation. A fine business man, he has known how to make money, and also how to win and hold the confidence of his community. He has given of his best to his adopted country, and it would be difficult to find a man who is more generally respected all over Fallon County than he.

William J. Bradshaw is numbered among the early settlers of Custer County, and many years of his life have been devoted to the stock business. He arrived in Montana in 1885 as a trailsman from Texas, delivering cattle for the Matador outfit to the "777" company at Mingusville, now known as Wibaux, Montana. He joined the outfit on the plains of the Lone Star state, whose headquarters were at Balance Springs, and for two years he was employed by them in running cattle on the range.

Mr. Bradshaw continued with the "777" outfit in Montana for about three years at different times, and then went with the Ryan outfit on the Musselshell. At one time he took a herd of their cattle to the Standing Rock Indian Agency to fill out a Government contract for beef for the Indians, and on his return from that trip he went to work for the "E2" Company at Miles City, whose cattle were ranging over the region around Ismay and all over Fallon and Carter counties, spending three years with that company. He then took up his claim at his present location, the old "C7" ranch, which had been opened up by parties who suffered disaster in the winter of 1886 by the loss of their cattle and had abandoned the improvements, Mr. Bradshaw acquiring them simply by taking possession.

He had acquired a bunch of fifteen head of cattle in 1892, but the cattle rustlers on the head of Whitney Creek took all but one of them during the first summer. This misfortune forced him to resume work for the "E2" Company, and he spent another year or so as a wage worker. Subsequently taking a bunch of cattle on the shares for A. B. Lindberg, he after a time purchased the herd and began what proved to be a permanent career in the cattle business. He has continued the "C7" brand through all the subsequent years, acquiring it from Mr. Cogshell, who in turn had obtained it with the remnant of the old outfit. His stock breeding has been carried on with the Shorthorn strain, in the belief that that animal produces a greater amount of beef than many of the more popular breeds of Montana stock.

Mr. Bradshaw entered his homestead at the old "C7," which forms a part of his present large ranch, eleven miles northwest of Knowlton. His wife's homestead, and where are located his building and most substantial improvements, was entered on Locate Creek, and on this tract the first Bradshaw home in Montana was built. This pioneer dwelling was a log cabin of two rooms, with cedar poles for roofing and covered with dirt. It is a striking contrast to the splendid modern home which has succeeded it, and the cement barn of today replaced the old stock shelter and marks the progress of time in Montana's history of development. Mr. Bradshaw has one of the most valuable hay ranches of the region, the natural meadows producing abundance of alfalfa hay for the stock during the winter months. His land embraces an area of almost twenty sections, the greater part of which is under fence, and now in the zenith of his career as a cattle grower about four hundred head are grazing under his brand.

During his life's history covering a period of a little less than sixty years Mr. Bradshaw has had more than the average amount of experiences and has traveled over many parts of the world. He was born in Lancashire, England, at Manchester, August 4, 1864, a son of Joseph and Mary (Stanton) Bradshaw. In their family were thirteen children, but William J. and a brother, Thomas, were the only ones of this large number to come to the United States. William Bradshaw completed his education in the Metropolitan Business College at Chicago in 1887, seven years after he had arrived in this country. When a boy he ran away from the parental home and made his way to Australia, stopping first at Melbourne and then going on to the island of Mauritius. He subsequently continued his wanderings to Bombay, India, where he met a neighbor from England who owned a trading vessel, and the young lad worked for him during one year, trading about among the islands and over to Madagascar. He subsequently went on board a French schooner at Mauritius, and was caught in a hurricane off the Cape of Good Hope, which cleared the ship of masts and caused her to spring a leak. The crew were compelled to subsist on a cup of coffee a day, together with cognac and claret, and finally were obliged to abandon the vessel. They were picked up by another sailing ship and landed at Falmouth, England.

Returning home after an absence of two years and surprising his parents, for they had not heard from him in all this time, he declared his intentions of leaving the sea. In 1880, however, he sailed from Liverpool, intending to embark in the rubber business in Nicaragua. With a boy companion he landed at Galveston, Texas, where he had relatives living, and while riding Texas horses over the wide range of that region he became infatuated with the life of that open country and gave up the idea of continuing the journey to Nicaragua.

For a time Mr. Bradshaw worked among his relatives, and then became associated with the Christian Brothers, gathering stock for them until he finally drifted on west and joined the Matador Company.

Mr. Bradshaw became a naturalized citizen of the United States at Miles City and began voting with the democratic party. His first presidential ballot was cast for Mr. Cleveland in Texas while yet an alien, and he again supported him in 1892. His only official public service has been as a school director in district No. 31, which he assisted in establishing.

At Miles City, Montana, in October, 1898, he was married to Miss Margaret Ross, who was born in Scotland and came to Miles City, Montana, to visit the McLean family. Two sons have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bradshaw, Joseph Ross and Alexander W. Bradshaw.

Robert M. Hamlin is one of the older residents of that section of the Yellowstone Valley now embraced in Prairie County. The work that has established his favorable business rating has been as a stock raiser and farmer. Mr. Hamlin has served as a member of the Board of County Commissioners of Prairie County since that county was created, and in the opinion of all concerned has handled those responsibilities wisely and well.

He was born in Todd County, Minnesota, February 7, 1873. This branch of the Hamlin family came to America in colonial times, the tradition being that three English brothers were responsible for the name on this side of the Atlantic. The father of Robert M. Hamlin was Charles F. Hamlin, who was born at Clays, Onondaga County, New York, May 2, 1835. He grew up on a farm, had a common school education, learned the use of blacksmith tools, and followed that trade to some extent. Living in a timber country, he believed he saw an opportunity to make a fortune at lumbering, and to prepare himself for the business he went into a lumber mill as a common laborer. Eventually he became a mill owner, and followed that industry in Minnesota, where he located before the Civil war, for thirty years. When the Civil war came on he enlisted as a Union soldier in Company E of the Second Minnesota Cavalry, and though he was in the army two years he was never called to the fighting front, his duty being principally in patrolling the frontier. After the war he took a homestead in Todd County, proved it up and made a home there for a dozen years and then moved to Morrison County, Minnesota. In the early '90s he came to Montana and was associated with a son in a ranching enterprise south of Terry for ten years. The last dozen years of his life he lived at Terry, where he died September 19, 1919. He took a keen interest in campaigns and elections as a republican, and in Minnesota served as county commissioner of Todd County. In Walworth County, Wisconsin, he married Miss Phebe Bridges, daughter of Robert Bridges. She is still living, at the age of eighty-two. To her marriage were born five sons and a daughter, and those to reach mature years were: Hardy, of Todd County; Mrs. Georgie Coil, of Terry, Montana; Lewis, who died as a rancher in Prairie County, leaving a family by his wife, Alice Braley; Robert M.; and William H., of Terry.

Robert M. Hamlin spent his early life on a farm in Morrison County, Minnesota, acquired a country school education, and also gained considerable experience in the lumber woods, getting out timber, and in the mills, and that work employed his time and energies for about five years before he came to Montana.

Mr. Hamlin settled in Montana April 11, 1896, and for the first two years was a ranch hand employed on the roundup. One year he spent in a sheep camp for George Burt, and learned something of the lonesomeness of a herder and the hardships of the sheep camp. After an apprenticeship at the blacksmith's trade in Terry he bought the shop and continued the business two years. Selling out, he bought a livery barn, and conducted that until the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway was built. The following two years he spent in the service of the Milwaukee company as a grading contractor, and the last year was employed at side track building and dam construction.

These varied enterprises, while worthy of notice, seemed only preparatory to his real career as a rancher. About the time he left the railroad company he entered a homestead on the north side of the Yellowstone, and his business activities have been centered there ever since, though for several years his winters have been spent in Terry for the school advantages it affords. The first home of the Hamlins on the claim was a mere shack, 10 by 12, roofed with common boards and battens and without floor. That was only temporary, and was soon succeeded by something better. Mr. Hamlin is one of the men in this locality who have made a creditable record as a farmer. Grain is the best crop suited to the locality, and his best record per acre on both wheat and flax has been twenty-six bushels, while in one season he threshed eighty bushels of oats to the acre. His ownership extends to 1,760 acres, and of that 1,000 acres have been brought under cultivation. From first to last stock growing has been a prominent feature, and his brands are the "5H" and "YM."

For a number of years his friends and neighbors have looked upon Mr. Hamlin as a citizen who could be relied upon for advice, ideas and active participation when the affairs of the community needed them. Good schools and education have been uppermost in his mind ever since he moved his family to his ranch, and he naturally encouraged the establishment of a school and was one of the trustees of district No. 64 until 1918. He worked to build up public sentiment favoring the creation of the new County of Prairie, and was a member of the committee appointed for the purpose of waging the fight for county division. When the matter came to a vote he was a candidate on the first ticket for county commissioner, was elected in 1914, and he and Henry Kramer and Lon Fluss have constituted the board throughout the history of Prairie County. Upon them have devolved many important responsibilities, requiring a tremendous amount of time and detail work necessary to get the business of the new county established. The records of the county from which Prairie was created had to be transcribed, supplies had to be purchased, and provisions made for courthouse and other buildings. The commissioners have also carried out a large program of road building, including the grading of 200 miles, and the construction of a road across the county north and south and the Yellowstone trail east and west. Mr. Hamlin is a republican in politics, having cast his first presidential vote for Major McKinley in 1896. He is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America. He and his family enjoy one of the modern bungalow homes of Terry.

In Morrison County, Minnesota, November 9, 1898, he married Ella Campbell, daughter of Daniel and Margaret (Maxwell) Campbell. The parents were natives of Scotland, but came to the United States prior to the Civil war, in which her father served as a soldier scout. The Campbells were farmers, and both died in Minnesota. Of their eleven children seven grew to mature years: Mrs. Mary Bowman, of Crow Wing County, Minnesota; Effie, wife of George Johnston, of Hilliard, Washington; Dan, of Morrison County, Minnesota; Samuel, of Morrison County; Edward, who was drowned in the Yellowstone River, unmarried; Thomas, who lost his life by drowning in Alaska nine months after his brother's death; and Mrs. Hamlin, the youngest, who was born November 9, 1877. Mrs. Hamlin acquired her education in the country schools. Mr. and Mrs. Hamlin have a family of four children: Kathryn E., Eunice G., Sylvia M. and Roberta Luella.

John C. Epler, proprietor of the flourishing mercantile establishment which bears his name at Dooley, is one of the early settlers of this locality, and has the credit of having erected the first building in Dooley, it being completed in August, 1913, this year being the date of his entry into Montana as a permanent citizen. The first few months after he reached the state he spent at Outlook, where he was engaged in merchandising in connection with the firm of Epler Brothers, and the business at Dooley was for a time conducted under that name, but later Mr. Epler became the sole proprietor. The store he occupies is located in a two-story brick structure, with which he replaced the original one of frame. For some time after his coming here his was the center of the business life of the community, and his store is still one of the leading ones in this part of the country. In addition to his interests as a general merchant Mr. Epler is also interested in farming, having been one of the original homesteaders. He located his claim to a portion of the public domain two miles west of Dooley, and on it erected a three-room shack in which he and his family resided while he was doing his development work. While he was proving up his claim he was also conducting his store.

Mr. Epler was born near Battle Lake, Otter Tail County, Minnesota, December 11, 1886, and there the family resided for a time, and he commenced his attendance at the public schools. Later his parents moved to Austin, Minnesota, and there he took the high school course. Subsequently Mr. Epler went to Charles City, Iowa, where he worked as a clerk in a general store, and as such learned merchandising from the bottom up.

John C. Epler is a son of Jacob H. and Anice (Chandler) Epler, and was the seventh child born to their marriage. Another of their sons, George C. Epler, is also a prominent resident of Dooley, and a biography of him will be found elsewhere in this work.

The marriage of John C. Epler to Miss May Furlong took place at Austin, Minnesota, where she was born. She is a daughter of John J. and Agnes (Ryan) Furlong. Mr. Furlong was born in Ireland and was brought to the United States when a child of six years, and during his active life he was a stock farmer. For many years he took an active part in the work of the republican party in Mower County, Minnesota, and is now a member of the Lower House of the Minnesota State Assembly. Mrs. Epler was the second child born in a family of four. She was graduated from the high school course at Austin, Minnesota. Mr. and Mrs. Epler have one daughter, Virginia May. It is a somewhat remarkable fact that while Jacob H. Epler was a strong republican, all of his sons are equally ardent in their support of the principles of the democratic party.

Mr. Epler has always been a supporter of the schools, the good roads movement and other public-spirited institutions calculated to assist in the further development of his community. He is a man of high character and possessed of the qualities which lead men into new regions with the object of assisting in their upbuilding. While Dooley is still one of the new communities of the state, great advancement is shown, and the more progressive men like Mr. Epler and his brother have many plans in view with the idea of further developing the natural resources of the section, inducing new capital to make investments, and bringing to it additional settlers, and all of these will be carried out, for these men know how to go about such work and accomplish what they set out to do.

George A. Horkan was born July 4, 1876. His mother died when he was only five years of age and his father was drowned when the son was eight years old. He lived with his uncle on a farm and attended a country school until he reached the age of fifteen. He worked out as a cash boy to a dry goods merchant at a salary of $8.00 per month and board. He quit the job to come to Custer County, Montana, in the spring of 1893. He worked on a ranch, rode the range and attended sheep camps until the fall of 1897, when, having sufficient money to further educate himself, he went to Washington, D. C., and entered a preparatory school. He secured a position as helper in the Government printing office, working eight hours a day at a salary of $60.00 per month, attending school at night. He took the examination for clerk in the Census Bureau, and secured a position as such, at a salary of $1,000 per year. While so engaged he enlisted as a private soldier in the First District of Columbia Volunteers, and subsequently was transferred to Troop I, Third U. S. Volunteer Cavalry, which troop was organized at Miles City, Montana. He served throughout the Spanish-American war as a private soldier and was honorably discharged at the end of the war. He returned to Washington, D. C., and secured his old position in the United States Census Bureau, and in the fall of 1899 entered Georgetown University Law School, attending the same at night, and from which University he graduated in law in June, 1902.

Upon graduating from Georgetown University Law School, Mr. Horkan returned to Montana and was admitted to the bar of the State of Montana by the Supreme Court thereof, and engaged in the practice of his profession at Forsyth, Montana, where he has since resided. He was elected county attorney of Rosebud County, Montana, in 1906, and re-elected in 1908. He served a number of years on the City Council of Forsyth, and in 1917 was unanimously elected mayor of the City of Forsyth. In 1912 he was chairman of the State Progressive Republican Convention and was elected delegate to the Chicago convention which nominated Theodore Roosevelt for president of the United States. In the fall of 1912 he was nominated as progressive candidate for Congress in the State of Montana. He volunteered his services to the Government in 1918, and was commissioned first lieutenant in the army, and subsequently promoted to a captaincy. He was honorably discharged from the army in 1919. In the fall of 1920 he was nominated as the republican candidate for judge of the District Court of the Fifteenth Judicial District consisting of the counties of Rosebud, Musselshell, Treasure and Golden Valley, and at the general election was elected by a majority of over 2,000.

On September 11, 1906, Mr. Horkan married Miss Marie Newnes, of Forsyth, Montana. There are five children, two sons and three daughters, four of whom are attending public schools at Forsyth and all were born in Forsyth, Montana.

John C. Lyndes, who came to Montana thirty years ago, has had a busy and effective career as a pioneer teacher, lawyer, promoter of irrigation and in other business enterprises and for the past thirteen years has been identified with business and the law in what is now Treasure County. He helped found and establish the town of Hysham, where he lives.

Mr. Lyndes is of New England birth and ancestry. His grandfather, of English ancestry, was among the pioneers of Vermont and at one time served as county judge. He also participated in some Indian wars. He was a whig in politics and a Methodist. He had one son and three daughters, all of whom married and had children.

The only son was John T. Lyndes, who was born in the same house as his son, John C. This house stood at Brookfield, Vermont, and John C. Lyndes first saw the light of day there November 17, 1865. Five years later in 1870, the family left the Green Mountain state and established their home in Northern Illinois, and then after fourteen years, in 1884, made another stage in their westward migration, going to Kearney, Nebraska. John T. Lyndes was a farmer, stockman and drover in Vermont, Illinois and Nebraska, and died in the latter state in 1888, at the age of sixty-two. He was a republican in politics. He married Sophia M. Collins daughter of George Collins, of Troy, New York, and she is now living at Forsyth, Montana, in her seventy-seventh year. John T. Lyndes and wife had seven sons: Elmer E., a farmer and stockman of Treasure County, Montana; Wallace H., of Treasure County; William W., who was drowned in the Yellowstone River, unmarried; Pliny E., who died in Montana, unmarried; Bert, of Billings; Clarence W., of Hysham, whose wife is postmistress of the town; and John C.

John C. Lyndes acquired his early education in Illinois and Nebraska, completing his high school course at Kearney. He began teaching in that state, his first school being at Plum Creek, now Lexington. It was with a record of an earnest and capable teacher that he came to Montana in 1890, locating on the Cheyenne Reservation where, at Lame Deer, he taught school. For the following eight years he was a teacher along the Rosebud in Custer County. While instructing the youth of that region he was diligently studying law, and finished his preparation for his profession in the law department of the University of Nebraska at Lincoln, where he graduated with the class of 1898. Several of his classmates have become well known Montana lawyers, including Judge C. C. Hurley of Glendive, O. W. Belden, speaker of the House of the Montana Legislature, Ike Pace of Whitehall, Fred L. Gibson of Livingston and William L. Wallace of Missoula.

From university Mr. Lyndes returned to Montana and engaged in active practice at Forsyth. He was the first lawyer to open an office in Rosebud County, was appointed county attorney to succeed Fred Gibson and subsequently was twice elected to the office. Besides the routine of duty he figured in the prosecution of the famous import cases and the bounty fraud cases, all well remembered by old timers.

At the opening of the Crow Reservation lands Mr. Lyndes and others bought a large tract, and constructed the first irrigation ditch, known as the Sanders Cooperative Ditch Company, now owned by the Yellowstone Irrigation Ditch Company, covering and watering 17,000 acres of land. The headgate is near Myers, and the lands watered are in the valley within five miles east of Armells Creek. Associated with John Hershberger Mr. Lyndes constructed the Low Line Ditch at Hardin, covering 10,000 acres of Valley lands the headgate being on the Big Horn, about four miles from Hardin and in the vicinity of the old Mission and covering the Sorrel Horse Bottoms. All these lands are under a high state of cultivation and have contributed enormously to the food production of Montana. Mr. Lyndes shipped the first car of wheat and the first beets that ever went out of this region. He has become extensively interested in irrigated lands aside from the ones under these systems of irrigation and individually owns some valuable properties in irrigated valleys. He has been a grower and shipper of sheep, cattle and horses for several years.

In the establishment of Hysham he was associated with Ada Channell and J. O. Lockard in laying out the town. The first day's sale resulted in the purchase of 169 lots at $5.00 apiece, that giving a substantial impetus to the foundation of the village. Mr. Lyndes was the leading factor in the organization of the Hysham State Bank, now the First National Bank of Hysham, serving as its first vice president, and with Mr. Patterson established the first hardware business, and continued to be identified with it for a number of years.

While busily engaged in these various constructive enterprises Mr. Lyndes practically abandoned his profession, but later resumed the law and had charge of the practice of George A. Horkan of Forsyth until the latter's return from the army. He then opened his office in Hysham. Mr. Lyndes has been chairman of the Rosebud County Central Committee of the republican party conducting several county campaigns, and was a leader in the movement to establish Treasure County. Besides his farming and other business interests he is associated with others in prospecting for oil and gas in Wyoming and Montana.

During the World war he was fuel administrator for Rosebud County, chairman of the Red Cross Seal Department, and subsequently was chairman of the local committee for the Roosevelt Memorial Fund. In his attitude to fraternities Mr. Lyndes describes himself as "a barbarian in school and has remained one since." His father was a Mason, and frequently gave a helping hand to unworthy persons through fraternal ties, and that, perhaps, was the chief reason why his son never took kindly to orders.

At Sumner, Nebraska, where for several years she had been principal of schools, John Lyndes married Miss Alice Mercer. Mrs. Lyndes was born at Canton, Ohio, August 23, 1874, second in a family of three daughters and one son. Her father, W. M. Mercer, was in the Civil war as a soldier under both General Sherman and General Grant. Mrs. Lyndes had a normal school training. She is the mother of five children: Mona, Ross W., Nova B., Jay C. and Alice Merle. Mona graduated from high school in 1920 and is taking the nurse's training course in St. Vincent Hospital at Billings. Ross is in high school, while Nova and Jay are pupils of the grade schools.

John K. Lambert. During the early and formative period of Montana's history, in 1884, James K. Lambert arrived within its borders and began the work of reclamation which has steadily gone forward. He was then a youth of sixteen, and his first stop in the state was in the locality where Ekalaka now stands, then in Custer County and the region was then but a wide expanse of pasture land. He came with the old Hash Knife trail herd from Colorado, he having joined the herd at Brush, that state, while it was passing from the Pecos River in Texas. Mr. Lambert spent two years with that outfit after reaching Montana, also worked for various other concerns later, covering the entire Eastern Montana country until the Milwaukee Railroad was built through, when he filed on a half section of the public domain thirteen miles south of Plevna and settled down as a farmer.

Mr. Lambert began his homestead improvements with a frame shelter 14 by 16 feet, and in this rude and pioneer dwelling he and his wife took up their abode. This, however, was his second home in Montana, his first having been located near Ekalaka and built in 1891. Mr. Lambert entered into the work of regular farming, raising the first flax in the locality, and the second crop raised on his claim was sold to the new settlers coming in and brought $3.00 a bushel. A yield of twenty-one bushels to the acre was threshed from his crop, an almost unprecedented yield, and flax and oats constituted his main crops for some years, when wheat entered importantly into his farming activities. His best yield of wheat was forty bushels to the acre. Mr. Lambert has continued his agricultural labors with success, has developed his land into fertile fields, and has increased the area of his estate to 1,792 acres. This large acreage places his holdings in the ranch class, and he was quite extensively engaged in the raising of sheep and cattle until the settlers encroached too closely upon his range, and he supplanted his sheep and cattle with horses. His improvements now comprise a good four-room residence, a barn 36 by 48 feet for his horses, and also sheds and protection for his other stock, and 600 acres of his land is under cultivation.

Although not a native westerner, Mr. Lambert was brought to the west by his parents when he was a babe, and thus the life of the free and open country has been familiar to him from his earliest recollections. He was born in Lawrence County, Ohio, March 8, 1868, but to the age of fourteen he was identified with Washington, Kansas, his parents removing at that time to Colorado and settling near Sterling in Weld County. The schooling which he received during his early boyhood days was very little, but after he was twenty-nine years old, during the winters of 1897-8, he attended school in Steele, North Dakota, making splendid progress in his studies. At the end of this training he took the teachers' examination and received an average of ninety-five per cent or better in all the branches.

Mr. Lambert's parents were Amos and Rommane C. (Litch) Lambert, both of whom were born in Lawrence County, Ohio, the father born in 1843 and the mother in 1850. Amos Lambert was a Union soldier during the Civil war, entering the army from West Virginia as a member of the Ninth West Virginia Regiment. During his service he was wounded by a shot in the leg, and after recovering returned to the service. He was in the mounted infantry, and was with General Sherman's army at the battle of Winchester. While in the army he learned penmanship, being one of but two men in his immediate command who could write at all, and he was therefore in great demand in writing letters for his comrades. He became very expert with the pen, and when his company went on to Washington, D. C., after the close of the war he was detailed as a penman to write discharges and do other clerical work connected with the mustering out of the troops.

On leaving the army Amos Lambert became a farmer in Ohio, then in Kansas, where he passed through the grasshopper scourge, and subsequently removed to Colorado. In 1897 he came to Montana, and his home is now in Ekalaka. His political support is given to the republican party. The following children were born to Amos and Rommane Lambert: John K., the Montana farmer; Reuben E., whose home is in Sumas, Washington; Rachel E., the wife of John R. Schneider, of Ekalaka; Amos L., of Fallon County, Montana; Florence M., the wife of R. J. McNish, of Hill City, South Dakota; Lulu K., wife of Tony Treberts, of Ismay, Montana; Nellie, wife of Marshall Wright, of Fallon County; and Brice, whose home is at Plevna, Montana.

Mr. John K. Lambert was married in old Custer County, January 8, 1903, to Mrs. Cora Caldwell, who was born in Eau Claire County, Wisconsin, in 1877, a daughter of John Long. By her first marriage Mrs. Lambert had three children: Nell, wife of Adam Maclay; Ethel, who married Bert James; and Ed, who died in young manhood.

Mr. Lambert began voting as a republican, casting his first presidential vote for Benjamin Harrison, and since that time he has never missed the privilege of voting at presidential elections and has never filled a public office with the exception of that of deputy sheriff under Sheriff John Gibb of Miles City. Few men of the olden days in Montana were as familiar with the life and men of the plains country as John K. Lambert. With them he shared the rough and frontier life of the times, and his reminiscences of the events of those days, of the tragedies as well as the joys of the plainsmen, are both interesting and instructive to his listeners.

Ivory Brackett. Montana has received its citizens from all parts of the United States, the wonderful possibilities of this great commonwealth drawing like magnet men from every calling, but especially from that of farming. It is a far call, however, from the bleak New England hillside farms of a few acres to the great sunny stretches of ranchland, a single property in many instances comprising several townships, and yet Ivory Brackett heard and heeded it and arrived at Miles City in August, 1898. He was born at Clinton, Kennebec County, Maine, November 13, 1877, a son of Benjamin and Ann M. (Clifford) Brackett, both of whom were born, reared, married and died in Maine. The first Brackett of whom there is definite knowledge came to America from Wales prior to the American Revolution, and from that time to the present the representatives of the name have been connected with the affairs of this country. Benjamin and Ann Brackett had the following children: Daniel W., who lives at Clinton, Maine; Nathan, who died in Maine; Prescott, who lives in Winslow, Maine; Mrs. James Donaldson, who lives at Boston, Massachusetts; Ivory, whose name heads this review; and five who died in childhood.

Growing up in his native place, Ivory Brackett learned farming from a New England standpoint from his father and probably would have remained in his native state, as his brothers have done, but his only sister had married and come West with her husband, James Donaldson, a prominent stockman of Montana. Homesickness probably made the young wife send for her younger brother, suggesting that he would find plenty of opportunity for rising in this new country, and the ambitious young man, chafing at the narrow confines of his home village, borrowed the money to take the trip and left the train at Miles City. Welcomed at the ranch, he was not content to be a visitor, but went to work and earned every cent of his pioneer wages of $35.00 a month. His experiences in the east were of but little use on the open range, and he naturally had to put up with considerable hazing as a "tenderfoot" before he learned the customs of the country.

His first work was as a sheepherder and then he "tended camp" and finally, in the fall of 1907, the Donaldson & Brackett ranch was turned over to Mr. Brackett and he has been its manager and operator ever since. Until the closing of the range to stockmen he and his brother-in-law had merely used the land for grazing purposes, but then Mr. Brackett entered a homestead on a portion of it, and they leased two townships of railroad land, acquiring townships 16 and 40, which, with the public lands entered, comprise the present ranch.

Until he took over this ranch Mr. Brackett followed his brother-in-law's wishes and handled nothing but sheep, but at that time put in a small bunch of White Face cattle, and has continued his breeding with high grade males so that he has greatly improved the character of his stock. The ranch brands are "Lazy FR" on the left thigh, "Reversed FT-Bar" on right thigh and "S Lazy H" on the right thigh worn by both his cattle and horses. Mr. Brackett makes his own shipments to the Chicago market, and raises for wool and beef purposes.

On November 1, 1911, Ivory Brackett was married at Miles City, Montana, to Ellie Ziegler, born at Saint Jacobs, Ontario, Canada, September 12, 1885, a daughter of Louis Ziegler. He was a miller of Elora, Ontario, Canada, who married a Miss Weisel. Mrs. Brackett came to Montana with George Donalson and worked on the ranch for Mrs. Donalson, and is the only member of her family in the United States. Mr. and Mrs. Brackett have one son, James Frederick.

It was after he came to Montana that Mr. Brackett cast his first presidential vote and in it sounded the keynote of his politics, it being cast for the candidate of the republican party, William McKinley. From then on he has been a stanch supporter of the principles of this party and is able and willing to defend his stand, for he is convinced that his party is the one which has always given the country its most prosperous periods. His success has come through his willingness to work and learn and his ability to handle big problems before him for solution. So far he has not rendered any public service, but he gives to the administrations of others a hearty support which is valuable and encouraging, and is admitted to be one of the most representative men of his neighborhood.

Edward O. Lentz. Among the merchants of Baker whose residence here began with the early history of the town is Edward O. Lentz. He dates his business connection with Baker from July, 1910, when he and his brother Emil purchased the R. F. Pearce stock. The firm began business as Lentz Brothers, and for eight years the enterprise was conducted as such. With the election of Emil as treasurer of Fallon County the partnership was dissolved, and Edward O. Lentz has since owned and conducted the business.

Mr. Lentz is a native of Columbia County, Wisconsin, born at Columbus March 26, 1875, and is a son of August E. and Minnie (Richberg) Lentz. August Lentz was an old-countryman, born at Frankenberg, Pommern, where Edward O. Lentz' uncle, Karl Lentz, has been burgomaster for more than forty years. August Lentz grew up in his native land and learned the trade of gun and locksmith. He came to the United States prior to the Civil war and settled in Columbia County, Wisconsin, where he worked at his trade at Columbus and continued to be thus occupied throughout his active life. He citizenized, became a democrat as a voter, moved to South Dakota and proved up on a homestead near Brooklyn, and lived on his farm until his death at the age of eighty-two years. His widow passed away three years later. Their children were: Charley, who died at Baker, Montana, leaving three children; Antone, of Brooklyn, South Dakota; Annie, now Mrs. George Haber, of St. Paul, Minnesota; Emil, of Plevna, Montana; Henry, of St. Paul, Minnesota; Edward O.; and Theodore of Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Edward O. Lentz came to Montana from St. Cloud, Minnesota, where he was a land man during his earlier history with the place but later turned his attention to merchandising. He spent eighteen years in Minnesota, going there as a young man from Brooklyn, South Dakota, where he was reared from a child and where he secured his early education in the public schools, later spending two years in the State Agricultural College. He learned the barber trade there, and when he started his career in Minnesota worked for a time at his vocation in that state. He was then connected with O. W. Korr, selling Canadian lands, Mr. Lentz' duties comprising the conducting of the loads of landseekers entering into Canada as buyers. He covered Alberta in his trips for his company, centering at Leftbridge, the headquarters of the concern. He remained with this company about two years and then came to Montana and took up merchandising. The mercantile establishment of Mr. Lentz, while once a general merchandise stock, is now devoted to dry goods and notions and drifting more to an exclusive dry goods stock. His business site is on Main Street, occupying the old site of the pioneer drug store of Baker.

Mr. Lentz was married at St. Cloud, Minnesota, September 22, 1909, to Miss Sophie Wolter, whose parents were John and Elizabeth (Bearns) Wolter. Mrs. Lentz was born at Rices, Minnesota, June 15, 1885, and is the second of seven children, all of whom except Mrs. Lentz and Edward are residents of Minnesota. To Mr. and Mrs. Lentz there have been born three children: Elizabeth, Philip and Mary Jane.

Mr. Lentz voted democratic for his first presidential candidate, supporting Mr. Bryan, but has since voted for republican candidates for President and is in reality a free lance in politics, preferring the man to the party. His other interests at Baker, aside from his business enterprise, comprise residence properties which he built as a contribution to the growth of his town. He is a member of the Board of Aldermen of Baker and has served as such several years. Mr. Lentz volunteered for service during the Spanish-American war from St. Cloud, Minnesota, entering Company M, Thirteenth Regiment, Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, under Captain McKelvie and Colonel Ames. The regiment rendezvoused at the Presidio, San Francisco, and sailed for the Philippine Islands on the transport City of Para, landing, after forty-one days, at Manila. The regiment reached there in August, and after a week entered active service, its work against the Filipinos beginning August 13. Mr. Lentz participated in the engagements of Manila, around which city the command remained for eight months after the city fell, and fought forty-one engagements on the island against Aguinaldo's troops after the Manila battle, but escaped wounds through it all. The regiment sailed from Manila for home aboard the transport Sheridan, and reached San Francisco in 1900, after two years of service. Mr. Lentz was a corporal and was honorably discharged at San Francisco in October, 1900. Taking up civil life again, he returned to St. Cloud, Minnesota, and assumed the barber business, as before mentioned. His subsequent career has been one of constant advancement, characterized by the highest type of citizenship.

Neil B. Flatt, who first took an interest in the Hysham community when he homesteaded land near there in 1907, is well known in several localities of Montana, particularly in the City of Billings, where he had an active business career for a number of years. He has been in Montana for over thirty-five years, has become successful here, and at the same time has contributed substantial advantages to every community where he has lived.

Mr. Flatt was born in County Simcoe, Ontario, Canada, July 12, 1856. His father, James Flatt, was born and married in England, his wife being Mary Fenn. About 1836 the family came to America and settled in Ontario. Their home was so far from civilization that when coffee or sugar or other groceries were required James Flatt had to follow a blazed trail for twenty-five miles to the nearest market. He carried his wheat for flour sixteen miles on his back, a bushel at a time, and after having it ground returned home the same way. He made sugar from the maple trees, cut "bee trees" for his honey, and in other ways lived the real life of the pioneer. The capital city of Toronto was then called Little York and was a mere village. James Flatt died at the age of seventy-four as the result of being thrown from a load of hay. His widow survived him at the old Canadian home to the advanced age of ninety-one. Of their eleven children eight survive.

Neil B. Flatt lived on his father's farm to the age of sixteen. He graduated from public schools and secured a teacher's certificate, but his only service in that vocation was as a supply teacher for a brief time. At the age of sixteen he began learning the painter's trade, and altogether served an apprenticeship at four trades, painting, decorating, plastering and lathing.

As a mechanic he entered the Government service in North Dakota at Fort Stevenson on the Missouri River, where he helped remodel the old adobe fort into a schoolhouse. At Fort Yates in the same state a new frame school building was erected, and from there he and other members of the crew came to Poplar, Montana, and thence to Crow Agency, where they built a frame schoolhouse which the Indians burned in 1887. It was succeeded by the brick building on the same site. He was a mechanic in the service of the Government about three years, and during that time visited as far west as Custer, Montana.

Mr. Flatt first came to the territory of Montana as early as 1883. When he left the Government employ he engaged in painting and decorating at Glendive, and continued his work in and around that place for several months. He then came further west, and for three years was engaged in farming in Lewis and Clark counties. That was his first experience in the West at farming, and it was not sufficiently encouraging to hold him. Selling his farm improvements, he then located at Billings and engaged in house painting and decorating, opening a paint and wall paper store, and did contracting in those lines. He shipped the first car of wall paper into the city, and as a contractor carried from ten to twenty men on his pay roll. He was one of the substantial business men of Billings for about eleven years, after which he moved to Hysham, his present place of residence.

During his residence of about thirteen years in and around Hysham Mr. Flatt has contributed to the development of the town, including his own modest residence and a business house on Main Street. He crossed the line from Canada into the United States in March, 1879, arriving at Fargo, North Dakota, on Tuesday morning. Three days later he took out his first citizen papers. His final papers were issued at Helena. Politically he has always been a republican, and has served as a member of the Republican Central Committee. He has been a member of the school board in Rosebud County and at present is chairman of the Board of County Commissioners.

Thomas Johnston, Jr., a ranchman on Box Elder Creek in Carter County, belongs to the pioneer period in Montana's history. He was born in Boone County, Iowa, September 6, 1877, and came into this Northwest region as a child with his father, Thomas Johnston, Sr. The son's earliest recollections of things and events are centered in Montana, for practically his entire life has been spent within the borders of this commonwealth and he knows no other home.

He grew to mature years on the ranch of his parents along the Little Missouri River, and he obtained his early education in the country schools near the home. In the main, however, his boyhood and youth were spent in ranching and wrangling the home herd of cattle. He remained with his parents until past his majority, and when he took up the burden of life for himself it was on the Box Elder, in a log cabin on the site of his present home. His ranch is located about seven miles south of the post office of Ridgeway, and he obtained a squatter's right to the land along the creek before the domain was surveyed. After the survey he entered a homestead and subsequently entered an additional tract, and both have since been patented. His brother William came into this community at the same time, and their homes are situated within a few hundred yards of each other, both having substantially improved their ranches with residences and fences.

Thomas Johnston, Jr., was associated with his father in the cattle business early in his career as a stockman, and he adopted his initial cow brand about that time. His stock is known by the "R-Y" on the left side. The brothers inaugurated their cattle industry with the White Face stock, and Thomas Johnston has continued this strain through his twenty years of active identification with the business, and is operating as extensively at the present time as he has ever done on his ranch, which embraces a section and a half of deeded land. He has been identified with the cattle shipments of the Johnston raising for more than twenty years, Bellefourche having been the point of shipment to the Omaha and Chicago markets.

Mr. Johnston came to the Box Elder before the community was organized and when but few settlers could be found in the region. He was at that time unmarried, and he and his brother lived as bachelors and carried on their ranching affairs. Thomas Johnston married in Bellefourche, South Dakota, December 23, 1903, Miss Rosa May Wise, who was born in Labette County, Kansas, January 28, 1884, one of the three living daughters of Rank and Mary (Smith) Wise. The father, who was a farmer, died at Alzada, Montana, and the mother is still living in that town. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Johnston, Sylvia, Myrtle, Vera and Cecil.

Mr. Johnston proved an efficient aid in the organization of school district No. 8, and was a contributor to the funds which erected the Johnston School House in the district. He is still serving as a member of the school board. In political matters he gives his allegiance to the republican party, always casting his vote at elections, and he is proving himself a man of experience and efficiency in every department of the life and interests of the community of Ridgeway.

Charles J. Wagenbreth. In Miles City, where he established his home in 1906, Charles J. Wagenbreth has reached the highest point of his business success. Known throughout his community as an efficient butcher and meat market man, he has expanded his efforts to include banking, real estate dealing, ranching and stock raising. His ranch is located north of Miles City on Custer Creek, also owning other lands in that vicinity, and he is a director of the Miles City National Bank. Since coming to Montana in 1889 he has been prominently identified with matters that tend to instill life into this region, and at the fairs and annual roundups he has shown an especial interest and was president of the roundup for 1919.

Mr. Wagenbreth was born in St. Louis, Missouri, December 27, 1868, and as a boy he worked at the butcher's trade. Charles E. Wagenbreth, his father, was a butcher, and six of his sons learned the same trade. The senior Mr. Wagenbreth was born in Leipsic, Germany, and was married in St. Louis, Missouri, to Annie Schmidt, but both are now deceased. Of the nine children born to them are still living and include: William, who is engaged in farming in Chesterfield, Missouri; Annie, wife of H. Fehl, of St. Louis; Charles J., of Miles City; Rose, whose home is in St. Louis; Henry, engaged in the meat business in St. Louis; Edward, assistant manager of the Independent Packing Company of St. Louis; Bertha, wife of Ed Keary, also of St. Louis; Ernest, a butcher in St. Louis; and Albert, another of the brothers following the butchering trade in St. Louis.

From his native City of St. Louis Mr. Wagenbreth went to Colorado, where he spent two years in Denver and Blackhawk County, then another year in Salt Lake City, Utah, and was returning West from a visit home when he stopped in Montana in 1889 and secured work from the Butte Butchering Company. He was an expert butcher at this period. After some time he went to White Hall, Montana, and engaged in the butchering business for himself, spending two years there, and during the time was married. For six months he was the butcher for the Anaconda Mining Company at Belt, this state, and then resumed the butchering business for himself in Helena, conducting the Rialto Market on State Street for nine months. He then purchased a shop in East Helena and continued in business there until 1906, when he sold his interests and came to Miles City, opening the Montana Meat Market on Main Street. Mr. Wagenbreth holds the championship of the Northwest as a beef and sheep dresser. During the years in which he has been engaged in the business he has developed wonderful rapidity and expertness as a butcher, and in his first contest in this state he dressed a beef which weighed more than seven hundred pounds in a few seconds over seven minutes. He makes but four strokes of the knife to the side, and removes the hide from an animal in less than half a minute. In the contest at Butte in 1895 he dressed a beef weighing (dressed) 595 pounds in four minutes and fifty seconds and two sheep in four minutes and thirty-five seconds.

In his political affiliations Mr. Wagenbreth began voting as a democrat, casting his first presidential ballot in 1888 for Mr. Cleveland, and he has ever since satisfied his political activities merely as a voter. In his fraternal relations he is an Elk and a Knight of Pythias and a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles. During his residence here he has contributed to Miles City a business block on Main Street, and he also owns his own business house and the Irish Theatre. He also built one of the splendid homes of the town, located at 1117 Pleasant Street, and has built other residence property.

Mr. Wagenbreth was married at Butte, although a resident of White Hall at the time, February 11, 1895, to Miss Christina Gelhaus. She was born in Iowa City, Iowa, June 1, 1866, and her father, who was by trade a tailor, died in early life. She came to Montana in 1892 and located at Glendale, and it was there she met Mr. Wagenbreth. Her brother, Herman Gelhaus, resides in Dillon, Montana. Two daughters, Florence and Genevieve, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Wagenbreth. The elder, Florence, is now the wife of Schuyler E. Brockway, of Miles City, a bookkeeper for the Miles City National Bank.

Mrs. Maude Banker Wills. While one of the most alive and youthful spirits of the community of Wibaux, Mrs. Wills has a veteran's record as an educator, and her own experience serves almost as a history of the public schools system in the town and in the County of Wibaux.

Mrs. Wills, who has been the first and only county superintendent of schools of Wibaux County, was born at Atlantic, Iowa, and as a child went with her parents to Russell County, Kansas. Her father, Albert Banker, was of old Knickerbocker Dutch stock, was born at Tweed, Canada, in 1834, was liberally educated, and married in Canada Miss Florilla Comer, daughter of John Comer. In Canada Albert Banker followed farming, and after his removal to Kansas engaged in merchandising with his son Louis, and took an active part in the building up of a splendid business. He died March 27, 1917, having survived his wife many years. His children were: John, of Russell, Kansas; Louis, successor of his father as a merchant at Russell; Willard, a resident of San Francisco; James D., of Russell; Edwin A., a member of the United States Marine Band at Washington, D. C.; Charles A., of the Exchange State Bank of Glendive, Montana; and Mrs. Wills.

Mrs. Wills was reared at Russell, Kansas, graduated from the grammar and high school there, spent two years in the teachers' training course at the Kansas Normal at Salina, and for two years was a student of languages and music at Kansas University. As a girl of sixteen she taught her first term of school at Telluride, Colorado. She was there in the seventh and eighth grades for two years, and then came to Wibaux, Montana, for the purpose of visiting her brother. While here she was offered a school, accepted it, and there has scarcely been an interruption to her continued work as an educator for twenty years. When she first came here Wibaux was a part of Dawson County, the northern boundary of which was Canada, and Dawson and Custer made up all of Eastern Montana. The Wibaux schoolhouse in which she first taught has been remodeled and is now the court house of Wibaux County. At that time it was a new building with accommodations for three teachers. Mrs. Wills taught in Wibaux about five years before her marriage, and she has always entered heartily into every movement and organized work affecting the educational interests. She participated in institutes and summer schools as an instructor in old Dawson County, and has conducted the Teachers Montana Summer School, comprising almost a dozen counties in the eastern end of the state, the school being held at the most accessible points of the district. For a number of years she has been a member of the Montana Teachers Association, an institution that has acquired importance only in recent years, and is an active member of the National Education Association and secretary of State Administrative and Executive Women.

Mrs. Wills was elected county superintendent upon the organization of Wibaux County in August, 1914. At that time she defeated two opponents, though the election was not conducted on partisan lines. At the next general election she was her own successor without opposition, and her work has commanded uniform approval by the voters ever since. In 1918 her candidacy was endorsed by the opposing party and again in 1920. As county superintendent she began without equipment or office, first occupying a room in the assessor's office. She made the first county map she owned. At that time one of her districts extended from Miles City of Edgehill, Wibaux County, old No. 1, and the east end of it became district No. 1 of Wibaux County. The old Redtop Butte School was one of the first schoolhouses built in that whole region, and it fell to Wibaux County. No county superintendent had ever visited the school during the nine years of its existence until Mrs. Wills became superintendent. All the organization work fell upon her. The new county had eighteen districts, while there is a total of thirty-two in the county. Sixty-seven teachers do the work in all the schools, and except in the town schools all are separate schools. The buildings of the county are all modern except about eight, and while education is comparatively a modern thing there is a bright and favorable side to what has been done and the future is extremely auspicious. Common school examinations have been held annually, and many of the graduates continue their work in the county high school.

Mr. Sam J. Wills was born in Salt Lake, Kentucky, and was brought to Montana as an infant by his father, Simpson M. Wills, the venerable pioneer rancher now retired at Wibaux. Sam J. Wills finished his education at Dickinson, North Dakota, and as a young man began station work for the Northern Pacific Railway. Later he entered the train service as a fireman with a run out of Glendive, and on leaving the service as a result of an injury resumed ranching, an occupation to which he had been trained as a youth. After several years he became a carpenter, and now follows that trade at Wibaux. Mr. and Mrs. Wills were both reared in republican families of the stanch and regular variety, and Mrs. Wills cast her first presidential vote in 1916. Mr. and Mrs. Wills have a son, Banker S., born June 7, 1906, now a freshman in the Wibaux County High School.

Mrs. Wills was a very active patriot in the World war, served as chairman of the Junior Red Cross, and never neglected an opportunity to use her official position as a means of promoting the spirit of patriotism in the younger generation. Her musical talent has always been available to the community, and her piano has brought cheer to many a depressed spirit and added zest to many a gay and festive as well as patriotic occasion.

Paul J. Davies. The record of the gentleman whose name introduces this sketch contains no exciting chapter of tragic events, but is replete with well defined purposes which, carried to successful issues, have won for him an influential place in business circles and high personal standing among his fellow citizens. His life work has been one of unceasing industry and perseverance and the systematic and honorable methods which he has ever followed have resulted not only in gaining the confidence of those with whom he has had dealings but also in the building up of a profitable business.

Paul J. Davies was born in Masonville, Kentucky, on October 27, 1862, and is the son of Joseph and Mary (Brown) Davies. Joseph Davies was born in Shelby County, Kentucky, in 1828, and his death occurred at Masonville, Daviess County, that state, in 1868. He spent his entire life in the Blue Grass state and gave his entire attention to agricultural pursuits. He was a democrat in politics and a member of the Baptist Church. He married Mary Brown, who was born in 1827 in Shelby County, Kentucky, and who died at Masonville, that state, in 1882. To these parents were born four children, namely: Alice M., who is unmarried, is a teacher of elocution and lives at Dyer, Tennessee; Walter B. is a merchant in Union County, Kentucky; Paul J. is the next in order of birth; William J. is a professor in the college at Dyer, Tennessee.

Paul J. Davies attended the public schools of his native town and a private academy at Finchville, Shelby County, Kentucky. At the age of nineteen years he laid aside his text-books and spent the following year in work on the home farm. During the following two years he was employed as a clerk in a general store at Masonville, after which he again gave his attention to the cultivation of the home farm, where he remained until 1887. In that year he came to Bozeman and at once engaged in teaching school, which was his vocation during the following ten years. He was then appointed deputy clerk of the District Court of Gallatin County, which position he held for four and a half years. In 1902 Mr. Davies bought a third interest in the Gallatin Abstract Company, but sold his interest about eighteen months later. He then entered into a partnership with E. V. Blankenship, then county clerk and recorder, and they wrote up the set of abstract books which Mr. Davies is now using. The Blankenship & Davies Abstract Company also wrote fire insurance, sold real estate and made farm and city loans. Eventually the concern was incorporated as the Gallatin Land and Investment Company, though at a later date Mr. Blankenship sold his interests in the company. The present officers of the company are as follows: President, A. J. Powers; vice president, Ida M. Davies; secretary and treasurer, Paul J. Davies. The offices of the company are in the Story Block, where the company has control of an entire floor, though several rooms are sublet. This is now the leading abstract company in Gallatin County and enjoys the confidence of the public generally.

Mr. Davies' political views are in accord with the policies and platform of the democratic party, and he has taken an active part in advancing the success of that party. He served two years as public administrator of Gallatin County and one term as coroner, and at the present time is one of the two justices of the peace of township No. 1, which includes the City of Bozeman and vicinity. He is a member of Bridger Camp No. 62, Woodmen of the World, and of the Bozeman Chamber of Commerce.

In 1898, at Bozeman, Paul J. Davies was married to Ida Mack, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Feron Mack. The father is connected with the East Helena Smelting Company and the mother is deceased. Mrs. Davies graduated from the common schools here, taught school in this county and then served one term as county superintendent of schools just prior to her marriage.

In 1916 Mr. Davies was chairman of the County Central Committee of his party and the campaign reflected great credit on his organizing and executive ability.

James F. Hackley, a ranchman on Powder River, came into Montana in the early and formative period of 1885 and made his first stop in Missoula County. He was one of the first to locate in the Flat Head Valley, and was but a youth of sixteen when he located there. He began his Montana career as a freighter and driver for an old French Canadian, Battice Inias, and he spent a year there, teaming between Ravalli and "The Foot of the Lake." He left that region to come to the Yellowstone Valley as a drover of a herd of cattle for the Niederunghaus Brothers of St. Louis, Missouri.

At Miles City Mr. Hackley separated from this band of cattle and began range work as an employe of the Northern Cattle Company on Tongue River, Jo Scott having been superintendent of the property. Mr. Hackley also worked for Bryan and Moorehead, the "Bugg" outfit on Otter Creek and for Howes, Strevell and Miles, whose ranch was also on Otter Creek. At about this time Mr. Hackley terminated his career as a cow puncher and entered a homestead in Rosebud County, near the Cheyenne Indian Reservation, and he proved up his land and remained in that locality for eight years. It was there also that he built his first Montana home, a log cabin of two rooms, in which his children were born. After leaving this claim he engaged in the retail liquor business at Sheridan, subsequently transferring his interests to Ashland, where he erected a business house, and afterward engaged in the same business at Forsyth and Miles City, closing out his interests when prohibition carried the state. He then turned his attention again to industrial and ranching pursuits out on Powder River, where he purchased a half section of ranch land adjacent to Mizpah, the place having been formerly improved by Max Krell, and there Mr. Hackley is engaged at the present time.

He came to Montana direct from Lawrenceburg, Kentucky, his native locality. He was born on the 24th of April, 1869, and in the locality of his birth he spent the first sixteen years of his life, attending meanwhile the Lawrenceburg schools and becoming familiar with the work of the home farm. His father, Darius Hackley, was a native of that same Kentucky locality, and spent his life there. He was born October 1, 1818, and died November 29, 1883. His father had migrated from Culpeper County, Virginia, to Kentucky and established the family home in Anderson County, where he spent the remainder of his active life and died. He had married a Miss Hawkins, who bore him five children, two sons, Darius and Benjamin, and three daughters, Mrs. McAfee, Mrs. Cheshire and Mrs. Penney.

Darius Hackley married for his first wife Frances Penney, a sister of the man who had married his sister, and by that union be became the father of two sons, Oscar and Ormsby, both of whom were Confederate soldiers, and three daughters, Mrs. Delia Boston, Mrs. Mary Penney and Mrs. Julius Burrus. For his second wife Darius Hackley married Mary Penney, a sister of his first wife, and they became the parents of four children, namely: Ada, wife of Charles Crossfield, of Mississippi; John M., a physician at Mortonsville, Kentucky; Sallie, who became the wife of Thomas Searcy, of Lawrenceburg, Kentucky; and James F., known familiarly throughout his home community as Jimmy.

Mr. James F. Hackley was married at Birney in Rosebud County to Miss Sarah Roberts, a daughter of Calvit Roberts, a ranchman of Rosebud County. Three sons were born of this union, Forest and Calvit, who served their country in the World war, and Myron, the youngest child. Mr. Hackley married for his second wife Miss Evelyn Tatro, who came to Montana from Minneapolis, Minnesota, where her birth occurred on the 26th of December, 1893. She is a daughter of Fred W. and Alice M. (Parsons) Tatro, the father a native of Iowa and the mother of Minnesota. Mrs. Hackley was the first born of their three children, the two younger being the Misses Irva and Corice Tatro, who reside in Minneapolis. Mr. and Mrs. Hackley were married in Miles City, Montana, March 12, 1918, and before her marriage Mrs. Hackley was engaged in office work. Mr. Hackley was reared in the faith of democratic principles in Kentucky and has continued to give allegiance to those principles, but his political work has always been in the ranks as a voter.

Edward H. Lang for a quarter of a century has been with the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, being now general traffic manager of the corporation at New York. He began his career as a telegraph operator and gained his first knowledge of Montana thirty-five years ago.

He was born in Northern Michigan at Hancock May 31, 1866. His father William Lang was born in England in 1832, was reared and married there and followed the occupation of miner. He came to the United States in 1860 and went to the mining district of the Northern Peninsula of Michigan at Hancock, where he is still living at the venerable age of eighty-nine. As an American he has steadfastly supported the republican party and is an active member and deacon in the Congregational Church. William Lang married Caroline Penrose, who was born in England in 1833 and died at Hancock in 1905. Richard B., the oldest of their children, is a merchant at Houghton, Michigan; William is foundry superintendent of the Homestake Mining Company at Lead, South Dakota. George is a machinist at Houghton, Michigan. John is a molder living at Anaconda, Montana, and the fifth of the family is Edward H. Thomas H. is assistant general manager of the Standard Oil Company at Chicago. Charles is bookkeeper for a large lumber manufacturing company at Houghton. Fred is superintendent of the Portage Lake Foundry and Machine Works at Hancock, Michigan. Sidney lives at Detroit, being an employe of the Cadillac Motor Car Company. Carrie, the tenth and youngest of the family, is the wife of Bert Crawford at Detroit.

Edward H. Lang acquired his early education in the village schools of Ripley, a suburb of Hancock, Michigan. However his best education has been acquired by active contact with the world and when twelve years of age he left school and became a messenger boy in the telegraph office at Hancock. He made good use of his opportunities to acquire a knowledge of telegraphy, and in a few years was put on the force as a telegraph operator at L'Anse, Michigan, for the Marquette and Houghton & Ontonagon Railways. In 1884 Mr. Lang removed to Duluth, and for one year was employed in the office of Charlemagne Tower, president of the Duluth and Iron Range Railroad. Mr. Lang still preserves a letter written by Mr. Tower at Duluth December 1, 1885, referring to Mr. Lang's service with the Duluth & Iron Range Railway as telegrapher operator and concluding as follows: "He has been industrious and of good conduct.

He leaves the company's service now in consequence of a reduction of force." The writer of that letter has since become a power in the financial world, and is well known for his former services as United States Minister to Russia and Germany and in other diplomatic capacities.

On leaving Duluth Mr. Lang came to Montana, and was telegraph operator at Huntley near Billings for the Northern Pacific Railway a few months. Then until 1887 he was agent for the Northern Pacific at Ashland, Wisconsin, and from there went to Chicago and was in the general freight office of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway in different capacities until 1890. The next five years he was employe of an English syndicate exploiting the mining industry of Old Mexico.

Mr. Lang returned to Montana in 1895 as clerk with the Anaconda Copper Mining Company at Great Falls. He was subsequently promoted to chief clerk of the plant at Great Falls and remained there until 1912. Since then his home has been at Butte where he was assistant traffic manager until July, 1919, and was then promoted to western traffic manager, having charge of all the traffic of the corporation in the western territory. His offices are in the Hennessy Building, Butte, with New York offices at 42 Broadway.

Mr. Lang is one of the few surviving members of the Old Time Telegraphers and Historical Association. The organizers of this association were Andrew Carnegie, Thomas Edison, Theodore N. Vail, A. J. Earling, former president of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, and others. One of the surviving members was private telegraph operator for Abraham Lincoln during the Civil war. Mr. Lang is a director of the Rotary Club, the Butte Chamber of Commerce, is affiliated with Butte Lodge No. 240 of the Elks and is a member of Silver Bow Lodge No. 48, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Deer Lodge Chapter No. 3, Royal Arch Masons, Montana Commandery No. 3, Knights Templar, and Bagdad Temple of the Mystic Shrine. Politically he is a republican.

Mr. Lang owns a modern home at 1218 West Platinum Street. In Chicago in 1890 he married Miss May O'Fallon, a native of that city. She died in 1894. Mr. Lang's only child is Vera, wife of Den Hargrove, a merchant at Great Falls, Montana. Mr. and Mrs. Hargrove have one son, Edward Lang Hargrove, born August 10, 1914. In 1900 at Butte Mr. Lang married Mrs. Alice (Cochran) Praul. Her father Capt. C. C. Cochran who died at Great Falls, served with the rank of captain in the Union army during the Civil war.

J. Arthur Barclay is sheriff of Wibaux County and has been one of the citizens most closely identified in business and public spirit with that new civil unit in Eastern Montana.

Mr. Barclay was born in the locality of Appleton, Wisconsin, June 1, 1873. His father, Lawrence Barclay, was born near Edinburgh, Scotland, and was brought to the United States at the age of four years, his parents settling on a farm at Janesville, Wisconsin, and a few years later located on another farm in Outagamie County, Wisconsin. Lawrence Barclay is buried in that county, and his widow is a resident of Appleton. Their children are: Mrs. Annie McNutt, of Hortonville, Wisconsin; Miss Jennie, a trained nurse at St. Luke's Hospital in Chicago; J. Arthur; Emma, of Appleton; and Warren E., of Seymour, Wisconsin.

J. Arthur Barclay acquired a country school education, and after completing the work of the eighth grade took an agricultural course at Madison. As a young man he was employed for several years in the lumber woods as a loader, river driver and camp man. He accumulated a modest capital in that way, also ran an outfit at well drilling, and in 1894 invested in three eighties of stump and stone land, and after pulling the stumps and removing the stone fenced and cross-fenced the property and used a carload of cement in building the silos, dairy barn and other equipment. He was successfully identified with the Wisconsin dairy industry from 1895 until 1909. In the latter year he sold his farm for $100 an acre and came to Montana.

He reached Montana April 12th and located at Yates. Unlike most settlers, he did not homestead, but purchased outright two sections of land at $30.00 an acre. The region was new and he took his land at the grassroots. His first act was to fence the property, and he plowed and sowed 100 acres to oats and 300 acres to flax. His first crop of oats was 5,400 bushels, weighing forty-eight pounds to the bushel, and his flax yielded 6,700 bushels of No. 1 flax. This was a very gratifying experience, and he continued farming for six years, after which he leased his property. His farm improvements are a residence, barn, and machine sheds on both sections, his own home being a story and a half, 24 by 24 feet, while the barn is 28 by 36 feet. His granary has a capacity of 17,000 bushels. His machine shed is 44 feet square, and houses all the machinery used on the farm.

While living in the country Mr. Barclay, then a resident of Dawson County, joined actively in the movement to organize school district No. 58, and was president of the board until appointed to a county office. The district was bonded at once and a good schoolhouse built at Yates and still another schoolhouse in the Jordan locality of the district.

After leasing his land Mr. Barclay moved to Wibaux, placing his children in school, and has since given most of his time to the affairs of the new county. He was one of the men most deeply interested in creating a new county out of old Dawson, and when the Legislature responded to the popular will he was appointed one of the first board of commissioners. As chairman of the board he was associated with P. S. Hede and C. O. Oliver. These commissioners had the responsibility of organizing the business of a new municipal jurisdiction, and for a courthouse purchased an old school building and remodeled it. They also bought a complete line of road machinery, engines and graders, and road building from the first was one of the important features of the county work. One very popular move made by the new board was issuing bonds to the amount of $22,000 to pay for seed for the farmers one year.

After the expiration of his term as county commissioner Mr. Barclay entered the race for sheriff as a republican, won the nomination in the primary and at the general election defeated the independent republican candidate and the non-partisan league candidate by a small plurality. He succeeded John Jones as sheriff, taking office January 1, 1919. During his administration law and order have been maintained, except for the occasional "bringing in of beef in the night," and this crime has been checked by means at his command backed by the District Court.

Mr. Barclay was one of the original stockholders in the State Bank of Yates, served it as vice president, and was instrumental in securing the removal of the bank to the county seat, where its name was changed to the Wibaux County Bank. Here he has continued as vice president and director, and has helped give it one of the modern bank homes in the county. For several years past Mr. Barclay has been a dealer in lands, and still owns considerable real estate in eastern Montana, including much property in Wibaux. He owns the Bell home in that city.

At Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, September 25, 1901, Mr. Barclay married Miss Emma Mulroy, daughter of Patrick and Mary (Dacy) Mulroy, the former a native of Ireland. The Mulroy children were Charles, Mrs. Barclay, Katie, Maggie, Agnes, Walter, Arthur, Maude and May, twins, Loretta and Petronilla. Mr. and Mrs. Barclay have an interesting family of four children, Marie; Louis Clark, now fourteen years of age and a high school student at Wibaux; Mylon Arthur, who was born in 1911; and Margaret, born in 1913. The older daughter, Marie, is a student in the Ursuline Convent at Great Falls, Montana.

Delos Duncan Selway. The agricultural interests of Montana are of such magnitude that it is difficult for those who have been accustomed to the relatively small farms of the middle states to appreciate the work of the farmers of this region or understand their problems. Much of the land of Montana is naturally dry and was originally regarded as only fit for grazing purposes. As long as the cattlemen were allowed to run their herds on the open range there was profit in handling thousands of head of cattle, but with the opening of the public domain to settlers it was found necessary to change the method of operating this industry, and intelligent men experimented in irrigating until now they have brought about a transformation in the state. When properly watered the old time open ranges will produce banner crops, and Montana is rapidly taking its place among the great agricultural states of the Union. Too much credit cannot be given to the men who have been able to adapt themselves to the changing conditions and come out winners, as so many have done. One of these is Delos Duncan Selway, of Powder River County, who with his two brothers owns twenty sections of land, known as the Selway Ranch.

Delos Duncan Selway is a native son of Montana, having been born at Dillon, this state, on September 29, 1872. His father, John R. Selway, came to Montana in 1867 and was one of the pioneers of Dillon. A complete sketch of this estimable man will be found elsewhere in this work.

After attending the common and high schools of Dillon Mr. Selway was given the advantage of a period of schooling at Albion, Michigan, and when he returned he connected himself with the sales force of a general store at Dillon, and remained with that concern for a time, but he had been brought up on a ranch and the confinement of a store was irksome, so he returned to his father's ranch until he was able to begin operations on his own account. His family had been interested in handling sheep, his father being among the pioneers in this industry in the state, and his first operations were along this line. He occupied the old Selway ranch, established by J. Lloyd Selway, who is now in the Mizpah locality, and continued to operate on an extensive scale as a wool producer. The closing of the open range led him to curtail his business and branch out in another direction, and for some years he has been a cattle producer, running under the brands "FHL" on either or both hips, and "F P Bar" on the right shoulder. His stock handling has always been for the production of meat, and he markets at Chicago in the main. The magnificent Selway Ranch comprising twenty sections of land is the property of the three brothers, Delos D., Richard A. and R. R. Selway. It was taken in the virgin state and developed by these practical ranchmen into one of the most valuable properties in this neighborhood. The ranch lies along Pumpkin Creek for four and one-half miles and includes townships 3 and 4 south, ranges 47 and 48 east. On this ranch is impounded twenty acres of water space, the dam constructed of dirt across the main Pumpkin Creek, which reservoir has served the ranch as an irrigation project as well as water supply.

On July 6, 1908, Mr. Selway was married in old Custer County to Anna C. Sigmund, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, who was born in that city, one of a numerous family. Her father, now deceased, was for many years a farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Selway have no children. While he was reared a republican, admiration of William Jennings Bryan and his principles led Mr. Selway to cast his first presidential vote for that statesman in 1896. Since then he has voted the straight republican ticket at each election. Aside from belonging to the Miles City Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Eagles, Mr. Selway has no fraternal or social affiliations, his work of developing and maintaining his large property absorbing much of his time. Busy as he always has been, when his country had need of his services, however, he was not found in the ranks of the slackers. He served as chairman of the various Liberty Loan committees of his district and saw to it that the quota was fully subscribed, and in other ways forwarded the war work. Mrs. Selway was equally active as a member of the local Red Cross Chapter.

Mr. Selway is accustomed to do everything upon a large scale, and it is impossible for him to be small in any way. His friendships are formed for life and he puts into them a hearty sincerity which naturally brings forth a corresponding warmth. While he is utterly adverse to any publicity, he can be depended upon to support any measure looking for the development of his locality, state or country, and is justly entitled to a foremost place among the very representative men of Montana.

William M. Broaddus belongs to a well known and most highly respected family of Powder River County, and he is living up to the high standards of his people and locality. His settlement in Montana dates back to 1901 when he, a young man of twenty-six years, came to this region to join his brother, Oscar Broaddus, who had located along this same river and was enthusiastic relative to the possibilities here offered. He had remained with his parents, but after the death of his father felt free to branch out for himself, and soon after his arrival he sent for his widowed mother to join him and his brother, between whom she now divides her time. Immediately after his arrival Mr. Broaddus secured employment on the ranch of John Barringer, but later worked for Frank Leitner on Bay Horse, adjacent to Powder River, remaining there for five years. At the expiration of that period he was married and then began his career as a ranchman. Out of his wages of $35.00 per month during the six years he was engaged in ranch riding he was able to save enough to buy seventy-five head of cattle and with them he established himself on his present location. He bought a quarter section of land from Ernest Broaddus. Later his wife homesteaded a quarter section and took an additional homestead later on, and together they have extended the boundaries of their ranch until they now have 800 acres. All of the improving of this ranch has been done by Mr. Broaddus with the exception of a little two-room log shack which was on the original quarter section. This was soon displaced by a four-room house of logs, which is still used as the family residence. When Mr. Broaddus began ranching he turned his cattle on the open range under the brand "DZ" on the left hip, and he still uses it. From the beginning he has gradually expanded, and during 1919 ran more cattle than in any previous year. In addition to his other interests he is a stockholder in the Broaddus State Bank, the Miles City Milling Company and the Petroleum Company of Baker, Montana. Always a friend of the public schools, he has been closely connected with their development in his neighborhood and donated an acre of land on his ranch for a school site for District No. 1. He was reared under democratic teachings and influence, and when he cast his first presidential vote in Montana it was for Mr. Bryan, but in 1904 he voted for Theodore Roosevelt for President. In 1908 he voted for Mr. Bryan, as he is a warm admirer of that statesman, and in 1912 and 1916 Woodrow Wilson received his vote. Fraternally he belongs to Miles City Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Eagles.

William M. Broaddus was born in Howard County, Missouri, August 31, 1876, a son of John and Betty Broaddus, a sketch of whom is given elsewhere in this work. His educational training has come mainly through personal study and experience. On November 29, 1905, Mr. Broaddus was married at Miles City, Montana, to Miss Dixie Foster, a daughter of John and Eleanor Leah (Leach) Foster. Mrs. Broaddus was born at Salisbury, Missouri, December 27, 1876. Her parents were natives of England and were brought to the United States as young people on the same vessel. Mr. Foster is deceased, but Mrs. Foster survives and lives at Salisbury. Mrs. Broaddus was their only child, but they adopted the four children of her brother, and they are as follows: Timothy, who is an extensive farmer of Salisbury; Stonewall, who is a merchant of Humansville, Missouri; Francis, who is a miller of Salisbury; and Christine, who married John Wheeldon of Moberly, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Broaddus have three children, namely: William M., Jr., Eleanor and John Haston.

In any other country the success achieved by the Broaddus brothers would be impossible, but the history of Montana shows many instances like these of young men who came West with no capital but their health and willingness to work, and who were given the opportunity to establish themselves in good paying lines of business. Of course, had these men not possessed the essentials of sound and reliable manhood and known how to take advantage of these opportunities they would have remained employes at a low wage. It is to their credit that having risen in the world they do not forget their former hardships, but remain sympathetic and are willing to lend a helping hand to those less fortunate than they.

Henry B. Miller was one of the founders and is vice president and the active manager of the Northwestern National Bank of Livingston. While he was one of the younger associates of a notable group of capitalists, including A. W. Miles, in the establishment of this new bank in Southern Montana, Mr. Miller has for many years been identified with the financial history of Montana and has earned a reputation as a capable and experienced banker. He has much of the genius for business which has been characteristic of his family both in Montana and in other states.

Mr. Miller was born at Clarksville, Missouri, May 3, 1881. His father, Henry B. Miller, Sr., was born near Paris, Bourbon County, Kentucky, in 1822. When a young man he went to Clarksville, Missouri, and became interested in the building up of the business enterprise of that section. He and a relative, John O. Roberts, built and operated the Imperial Mill at Clarksville, he was also interested as an owner in a local hotel and in the hardware business, and owned and improved a model farm near Clarksville of 420 acres. That farm was notable for its production and also for its high class improvements. Its water supply was furnished by an artesian well, there was a splendid group of barns and other out-buildings, and a fine two-story brick house. Henry B. Miller, Sr., was an old-school democrat in politics and a member of the Presbyterian Church. He served in the Confederate army during the Civil war.

At Clarksville he married Martha L. Vaughan, who was born in that town and died there in 1903, having survived her husband since 1896. Henry B. Miller of Livingston is the older of two children, his sister Mary L. being the wife of Dr. C. R. Bankhead, a dentist at Clarksville.

Mr. Miller is a nephew of Jabez W. Vaughan, of Billings, and his maternal grandfather was Almond T. Vaughan. Almond T. Vaughan was born in Nelson County, Virginia, in 1827 and his ancestry went back to the time of the Pilgrim Fathers. Almond T. Vaughan was a brother of George Vaughan, who during the Civil war was a Confederate officer and was captured and condemned by the Federal Government as a spy. Just before leaving the White House for Ford's Theater, where he was assassinated a few hours later, President Lincoln, probably as his last official act, signed the pardon of this condemned Confederate officer. Almond T. Vaughan was taken to Lincoln County, Missouri, when three years old, and grew up in the famous district known as Pike County, Missouri. He worked as a Mississippi River steamboat man, but his chief interest was farming near Clarksville. He went overland from Clarksville to California in 1850 and spent two years prospecting and mining, returning home around the Cape Horn. He made his first trip to Montana in 1879 with his son, Jabez, and as member of the party of United States troops visited all the army posts in the West. In 1906, then nearly eighty years of age he again came to Montana and drew a claim in the allotment of the Crow Indian Reservation. He died at the home of his son Jabez in February, 1907. Jabez W. Vaughan was born in Pike County, Missouri, in 1859, and spent portions of the year 1879-80 in Montana. In 1883 he brought his bride to Montana, locating at Billings, where for many years he was an active merchant and business man.

Henry B. Miller received his early education in the public schools of Clarksville, graduating from high school there. He spent his early years on his father's farm and was about fifteen when his father died. He then accompanied his mother and sister to California, spending two years in Los Angeles and Long Beach. After completing his high school education he entered the University of Arkansas, where he was a student for two years.

In 1902 he graduated with first honors from the Missouri Military Academy at Mexico, Missouri. He was prominent in athletic circles, both at Arkansas and the Military Academy, playing on both the football and baseball teams. He also held a commission as captain in the Missouri National Guards for several years.

On coming to Montana in 1902 Mr. Miller entered the service of the First National Bank at Billings, beginning as messenger, and during the next five years, though earning his living, he was primarily concerned with learning the banking business in every detail. It was a thorough and splendid apprenticeship. For two years following he was deputy county treasurer of Yellowstone County, and then became first assistant cashier of the Merchants National Bank of Billings, a post he held five years. He entered the service of that institution when it was opened for business in March, 1909. In 1915 he was appointed receiver of the Farmers State Bank at Bridger, and before closing up the affairs of that institution came to Livingston in 1917 and assisted in organizing the Northwestern National Bank. He became its first cashier, and since January, 1919, has been vice president and active manager. The president is Judge James E. O'Connor, of Livingston, and Arthur W. Miles, the first president, is now chairman of the board of directors.

Mr. Miller has been active in republican politics, serving as treasurer of the Central Committee of Yellowstone County several years. He is a vestryman in the Episcopal Church at Livingston, and is prominent in both the Masonic and Elks orders. He is a member of the various bodies at Livingston, and for several years was inspector general of the Grand Commandery of the Knights Templar. He is also a member of the Mystic Shrine at Helena. He is a past exalted ruler and honorary life member of Billings Lodge of Elks.

Mr. Miller during his school days formed the acquaintance of Miss Etta M. Rice, daughter of J. O. Rice, former president of the International Bank & Trust Company of Mexico City. Mr. Miller and Miss Rice were married in New York City in 1906. They have a family of six children: Henry B., Jr., born July 17, 1908; Jabez A., born June 30, 1909; James, a twin brother of Jabez; William Stephen, born in December, 1910; Martha Virginia, born in March, 1913; and Mary Betty, born May 29, 1917.

George P. Porter. Apart from his many sound and recognized qualifications for the office there is historical consistency in George P. Porter being state auditor of Montana. He is one of the oldest native son's of the state, and was born in the City of Helena when it was little more than a mining camp and claimed little distinction from its dignity as the territorial capital.

Mr. Porter, who has had extensive business relations throughout the state in former years, was born at Helena February 17, 1869. He is of English ancestry. His great grandfather, Richard Porter, was born in London and died there, but for many years was a captain in the English navy, commanding a war vessel. The grandfather of State Auditor Porter was also Richard Porter, a native of London. By appointment from Queen Victoria he was sent to Lower Canada as a custom house commissioner. About 1852 he settled in New York state, and for several years was cutter in a glove manufacturing establishment at Gloversville, being one of the first skilled workmen in an industry that has since made Gloversville famous. About 1856 he moved to the middle west, and lived on a farm at Walnut, Illinois, until his death. Richard Porter married Mary Roquet, a native of France, and she also died in Illinois.

William Porter, who was born at London, was six years of age when his parents came to Canada, was reared and educated in New York and Illinois, but the principal field of his experience and achievement was in the great west. His name is associated as a pioneer with both Colorado and Montana. In 1858 he crossed the plains to Colorado, and it is claimed that he was the first to display and sell a stock of merchandise in the mining camp now the City of Denver. Following closely upon the earliest pioneers he came to Montana in 1864, and settled in the Deer Lodge Valley of the old town of Stewart and engaged in the cattle business. In 1866 he moved to Helena, and for ten years was in the general merchandise brokerage business. His home was removed to Butte in 1876, and he engaged in placer mining on Silver Bow Creek, six miles from that city. His last years were spent in the Bitter Root Valley, where he lived from 1894 until his death at Woodside. In that period of his life he resumed farming and ranching. William Porter was a republican, a member of the Episcopal Church, was a prominent Royal Arch Mason, serving as the first high priest of Helena Chapter No. 2, was also affiliated with Helena Council No. 1, Royal and Selected Masons, and was one of the organizers in 1858 and held the office of master of Denver Lodge No. 5, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. He was also affiliated with Montana Lodge No. 1, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Helena. During the Civil war he served as a member of the Home Guards at Denver. William Porter married Elizabeth Rice, who was born at Sandusky, Ohio, and died at Woodside, Montana. Jeannette, their oldest child, is the wife of J. L. Freeman, a farmer at Victor, Montana. Richard W. was a farmer and died at Butte at the age of twenty-eight years. Thomas L., who also made agriculture his work, died at Woodside aged thirty-six. Grace M., who died at Blackfoot, Idaho, was the wife of W. L. Hawley, a farmer at Blackfoot. George P. Porter is the fifth of the family and the youngest is Henry H., a farmer at Woodside.

George P. Porter acquired his early education in the schools of Helena and Butte, attending the high school in the latter city. His working experience began at the age of fourteen as cash boy for the E. L. Bonner & Company at Butte. He served that well known corporation in various capacities, eventually being made assistant manager of the dry goods department. During that time he also studied and completed a course in the Butte Business College. In 1892 Mr. Porter became cashier of the Case, Gravelle & Erwin Company, dry goods merchants at Butte, and remained with that firm until 1907. For several months of that year he did some mining work in the newly opened district of Goldfield and Tonopah, Nevada, but toward the close of the year returned to Montana and at Missoula was employed by D. J. Donohue and the Missoula Mercantile Company as bookkeeper and cashier. He left the latter firm in 1912, and served as city treasurer of Missoula under appointment by the mayor, J. M. Rhodes, until May, 1914. For several months of that year Mr. Porter lived at Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, and kept books for a contractor, James Sheridan. At the outbreak of the World war he returned to Montana in August, and in April of the following year removed from Missoula to Butte, where he was in the general office of the Butte Miner until December, 1918.

Mr. Porter was elected state auditor of Montana in November, 1918, and has administered his official duties since January 6, 1919.

During the war, in addition to his duties with the Butte Miner Mr. Porter gave a great deal of time to various patriotic causes, making many speeches in Butte and other cities of Northwestern Montana, and is a member of the national organization of Four-Minute Men. Mr. Porter was a charter member of the Butte Clerks' Union when it was organized under the Knights of Labor, and held his membership for twenty-seven years. This was probably the first clerks' union ever organized in the world. Mr. Porter is a republican, a member of the Episcopal Church, is affiliated with Harmony Lodge of Masons at Missoula, of which he is a past master, with the Independent Order of Foresters at Butte, which he served as secretary seven years, and with Hellgate Lodge No. 383 of the Elks at Missoula. He is also a member of the Montana Pioneers Society and the Montana Sons and Daughters of Pioneers.

Mr. Porter and family reside at 200 North Warren Street in Helena. He married at Butte in 1893 Miss Anna Demick, daughter of Elijah and Georgia (Teller) Demick, the latter now a resident of Kellogg, Idaho. Her father, deceased, was a carpenter and builder, and for many years a resident of Butte. Mr. and Mrs. Porter have one son, Roger, born September 18, 1910.

BENJAMIN McDONALD. A resident of Montana for more than half of his three score years, Benjamin McDonald furnishes still another illustration of the value of perseverance and industry in the working out of a successful career and the gaining of position and prosperity. This sturdy resident of the Garneill community of Fergus County has achieved his accomplishments in the sheep industry, being known as one of the prominent sheepmen of his part of the state and during his long and active career has always maintained a reputation for honorable dealing and sterling citizenship.

Benjamin McDonald was born in Ontario, Canada, March 10, 1860, a son of Robert and Emma (Robertson) McDonald, and he inherited their pioneer spirit. His father, a native of Canada, bore the hardships and privations incident to the clearing of a farm from the virgin forests of Canada, and experienced all the developing conditions from the log cabin stage to the ownership of a modern stone house. From the wilderness he hewed him out a home, and through industry and perseverance became one of his community's substantial men. He was a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and died in that faith in 1875, when he was but fifty years of age. Mrs. McDonald, who was born in England, emigrated to Canada with her parents as a child of eleven years, making the voyage in a sailing vessel. She met her husband in the Dominion, and they became the parents of two daughters and four sons.

The third of his parents' children, Benjamin McDonald, remained on the old homestead until reaching the age of twenty-five years. He divided his boyhood and youth between assisting his father in the work of developing the home place and attending the public schools, and grew to sturdy manhood with a fair education and a splendid training in matters regarding farm work. His advent in Montana occurred in 1889, on April 1st of which year he arrived by rail at Great Falls. At that point he boarded a stage coach and went to the ranch of Bowers Brothers, working industriously and saving faithfully in order that he might send for his family. This he was able to do in the fall of 1891, when Mrs. McDonald, accompanied by her two elder sons, arrived by rail at Great Falls and were met by the stage, which carried them to Stanford. There was awaiting Mr. McDonald with a team, and the reunited and happy family drove out to U Bet and then to the ranch. Mr. McDonald continued to work for the Bowers Brothers during the following year, herding sheep on Spruce Creek in Fergus County, and then located near U Bet and entered the employ of George Jackson on the latter's ranch. After a short time Mr. McDonald preempted 160 acres of land and subsequently homesteaded 160 acres and began operations on his own account.

It was largely due to the urging of Mrs. McDonald that her husband entered the sheep business, in which he has since made such a success. She had faith in the business, and finally overcame the last of his objections when she agreed to herd the sheep if he would purchase them. Accordingly he put aside his scruples and invested in 300 head of sheep, and true to her promise Mrs. McDonald took an active part in the business of herding. Mr. McDonald gives his wife full credit for the share she had in starting him upon the road to fortune and also for the assistance that she has always given him in other ways. Gradually he developed into one of the prominent sheep ranchers of his county, and at times has owned as high as from 5,000 to 6,000 head, although at this time his band approximates but about 1,600 head. With his sons he owns in the neighborhood of 4,000 acres of land. He has never cared for public office, but votes the republican ticket, and attends the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the movements of which he has been an active and generous supporter.

On May 8, 1882, Mr. McDonald was united in marriage with Miss Ellen Beard, who was born at Toronto, Canada, daughter of Marshall and Elizabeth (McKee) Beard. Mr. Beard, who was born in Ireland, died at the age of eighty-four years, in 1912, and Mrs. Beard passed away when Mrs. McDonald, the younger of her two children, was but two years of age. Mr. Beard emigrated to Canada in young manhood, and, settling in the wilderness, developed a good farm through his industry. Of the four children born to Mr. and Mrs. McDonald three are living: John Arthur, who is engaged in the cattle business in Fergus County, where he is an extensive landholder; Marshall H., also a landowner of this county, who married Miss Gertrude Raw and has two children, Wilbur H. and Frances Louise; and Lillian G., the only daughter of Benjamin McDonald, graduated from the Montana Wesleyan College of Helena, Montana, in 1919, and studied music under Walton Perkins of Chicago.

ANDREW C. BIRKLAND. It is difficult for the layman to appreciate the importance of the work accomplished by those men who are essentially an outcome of twentieth-century progressiveness, the civil engineers. No man can enter upon this important field of endeavor without a careful and complete preparation if he expects to succeed. His training must include a sound knowledge of mathematics, physics, chemistry, hydraulics, mechanical engineering and electricity, while he must have a practical knowledge of geology, surveying and architecture, and be fully acquainted with the nature and strength of the materials which he may be called upon to use. Of the civil engineers of Montana who have risen to distinction in their profession, one whose achievements mark him as especially worthy of mention is Captain Andrew C. Birkland, former city engineer for three terms of Lewistown, and a veteran of two of this country's wars.

Andrew C. Birkland was born near Newark, Kendall County, Illinois, January 3, 1878, a son of Andrew and Anna (Alne) Birkland, natives of Norway. They were the parents of eight children: Martha, born in Norway, Arthur, Helen, Henry and Lewis, twins, Anna, Andrew C. and Clara. Andrew Birkland came to the United States with his family in 1870 and located in Kendall County, Illinois, where he is still engaged in farming and raising stock. He is a republican. Andrew C. Birkland attended the public schools of Newark, Illinois, and after his graduation went to Beloit College, where he took a course in civil engineering and finished his engineering course in a two-year term in the University of Wisconsin. In July, 1899, he enlisted in Company B, Thirtieth Regiment, United States Volunteers, and was sent to the Philippine Islands, where he served for two years, until February, 1900. On his return to the United States he secured a position with the Lackawanna Steel Company as axe man on work being done near West Seneca, New York, and subsequently held positions with the Erie Railway Company, the Niagara Power Company, on the breakwater for the Government at Cleveland, Ohio, and with the Pennsylvania Railway Company. Next he was with the Florida & East Coast Railway Company, and then returned to the Pennsylvania Railway Company, assisting in building the tunnel under the East River, New York. Coming to Fergus County, July 3, 1908, he took up a homestead sixteen miles northeast of Denton, and while living on this property and proving up also followed his profession as a civil engineer. In May, 1913, Captain Birkland was appointed city engineer of Lewistown, and in May, 1915, received the reappointment, serving in that capacity for nearly five years, with splendid ability and to the satisfaction of the people of the community. On October 6, 1917, he received his commission as captain in the Officers Reserve Corps, and was ordered to active duty December 28, 1917, at Camp Lee, Virginia. On March 10, 1918, he was assigned to duty at Camp Sherman, becoming a member of the 317th Engineers Corps, sailed for France June 10, 1918, and landed at Brest, June 19, 1918. This was the First Corps of the First Army Engineers. From that time forward he was in the thick of the fighting on the western front, but came safely through and returned to New York City March 6, 1919, receiving his honorable discharge March 29th at Camp Sherman, Ohio. His return to Lewistown was the occasion for a great celebration on the part of the people who had come to know him and his sterling qualities, and a local newspaper described the welcome as follows: "One of the largest crowds ever assembled to greet a returning soldier, fresh from the battlefields of Europe, gathered at the Milwaukee depot to welcome home Captain Andrew C. Birkland of the engineers. Captain Birkland had been in the service nearly a year and a half and the greater part of that time was spent on the western battle front. He was in the thick of much of the hard fighting, but came out of it all unscathed. The Elks' band paraded to the depot, followed by a long line of motor cars filled with friends of the returning officer. The escort turned up Main Street to the Army and Navy Club, where a reception was given, many friends shaking his hand in warm welcome. Four little Birkland tots clung to their father's neck, and it was indeed a happy family that fate had brought together again."

Since his return from the service Captain Birkland has resumed the duties of his profession and is building up a large clientele. His standing in his calling is high, as evidenced by the fact that he has served as vice president of the Municipal Engineers Society. In political matters he is an adherent of the republican party. As a citizen of Lewistown he has been prominent in assisting good movements to a successful outcome, and his personal popularity does much to advance the interests of any cause with which he allies himself.

Captain Birkland was married November 6, 1905, to Miss Jeannette A. Brombacker, who was born at Buffalo, New York, and they are the parents of four children: Grace H., Marion H., Ruth and Jeannette.

George Mace. It is as one of the real pioneers of the Yellowstone Valley that the name and career of George Mace are presented in this publication. Many experiences and achievements have given real distinction to his life. He came to Montana territory in the year that the nation was celebrating its centennial anniversary, and also in the same year that the famous Custer massacre occurred.

He was then twenty-eight years of age, and had lived rather strenuously during those early years. He was born in Erie County, New York, August 19, 1848. His parents were natives of England, and when he was seven years of age they returned to the old country and lived there until their deaths. Thus for nine years George Mace had his boyhood associations and acquired most of his limited schooling in Buckinghamshire. Following the death of his parents, when he was about sixteen, he returned to the United States, and then followed a variety of circumstances and experiences that eventually led him to Montana about twelve years later. He worked as a farm hand, and also on railway construction. He helped finish the Union Pacific, the first transcontinental railway, and was a member of the force of bridge builders in Utah when the golden spike was driven uniting the eastern and western ends of that great steel thoroughfare. A few years later he was with the building forces of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway through old Indian Territory, and for a time was section foreman of that line at Chetopa, Kansas.

Railroading being a very slow and uncertain route to fortune, Mr. Mace left Kansas for the lure of the mining districts of Colorado. He did prospecting and mining with no important successes to his credit. Once he opened a hole, but abandoned its development. Successors came along and pushed the work a little further, and found ore that constituted a modest fortune. From Colorado Mr. Mace continued his prospecting efforts into Arizona, where he and his partner spent two years in the gold diggings around Prescott. Nothing important encouraged them to remain, and they turned their faces towards distant scenes. At that time the Black Hills of the Dakotas were the lodestone attracting adventurous mining men. On the way there they reached Cheyenne, Wyoming, at which point the Government forces refused permission to further progress on account of the hostilities of the Indians. Thus diverted they turned their course toward the Big Horn country of Montana, and in the year 1876 the two strangers with their pack outfit rode into Miles City. There being nothing to encourage further activity as a mining prospector, Mr. Mace soon took a Government contract at Miles City for putting up hay and delivering wood for the troops at Fort Keogh. He also did some freighting from Fort Buford to Miles City. This was his chief line of employment until 1881, when he moved to the Yellowstone Valley, where for nearly forty years his main interests have been identified with ranching, farming and the sheep and cattle business.

He came into the Yellowstone Valley equipped to enter this industry, bringing about a hundred head of cattle. Mention should be made of his companions who were Mike Barrett, Charley French, Peter Anderson and Michael Provo. The quintet all became ranchers, but now the only survivors of these pioneers are H. P. Anderson and Mr. Mace. The latter entered desert land adjacent to the river, extending back into the hills, and eventually developed a ranch of thirteen sections for the operation of his stock business. Mr. Mace became one of the well known and prominent sheep men of the locality, and for a quarter of a century tended his flocks as well as handling extensive herds of cattle. His abandonment of the woolen industry resulted from the influx of settlers who appropriated the outside range and curtailed the pasture. As a sheep man he started with the Delaine blood, and took much care in developing a better wool growing animal than the average range stock, so that his yield of fleeces increased in proportion to the higher grade of his sheep. Mr. Mace is in a position to illustrate the fluctuations in the wool market from his own experience, since he has sold the staple at 8 cents a pound and the very top price he ever received for fleeces was 21 cents a pound, far below the average of the wool market in recent years. Prices of cattle showed equal contrast, and while the market did not offer much profit to the producer of beef, he persisted, and eventually sold steers for $14.00 a hundred.

While his efforts and experiences as a stockman have corresponded in a general way with the average of other Montana stockmen, Mr. Mace should be more properly distinguished because of his progressive efforts and initiative in behalf of real agriculture in this section of the Yellowstone Valley. Some of the Mace ranch includes valley lands, and here thirty-five years ago the first experiment at growing alfalfa was made by Mr. Mace. He imported seed from California, and the plant readily adapted itself to soil and climate and gave in those early years as well as later splendid results. For years before alfalfa was little more than a name in the minds of most Montana farmers Mr. Mace made it a regular part of his crop rotation. Three cuttings a year are harvested, and in seasonable years the yield per acre has been five tons.

With a desert claim Mr. Mace early became interested in irrigation. At his own expense he built a rude system of canals from Reservation Creek, and that little plant not only proved sufficient and efficient for the flooding of his own lands, but became the example and forerunner of important irrigation enterprises developed since. His lowlands are now under the Yellowstone Irrigation District, the chief plant of the kind along the river, and his lands have been vastly benefited by this larger system. He has adapted his crops to changing conditions, and they now include sugar beets as well as alfalfa and grains. For about five years the Mace ranch has been producing beets of a high sugar content, with a yield averaging around eleven tons per acre.

Progressive in handling his own affairs, as this brief outline indicates, Mr. Mace has not been lacking in the qualities of a public spirited citizen ever alive to the benefits and welfare of the community. Chiefly has this spirit exemplified itself in behalf of better education, and he has witnessed the multiplication of school houses since he came to this part of the valley. For twenty years he served on his local school board, but otherwise has never been attracted to political office. As a republican voter he is following an inclination which he acquired in boyhood.

Mr. Mace had barely begun the development of his ranch in Rosebud County when he established a home and family. He married in Custer County December 25, 1883, Miss Anna A. Anderson. She was a sister of Peter Anderson, one of the companions of Mr. Mace and the other pioneers to this section of the Yellowstone. Mrs. Mace was born in Minnesota and was with a party of pioneers who came up the Yellowstone by steamboat, leaving the boat at old Custer station, Terry's Landing, above the mouth of the Big Horn. Her brother, Peter, had come into this country from the Black Hills district, and is a bachelor homesteader of Rosebud County. Mrs. Mace, who with her brother represents the Anderson family in Montana, is a daughter of Elias and Beata (Hansen) Anderson, natives of Norway. To Mr. and Mrs. Mace were born three children: Anna A., who is the wife of Burrel Kimball, a rancher near Hysham, and they have two children; Bertha L., wife of Herbert Wakefield and the mother of two children; and Alfred C., the only son and youngest child. Alfred C. Mace, now assisting his father on the home ranch, was a soldier during the World war, in training at Camp Lewis and in the Presidio at San Francisco, and received an honorable discharge after the armistice.

George Horkan. Few ranchmen are better or more widely known in Southeastern Montana than George Horkan, who is located on the headwaters of Pumpkin Creek, near Stacey, which meanders lazily through his ranch. He dates his advent into Montana in the year 1882, when it was still a territory, and pioneer conditions prevailed. He was born in County Mayo, Ireland, September 8, 1851, one of the dozen children of George and Marta (Hebron) Horkan, both natives of County Mayo, coming of excellent north country stock which migrated to County Mayo at an early day. The elder George Horkan was an extensive farmer and stockman in County Mayo.

Growing up on his father's farm, George Horkan, the younger, acquired there a first-hand and practical knowledge of agricultural matters, and the high school in the vicinity furnished him with the fundamentals of educational training. He is the only one of his parents' children to come to the United States, and he sailed from Cork, Ireland, aboard the "Arizona" for New York City. The crossing, which consumed fourteen days, was a rough one, but he reached his destination without serious accident in 1880. Six years later he returned to his native land for a month, this being his only trip to Ireland.

After reaching New York City on his first arrival Mr. Horkan came as far west as Wisconsin, and there, hearing of the possibilities of Montana, came here, spending his first year in the territory at a point south of Miles City, in the Pine Hill country. Having brought with him sufficient capital to make an investment in sheep, he was one of the first to begin raising them in the state, and is one of the few men here who have held to sheep continuously during their ranching experiences, his extending over a period of thirty-seven years. In 1883 he squatted upon the then unsurveyed lands on Pumpkin Creek, and at that time was one of the very few settlers in a radius of many miles. The nearest post office, Miles City, was sixty miles away, and oftentimes weeks passed without his seeing a human being. He passed both good and bad times, has lost because of low prices, and profited on account of good ones, experiencing all of the changing conditions of the region. When the Government surveys were made he homesteaded the land upon which his ranch home is located, and for many years was content with it, not then thinking of adding to his acreage. Later, however, he was spurred on to acquire title to other lands as an investment, realizing that the open country and unoccupied lands would in time be taken up, and time has proven that he was right. During his operations here he has gathered together 18,000 acres, and in addition he is interested in the Moorhead ranch, comprising some 5,000 or 6,000 acres devoted to alfalfa and stock raising. This latter ranch is an irrigated proposition and the hay cut from it is fed to the stock the ranch handles. The climatic conditions of this region have at times been most severe. Numerous winters have brought heavy snowfalls and low temperature and fortunes of stockmen have been dissipated in one season because of these adverse conditions. Mr. Horkan has suffered heavy losses, several times losing from seventy to eighty per cent, but he possesses the "backbone" of the typical pioneer, so remained in spite of adversity, and recovered from these losses steadily and surely.

Mr. Horkan was one of the active men in organizing the Wool Growers Association of Custer County, and holds a membership in the state and national wool growers' organizations, attending the annual meetings and taking part in the discussions on the programs. As all the above indicates, he is one of the early settlers of the southern part of Custer County. Recently his ranch was divided by the boundary line of Powder River and Custer counties, so that he has the distinction of having lived in two counties without changing his place of residence. Of recent years he has lived in Miles City so as to give his son the better educational advantages afforded by that community. Mr. Horkan is a stockholder of the Billings Packing House, is a director in Lakin Brothers mercantile establishment, which he serves as president, and is a director of the Commercial State Bank of Miles City. In politics he is a stanch republican, and he believes that the record of this great party justifies his adherence to it. He cast his first presidential vote for Benjamin Harrison in 1892, and for many years has been a delegate to county and state conventions and otherwise worked for his party, but has never been willing to permit the use of his name on the party ticket.

On February 9, 1888, Mr. Horkan was united in marriage at Miles City to Miss Margaret Jordan, a daughter of M. J. Jordan, of Waseca County, Minnesota. Mrs. Horkan was born in Illinois, but her father later went to Minnesota and there engaged in farming. There were several children in her father's family. Mr. and Mrs. Horkan have one son, George Edward, who is associated with his father, the firm being known as George Horkan & Son. The firm handle both sheep and cattle, although in former times many more sheep bore the brand of George Horkan, when the country was open and grazing privileges were unlimited. At one time he had over 120,000, and a clip of 80,000 pounds was taken annually. The firm have 1,000 head of cattle on the two ranches in which father and son are interested. George Edward Horkan was graduated from the Miles City High School, and then took a mechanical course at St. Paul, Minnesota. Having learned ranching from childhood, when the time came for him to make a choice of a calling he decided to join forces with his father and is now one of the leading young ranchmen of this region. He was married to Bella Bradbury, a daughter of J. M. Bradbury of Billings, Montana. The Horkan family are connected with the Roman Catholic Church of Miles City, of which Mr. Horkan is one of the old members and a strong supporter of his parish.

The days of the open country and unrestricted grazing have passed, but the more far-sighted of the ranchmen have not suffered materially, for they provided for the change they saw was impending, and merely altered their mode of operating. They look back with regret to the old days, but enjoy life in the present, and are building up communities for the future which will insure continued prosperity to their region, and protection to the industries which are associated with the entire history of the State of Montana.

Oliver Lee Reed. In the years to come when the history of the cattle industry of Montana is written at length, proper appreciation will be paid to the men who not only were able to develop magnificent cattle interests, but who were also able to so arrange their operations that when the great change came to the state which curtailed the range privileges they could become equally important as ranchmen. Just as in former years Montana was noted for its "cattle on a thousand hills," so is it just as well known for its ranches of thousands of acres, operated upon scientific principles. Land which years ago was rejected on account of lack of moisture is now covered with waving grain because of the marvelous irrigation systems. Americans are nothing if not adaptive, and in Montana the citizens have proven themselves 100 per cent American in this, as other respects. One of these men worthy of such special mention because of their connection with the cattle industry is Oliver Lee Reed of Miles City, who has been in this region for nearly thirty years.

Oliver Lee Reed was born in Cooper County, Missouri, December 9, 1867, and was only six years old when he was taken by his parents to Colfax County, New Mexico, in 1873, the trip being made with ox teams. There were several families in the party, as was usual in those days, as it was dangerous for too small a number to try and travel over a region infested with hostile Indians. The Reed party was fortunate in not having any unpleasant incidents, and were interested in seeing herds of buffalo, and enjoyed the flesh of several killed for them by the hunters in the party. The father of Oliver Lee Reed, Mortimer C. Reed, was born in Missouri and lived to be seventy-five years old, passing away March 17, 1914. His father, a native of Virginia, was married to a lady whose first name was Matilda, and they had the following children: Gus, who died in Missouri; Duffield, who died in Colorado; Lycurgus, who died in Cooper County, Missouri; Mortimer C., who became the father of Oliver L. Reed; and "Mit," who was killed by lightning in Missouri.

Mortimer C. Reed was a soldier during the war between the states, espousing the southern side. He enlisted in the Confederate army from Missouri under General Price, and served during the duration of the war. Although he saw some very hard service, including the siege of Vicksburg, he escaped with a flesh wound, and was honorably discharged as a private in the ranks. He took but little part in politics aside from voting the democratic ticket and ardently supporting the principles of his party. Both he and his wife were consistent members of the Christian Church. He was married to Julia Brannan. Mrs. Reed died at Trinidad, Colorado, in August, 1915, aged seventy-one years. Their children were as follows: Oliver Lee, whose name heads this review; and Lucy, who is the wife of W. L. Wills, of Trinidad, Colorado.

Oliver Lee Reed received his educational privileges in New Mexico, and they did not go beyond the common school courses. When he began to be self-supporting he turned toward the work of a cowboy, or cow puncher, first with his father and later with the Peel Cattle Company. He was only twenty-five years old when a misfortune came upon his family, which resulted in their having to abandon their home, located on the Maxwell Land Grant, because they lost their suit for title. This brought Mr. Reed into Montana, and he reached Miles City January 8, 1892, by train. Having had several years of experience as a cowboy, he was not a "tenderfoot," and easily found employment with the Cross 5 Cattle Company as a cowboy. The wages paid the best of these cowboys were $40.00 per month, with board and lodging, and that is the largest wage Mr. Reed ever received. After one year with this outfit, under the supervision of the well known L. W. Stacey, Mr. Reed went to work for the Mankato Cattle Company, and was with it for a year as a cowboy. The Hereford Stock and Cattle Company next employed him, and after six months with this last named company he stopped working for others and established a little ranch of his own.

Mr. Reed's beginning as an independent cattle man was at the head of the East Fork of Otter Creek, he "squatting" upon unsurveyed land, and there he built improvements as he needed them. His shelter for himself and such stock as he had was primitive but sufficient. He was twenty miles or more from Stacey, and he occupied his original three-room log house as long as he remained on this property. Starting with range cattle of the Hereford strain bought with his savings from scanty wages, he adapted the brand "P bar under," which he bought from James Coleman, who also sold him his first cow. Of course his operations were upon a small scale, but he prospered in them, and when he moved from this locality he had 500 head in his herd, to which he added a considerable number he had brought from Texas and was on the Missouri River for three years. Mr. Reed then located twenty miles south of Miles City, where he continued ranching until 1917, when he sold his ranch. His experience in cattle raising covers a span of twenty-five years, and during that time he saw many changes. Uniting his interests with other cattle men, he helped to organize and belonged to the Montana Stock Growers Association, and he is now actively engaged in buying and selling on the range board.

Mr. Reed was married at Sheridan, Wyoming, December 24, 1895, to Miss May Shy, a daughter of Walter C. Shy, and a sister of Mrs. Charles M. Simpson of Custer County, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Reed have a daughter, Marie, who was born May 27, 1898, and she was married to Charles L. Bacheller, of Wichita Falls, Texas.

The only fraternal affiliations of Mr. Reed are those which make him a member of the order of Elks. Both he and Mrs. Reed were in full sympathy with the war auxiliary movements and plans and bought lavishly of bonds and contributed with open hands to the other drives. They are people of unusual pleasing personality, and their long residence in and about Miles City make them acquainted with the majority of the older settlers, with whom they maintain delightful social connections, and their home is the gathering place of these "pioneers" upon numerous occasions. Upright in his dealings, Mr. Reed has gained his present prominence and prosperity through his own efforts. Willing to work and save, he used his small capital for investment purposes, and so managed that all the time his money was working for him, and he was thus enabled to add to his holdings. His example is one the rising generation would do well to follow.

John Donly Viall. Compared with some of those whose biographies appear in this publication, John Donly Viall, a ranchman on Big Pumpkin Creek, tributary to the post office of Beebe, is one of the later comers to Montana, as dates indicate late coming, his arrival having been in 1901. However, during the years of his residence here he has been actively identified with various activities which have marked the development of the state, and today he is one of the substantial ranchmen of his locality and a citizen of influence and substantial usefulness.

Mr. Viall was born January 20, 1865, at Lyons, Ohio, and as a youth went with his parents to Missouri, where his schooling was liberal, as it was also at Sheridan, Wyoming, to which latter place he went with the family in 1883, overland. Their journey west from Chillicothe, Missouri, was made through St. Joseph, across Northern Kansas and up the North Platte River and across the plains of Wyoming to Sheridan. In the train were numerous wagons, confined to emigrants, and the Viall family was headed by the venerable Ezra B. Viall, an active ranchman of the Sheridan locality of Wyoming. He settled on Soldier Creek and has developed a cattle and sheep ranch of 1,900 acres. His is a splendid irrigation proposition and is a grain and alfalfa farm as well as a stock ranch. Ezra B. Viall was born in Lake County, Ohio, March 15, 1833, his home being not far from Mentor, where the Garfields lived, and his wife taught school in that classic old town when a young woman. Mr. Viall acquired a good education, also, at Willoughby College. He had three brothers in the Union army, and all were sons of John Viall, who came to Ohio from Cuyahoga County, New York, and settled in Lake County long before the building of the Lake Shore Railroad, and when Indians and buffalo were still there. He spent his life as a farmer and is buried at Willoughby. John Viall, Sr., married Mary Hoag, and their issue comprised: Donly, Ezra B., George, Jacob, Charles, and Mary and Helen, who both died single.

Ezra B. Viall married Elizabeth Elsworth, a daughter of Chester Elsworth, a boy twelve years of age when the battle of Lake Erie was fought and who heard the roar of the cannon while Commodore Perry was annihilating the British fleet. The Elsworths came from Cuyahoga County, New York, also, and were farmers. Mrs. Viall died January 24, 1916, aged eighty-three years. She was one of a family of eight children, and she and Mr. Viall had the following children: Helen, who died in childhood; Sarah, who died at Weatherford, Texas, as Mrs. Arden Welch; Edna, the widow of Frank Kilbourne, of the Viall ranch in Wyoming;

John Donly, of this review; and Elizabeth, who married August Steil, of Sheridan, Wyoming.

John D. Viall was identified with the movements toward the development of his father's Wyoming ranch for eighteen years, and for nine years of that time "whacked bulls and skinned mules" from Custer Station to Fort Custer, the Crow Agency, Dayton, Wyoming, and Fort McKinney. He passed over the Custer battleground but seven years after the massacre occurred and when there were still scraps of blue uniforms lying about. While there he became acquainted with many of the old warriors who took part in the annihilation of General Custer's band. The Crow scout, "Curley," the only man who escaped of the Custer command, became known to Mr. Viall and the two traded horses and Mr. Viall freighted past his home at Reno Crossing of the little Big Horn River. When he first came to Montana in 1901 Mr. Viall's first location was on Rosebud Creek, on the Cheyenne Reservation, handling there a bunch of 12,000 head of sheep. The following year he moved his flock to the Big Dry, thirty miles below Jordan, now in Dawson County, and there acquired and owned a ranch at the mouth of Frazer Creek. He was in the region purely as a sheep man until 1912, but in the meantime had acquired his present ranch and begun his connection with it. He has occupied his present ranch, the old "S. L.," since 1908, and is now running sheep, cattle and horses. His cattle interests comprise some 700 head, branded with the "Lazy P-D," and his sheep interests comprise 2,300 head of ewes, while his 250 head of horses are of the Perchon blood and bear the same brand as his cattle. His output is disposed of at the Chicago market, he having become a large shipper before coming to Montana.

The Viall ranch comprises a large part of the old "S. L." ranch, and contains 10,090 acres. It is almost exclusively devoted to stock, and the little farming done is hay raising, with a semblance of crops each year. Of the thirty-five miles of fence on the ranch Mr. Viall is responsible for thirteen miles, and other improvements which he has made include a deep water well and a stock shed. He is a valued member of the Montana Stock Growers' Association. In his experience Mr. Viall has tasted both the sweet and the bitter of the stock business. In 1906-7 he lost 5,000 head of sheep by the severe winter. The low price of 9⅛ cents a pound for wool represents the lowest price he received, but he has continued holding sheep since 1888. His best price for wool was in 1918, when the Government took his crop at 63⅞ cents a pound. In 1919 the price was 55 cents a pound.

Mr. Viall was married at Lyons, Ohio, September 18, 1895, to Miss Nora A. Cole, daughter of Enoch and Minerva Cole, and a member of a family which went to Ohio from Indiana. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Viall were born children as follows: Edna, who died as a maiden of seventeen years; Harvey and Elsworth, twins, who are associated with their father in his ranching operations; and Raymond, Donly, Nora and Gladys. Mr. Viall was reared under republican convictions, for at that time his father was a republican. The senior Mr. Viall has since changed to populistic and socialistic ideas and was the socialist candidate for governor of Wyoming on one occasion. John D. Viall cast his first vote in favor of the candidacy of Grover Cleveland for President, and has frequently voted for democratic candidates since, owing to his preference for the man rather than the party. He is fraternally affiliated with the Elks, his only order.

Joshua P. McCuiston. During a quarter of a century of residence Joshua P. McCuiston has written his name large among the prominent ranchers and farmers of the state, particularly in Rosebud County, where his chief interests are today. He is one of the few men still active whose experiences go back to the historic ranch and range period of the old southwest and the far northwest, when stockmen had no competition from farmers and settlers.

Mr. McCuiston is a native of the Lone Star state of Texas, and was born in Robertson County December 18, 1863. His grandfather, Robert McCuiston, lived in Tennessee, near Nashville, and probably went to Texas through the influence of what was known as the Nashville Colony, one of the early and prominent movements into Texas in pioneer days. Robert McCuiston settled at old Franklin, not far from Calvert, Texas, and spent the rest of his active life as a cattleman and farmer. Joshua McCuiston, father of the Montana rancher, was born near Nashville, and was seven years of age when the family moved to Texas. He grew up near Calvert, but spent his later years around Valley Mills in Bosque County, on the Bosque River in Northern Texas, where he was a farmer and cattleman. During the war between the states he served as a Confederate soldier, and for a part of the time was with the commissary as a forageman. While in the cavalry he rode his own horse. He was never in politics, though he voted as a democrat, and was a stanch and working member of the Methodist Church. Joshua McCuiston, Sr., went to old Mexico with the Blalock Colony in 1906, and was murdered there. He married Mary McGuire, a daughter of Dr. John McGuire, of Nashville, Tennessee. She died at Valley Mills, Texas, in 1893, the mother of five sons and five daughters, all of whom reached mature years. Those still living are: Mrs. Mary Pervis, of Oklahoma; Noah and James, of Amarilla, Texas; Thomas, who lives in Oklahoma, near his sister; Joshua P.; Mrs. Naomi Lane, of Valley Mills, Texas; and Sally Vickory, who also lives near Valley Mills.

Joshua P. McCuiston grew up in the family home near Valley Mills, and learned farming and stock raising direct from his father, being at home in the saddle almost from his earliest recollections. He attended school at Lanes Chapel, where a community teacher presided. After leaving school he was on the ranch and range, and in this industry he traveled out of Texas into New Mexico and eventually trailed a herd of cattle from that territory north to Wyoming, spending two years at Douglas. Leaving there, he made his first journey into Montana in 1894, stopping at the Big Bend ranch at the head of the Rosebud. Ultimately he purchased a place for himself at the narrows of the valley of the Rosebud, and occupied one of the cabin shacks of the early day formerly occupied by Tuman Frazier. Here he grazed his southern range stock of several hundred head of steers, and after finishing them off shipped them to Chicago with both the Kendrick and the Hardin and Campbell companies.

On leaving this Rosebud region he went north to the breaks of the Missouri River, near the mouth of the Musselshell on Squaw Creek. Here he bought out Hardin and Johnson, whose location was ideal for ranching. His brother as a partner bought stock cattle in Texas and shipped them north to the fine grass region of Montana. Their first shipments were unloaded at Orrin Junction, Wyoming, but later rates becoming more favorable to Billings that became their unloading point. The brothers continued ranching in the Missouri River country for fourteen years, and only abandoned the district because of the inroads of dryland farmers, who cut off the range and gave the country little in return. On leaving there Mr. McCuiston moved his home to Forsyth and established his farm and ranch interests in the Yellowstone Valley. His present properties are on Wyant Coulee, and he also occupies the Lewis estate between the Reservation and Sarpy Creek. While running his stock on the range his cattle brand was "H cross" with bar on left shoulder. He retained this brand until he finally sold all his holdings. For a few years he ran a roundup wagon, beginning as the pool wagon for the Squaw Creek Pool, and with the gradual breakup of the pool he ran the wagon himself.

Mr. McCuiston made his first efforts in agriculture while on the Missouri River ranch, though they were chiefly confined to raising feed for his chickens and potatoes for home consumption. In Rosebud County he has entered agriculture as a practical and profitable business, raising both grain and beets. However, all his agricultural production is on lands under the ditches of the Yellowstone Irrigation Company. His valley lands are scattered along the Yellowstone from Forsyth west to Finch, and his acreage under irrigation comprises some five hundred acres. To the improvement and maintenance of the Yellowstone Irrigation Company he has contributed since he moved to this locality and is a member of the Board of Directors of the Irrigation Company. Mr. McCuiston is also a director of the First National Bank of Forsyth. Since moving to Forsyth Mr. and Mrs. McCuiston have built their modern eight-room home on Cedar and Thirteenth Avenue. In politics Mr. McCuiston governs his actions not by party nominations but by the character of the men who are candidates.

At Douglas, Wyoming, September 24, 1894, Mr. McCuiston married Miss Grace Dean. She was born in Iowa July 20, 1879, oldest of the six children of Henry and Kate (Hammond) Dean. The only other two children still living are Hal, of Douglas, Wyoming, and Vernon, of Santa Cruz, California, where her parents also reside. She was a small girl when her parents moved to Kansas City, Missouri, where she finished her education. Later they moved to Wyoming and she became acquainted with Mr. McCuiston near Douglas. Mr. and Mrs. McCuiston have one son, Henry, born March 31, 1909.

Thomas Whitman Longley. Of the individual and firm names associated with the livestock industry in the Yellowstone Valley and heard and spoken every day in that region twenty-five or thirty years ago, the great majority are preserved only in memory or in history. One, however, is that of Thomas Whitman Longley, better known, however, as Whit Longley. Mr. Longley came into Montana in the early '80s, was a real leader in the old range industry, saw it at its height and also at its decline, and now at the conclusion of nearly two score years in the state is handling what he describes as "the remnant of the business" on the banks of the Yellowstone, just west of Forsyth.

The brief story of his career shows that he has been in close touch with the life and affairs of the great western country for half a century. He was born in Callaway County, Missouri, October 3, 1850, and is the last survivor of the nine children, seven of whom reached maturity, of Dr. T. W. Longley. Doctor Longley, a native of Mississippi, moved to Callaway County in an early day, and continued to bear the burdens of a country physician until he was sixty-five years of age. During the war between the states he maintained himself as a neutral and served to the best of his ability both the Union and Confederate troops in a professional capacity. In Mississippi he married Miss America McGary, who lived to the age of seventy-four. Both are buried near Fulton, Missouri.

Thomas Whitman Longley was reared in a home of considerable comfort, had a good education, but soon tired of the routine of life in a central Missouri community and sought the great adventures of the west and the far west. For five years he lived in Travis County, Texas, close to the southwestern frontier. In 1872 he started for the Pacific Coast, helping trail a bunch of cattle for the firm of Harding & Riley, of Santa Rosa, California. At Elsworth, Kansas, the terminus of the railroad, the company secured a new outfit, and thence drove across to the old Emigrant road, 100 miles north of Salt Lake, crossed the Rocky Mountains at old South Pass, and went on to within 100 miles north of Winnemucka, Nevada, where the herders and their herd spent the winter. Altogether the journey consumed seven months and seventeen days, and it is said to have been the first herd that completed the long overland trail within twelve months of starting out. On reaching his destination Mr. Longley left the service of his employers and began the cattle business for himself in the Pyramid Lake region of the mountains along the line of Nevada and California. For eleven years he ran his stock in that district, and altogether it was a peaceful existence, unmarred by Indian foray or other special vicissitude.

In 1883 Mr. Longley came into Montana territory with a bunch of horses in the employ of the Green Mountain Stock Ranching Company. This was a Vermont organization. The company turned over the management of its affairs in Montana to him personally in March, 1884. His first headquarters were established on the East Fork of Armell's Creek, and a year later moved to the West Fork of the same stream, and remained there during the working season, until the company went out of business. However, winter headquarters were selected by Mr. Longley on what is well known as Cannibal Island, an island in the river of the Yellowstone, offering peculiarly attractive advantages for winter quarters. For twenty-nine years Mr. Longley's headquarters remained on that island, and he only abandoned it when the land was threatened with complete destruction by the turbulent waters. He had his stock on the island at a time when it afforded 400 acres of hay and pasture land. Now only about seventy acres lies above water, and this is disappearing with each recurring flood.

The Green Mountain Stock Ranching Company had for its object the breeding and finishing of both cattle and horses, though the chief emphasis was horses, and that became a very extensive industry beginning in the fall of 1885. The company had more than $40,000 worth of imported stallions, draft horses of the Percheron and English Shire of the Cleveland Bays. At the zenith of its business the company ran as many as 6,000 head under the brand "FUF." To this brand Mr. Longley fell heir as purchaser of the remnant of the old Green Mountain stock, and he still uses it. Among the owners of the old New England concern were Fletcher Brothers, one of whom was its president. When these brothers succeeded to the business of the corporation they continued it under the name Fletcher Brothers. They dealt in nothing but horses, and marketed their stock in many of the states and in Canada. As a result of encroachment from settlers their operations steadily declined, and eventually they offered the remnant of their stock to Mr. Longley and his nephew, J. E. Longley, who purchased it and have continued business as the logical successors of the old Green Mountain Company under the name Longley & Longley. However, this firm now concentrates its efforts on the breeding of White Face cattle, doing so rather as farmers than as ranchers, and they turn a few thoroughbreds into service by private sale every year.

Mr. Longley acquired his first tract of land on Armell's Creek, at the cow camp of the old company. His main holdings as a rancher have been acquired along the banks of the Yellowstone, and he has developed a farm of valley land with 200 acres under cultivation. His total holdings embrace between 800 and 900 acres. The ranch home on the island he abandoned in 1912, and then prepared his present residence on the south bank of the river, with the Yellowstone Highway and the Northern Pacific Railway in front. An irrigation system of his own construction, supplied by pumps from the river, put his land under water whenever climatic conditions demand it. His chief agricultural crop is alfalfa.

While livestock and ranching have been his chief and big interest in Montana, Mr. Longley was also a factor and partner in the Home Trading Company at Forsyth during its existence. Politics has not been a subject in which he has shown an ardent interest, though his eminent qualifications have made his services sought again and again by his fellow citizens. By appointment he served as county treasurer, and during his incumbency both his political opponents as well as his friends asked him to take the office for the first full term. Later he was elected and served four years as county commissioner, his colleagues on the board the first term being Commissioners Squires and Alexander and during the second period Commissioners Squires and Blakesley.

During the World war Mr. Longley was a member of the County Council of Defense, and his friends say that the Longleys "danced every set," meaning that they were participants in spirit, in action and in contribution to every war cause.

At Quitman, Arkansas, in 1904, Mr. Longley married Miss Mary Robinson Fentem, daughter of Dr. Charles K. and Cynthia J. (Longley) Fentem. Her parents were an old Callaway County, Missouri, family, and her father practiced dentistry at Jefferson City, Bloomfield and Fayette, Missouri, and for some five or six years maintained his residence at Quitman, Arkansas, where Mrs. Longley's mother died in 1905. Mrs. Longley has one brother, Professor A. L. Fentem, of Ada, Oklahoma. Mrs. Longley completed her education in Howard Payne College at Fayette, Missouri, and was a teacher in Arkansas prior to her marriage.

Peter C. Jensen. The only settler of the name of Jensen tributary to Powderville, and one of the early residents of this region, is Peter C. Jensen, who dates his coming to this ranch April 9, 1894. Mr. Jensen rode into the state on horseback from Cheyenne, Wyoming, crossing the waste of desert and prairie and heading for the "Box T" outfit, an old-time cattle company somewhere on Powder River. His companions hither were "Hobo John," as he subsequently came to be known, and James Green, cowmen bound for the Montana range. They left the "AU-7" ranch on Cheyenne River in Wyoming and started for Wagner's ranch, but owing to a heavy snowstorm which fell to the depth of a foot or more they lost the trail and wandered two days and nights, walking at times to locate the trail by foot, to keep warm and to rest their steeds, and then riding again to rest themselves. Finally they arrived at Morecroft, Wyoming, worn out and hungry, but with determination unshaken. With creeks full of slush and snow, they left there and began the second lap of their journey north. Coming to a creek, the older men persuaded young Jensen to jump his horse into the surging stream and lead the others across. Not dreaming the stream was past fording he plunged, went under with his horse, slipped from its back, and while he swam to the new shore his horse turned back to his companions. This necessitated his swimming back to his horse and the three returned to Morecroft for a fresh start.

On the following day the three travelers walked their horses across two planks on the railroad bridge over that particular stream and followed on toward Little Powder River. One night they stayed with a Mormon trapper, who impressed Mr. Jensen with his conviction on Mormonism by saying that he had seventeen daughters and he "hoped to God that some good man would come along and marry them all." The travelers came down Little Powder to the Cross Ranch, and there Mr. Jensen joined a party going to the "Box-T" ranch with horses. The old ranch house and other buildings of this historic ranch headquarters have all gone into the river, but the place of their activity is marked by the improvements of Dick Richardson's ranch. Mr. Jensen hired out to the management, and after spending six months on the range became ranch cook and worked thus for three and one-half years.

When the "Box-T" went out of business here it transferred its activities to Nebraska and Mr. Jensen went with them and spent six months more as a cook, their ranch being on the Niobrara River. He came back to Montana then, having purchased previously the interests of the company in their horse ranch on Cow Creek, and to this he returned to begin ranching for himself. His beginning was a modest one, his first purchase being nine cows and three yearlings of W. G. Comstock, another old-timer of this region. He pursued a course of labor for others in the summer, running his cattle with others for the time being, and spent the winters on his own ranch and sheltered himself under his shack roof on Cow Creek. He worked three years in this way for Major Dowson, gained credit in the meantime and accumulated cattle from his earnings on the Dowson ranch, and made some headway toward independence. He took his homestead along the creek, upon which his buildings and improvements stand, much of his quarter being hay land, which is the most valuable portion of his ranch. He has acquired title to a half section and the leased lands make him a ranch of nine sections.

Cow Creek is a semi-living stream and along its low banks the switches which Mr. Jensen found here upon coming into the region have become well matured patches of timber. Its flood waters served him for limited irrigation for some years, but the beaver has spoiled all this by taking possession of his "gate and dam" and controlling the water to suit itself. The little shack which Mr. Jensen first lived in is a part of the ranch bunkhouse and it was succeeded by the comfortable ranch home in which he is rearing his family. His strain of cattle have been the Herefords and he bred them up well and introduced into them the Durham blood—two crops of Hereford and one of Durham. His cow brand is "PJ," the initials of his own name, and his market has usually been Chicago but occasionally he ships to Omaha. Like many of the old cattle men, he mixed his industry with sheep and ranched sheep for nine years, and with excellent profit to himself.

Mr. Jensen is a director of school district No. 2, and during the World war was chairman of the Custer County Council of Defense, and every bond drive and every other demand for war funds was oversubscribed. In his politics he began voting as a republican, casting his first presidential ballot for Colonel Roosevelt in 1904, and has been a county committeeman of his party. Aside from his ranch interests Mr. Jensen is a stockholder of the Bank of Broadus and of the hotel company there.

Mr. Jensen was born at Racine, Wisconsin, January 30, 1869, and his growing-up occurred there until he was nine years of age, when his parents moved to Seward County, Nebraska, where he came to his majority on the home farm. His education is of the country school kind, and he secured very little of that, but is a man of broad information along general lines. His father was Soren Jensen, who came out of Denmark to the United States in 1867 and brought his wife and two children across the ocean, starting from his old home four miles southwest of Copenhagen. He resides at Jonesboro, Illinois, at the age of eighty-nine years, and Mrs. Jensen is eighty-six. Their children are: Andrew, of York, Nebraska; Thomas, who was killed by a mine slide at Leadville, Colorado; Peter C., of this notice; Mary, the wife of Jacob McClune, of Springfield, Illinois; John, also of that city; and Anna, who married John Byrd, of Jonesboro, Illinois.

Peter C. Jensen was married at Labelle, Missouri, December 22, 1907, to Miss Charlotte B. Sykes, a daughter of Edwin E. Sykes. Mrs. Jensen came to Montana as a young woman and a teacher and met Mr. Jensen at Ekalaka. She was born at Labelle, Missouri, in February, 1879, and was a student in the Spearfish (South Dakota) Normal School and also in the Gem City Business College at Quincy, Illinois. In the family of Mrs. Jensen's parents, Edwin E. and Anna E. (Seber) Sykes, there were the following children: George, of Ekalaka, Montana; Mrs. Jensen; Bruce, of Chicago, Illinois; Frances; Ellis, of Calgary, Canada; May, the wife of Asa Bartlett, of Roberts, Idaho; Harry E., of Labelle, Missouri; and Frank D., now associated in ranching with Mr. Jensen, was wounded in France while fighting with the Ninety-first Division of the American Expeditionary Forces. Mr. and Mrs. Jensen have three children: Mary Frances, Charlotte B. and Jeannette Sykes. Mr. Jensen is an apprentice in Masonry and a member of the Odd Fellows.

Frank A. Wright. In the legal profession of Montana as represented at the thriving city of Lewistown one of the younger members who has already won success and standing is Frank A. Wright. A native of the city in which his entire professional career has been passed, he has been identified with a number of important cases which have come before the courts, and in addition has also been connected with public life, having served Fergus County as county attorney one term.

Frank A. Wright was born at Lewistown, Montana, December 19, 1890, a son of Edmund and Lizzie M. (Gudgell) Wright. There was another son born to his parents, Robert G., also a resident of Lewistown. Mr. Wright received his early education in the public schools of Lewistown, being graduated from the high school with the class of 1909, and at that time entered upon an academic course in the University of Minnesota, from which he was duly graduated in 1913. His legal studies were pursued in the University of Michigan, from which institution he received his degree of Bachelor of Law as a member of the class of 1914, and in the same year he was admitted to the Michigan bar. Returning to Lewistown, he received permission to practice before the bar of Montana, and since that time has built up an excellent professional business at Lewistown, where he has offices at 309 Montana Building. During the same year that he embarked in practice at Lewistown Mr. Wright was elected, November 10, 1914, as county attorney of Fergus County, and served one term. He accounted for the duties of his office in an able manner, one in which he displayed the possession of thorough knowledge of the principles of his calling, and his skill and native talent have since been developed in a way that have served to place him among the leaders of his vocation in the city of his birth.

Mr. Wright was married June 29, 1914, to Miss Katherine Breitmeyer, who was born at Detroit, Michigan, daughter of Philip and Katherine (Grass) Breitmeyer, the former born near Detroit and the latter at Philadelphia. There were two children in the family: Harry and Mrs. Wright. Mrs. Wright's father was one of the prominent business men of Detroit, and was also a leader in civic affairs, having served at one time as mayor of Detroit. Mr. and Mrs. Wright are the parents of two children: Katherine Elizabeth and Hazel Lucile. Mr. Wright belongs to the county, state and national law associations and has an excellent reputation among his confreres as a lawyer who recognizes and respects the highest ethics of his calling. Fraternally he is affiliated with Lewistown Lodge No. 456, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Judith Lodge No. 30, Knights of Pythias; and the Theta Delta Chi college fraternity. His political support is given to the principles and candidates of the republican party.

Sever Hagen. Among the pioneers of Rosebud County whose experiences do much to illustrate the history of development in that region, one is Sever Hagen of Ingomar, who has lived there for twenty-one years and is one of the leading sheep men of the region, and also a citizen whose public spirit has brought him into active contact with many local affairs.

Mr. Hagen was born at Lom, an agricultural community of Norway, July 3, 1876, son of Mr. and Mrs. Austin Hagen. His father died soon after his birth, and when five years of age his widowed mother brought him, her only child, to America and settled on a farm near Whitehall, Wisconsin. She remained at the head of her modest household while her son was growing up, but subsequently became the wife of Louis Kelly and is now living at Broderick, Canada.

Sever Hagen early gained a sense of responsibility, grew up in a home of modest comfort, and acquired an education in the public schools of Wisconsin. He lived with his mother until past his majority, but at the age of fourteen was working out as a farm hand, and as a wage worker he performed his chief role in Wisconsin and also in Montana until he was twenty-five years of age.

Mr. Hagen came to Montana from Trempealeau County, Wisconsin, in 1899, and reached here with only a few dollars saved from his wages. He was attracted to Montana by the better wages paid in the northwest and also the better opportunities for a man without capital. Another motive probably was to lay the foundation of a home of his own, since three or four years later he returned to Wisconsin and claimed a bride. On leaving the train at Forsyth he hired out to David Nelson, a well known stock man whose ranch is some twenty miles east of Ingomar. General ranch work and tending sheep camp for Mr. Nelson employed him a year and a half, and he was then in a similar service for Gould Brothers near Forsyth until the spring of 1903.

Mr. Hagen then went up Big Porcupine and located land of his own fifty miles northwest of Forsyth, though his claim for a couple of years was only a squatter's right. In the fall of 1903 he bought a bunch of sheep, and at the same time returned to Wisconsin and was married. For the past seventeen years his chief business has been handling sheep, and he has been through all the ups and downs of that industry. His wool has gone to market at a price as low as 15 cents a pound, while again it commanded 64 cents a pound. The high tide in his business as a wool producer came in 1919, when he sheared some 2,000 head of sheep, and the best clip taken in that year averaged a little more than twelve pounds a head. His sheep have been the Rambouillet and Lincoln blood. He has also been more or less identified with the cattle industry through all these years, his cattle brand being "CM." He has shipped out many cattle from his ranch and in the fall of 1918 sent the best carload of steers that ever went from this part of the state. They were eighteen head of three year olds, and at market they secured the top price of $222.50 a head on the average.

As the nucleus of his ranch Mr. Hagen entered a quarter section, and from time to time has increased his holdings until he owns a body of nine sections. While the first improvement was a log house of a single room, he has invested a large amount of work and capital in increased equipment and now has a comfortable home of five rooms, barn, bunk house and ample sheds for stock. Two large reservoirs have been constructed to supply stock water during periods of drought.

He has not kept all his interests on his ranch. He helped organize the school in the Ingomar district and has served on the school board for eight or nine years. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce at Ingomar, is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America, and is a republican in politics, having cast his first vote in Montana in 1900 for Major McKinley.

December 16, 1903, at Hickston, Wisconsin, he married Miss Margaret Lanphere. She was born at Whitehall, Wisconsin, February 17, 1882, the oldest of the four daughters of Arthur and Helene (Klose) Lanphere. Her father was a native of LaCrosse, Wisconsin. Her three sisters are Mrs. Ida Evenson, of Minong, Wisconsin; Mrs. H. W. VanDuzen, of Roundup, Montana; and Mrs. George Riechers, of Ingomar, Montana. Mr. and Mrs. Hagen have three children: Sybil, Eva and Arthur.

William T. Craig A man who has all the assets of youth, William T. Craig is at the full tide of achievement as a business man and citizen of Rosebud County, being cashier of the First National Bank of Ingomar, head of several of the important industries of the village, and a prominent wool producer and also a member of the Board of County Commissioners.

Mr. Craig was born in the suburb of Ravenswood, Chicago, December 4, 1892, son of Andrew and Helen (Thomson) Craig. Both his parents were born in Scotland. His father, a native of Edinburgh, had the experience and training of an operator on the North British Railway as a youth, came to the United States when a young man, and entered the service of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company as a bookkeeper in the auditor's office. He remained with that company twenty-five years and died in the service in 1910, at the age of forty-four. He was an artist with the pen, and wrote resolutions and cards for various lodges in Chicago. He was married in Omaha, Nebraska, his wife being a native of Motherwell, Scotland, and daughter of William Thomson. She died in 1907, the mother of two sons and two daughters, William T. being the oldest. The other son is Robert, cashier of the Melstone State Bank of Melstone, Montana; Mary lives in Denver; while Evelyn resides at Palmyra, Wisconsin.

William T. Craig acquired a public school education in Chicago, spending one year in high school and a commercial course of six months in a high school. He paid for his own education, and studied more outside of school than he did inside. Beginning as a boy, he spent four years as a clerk in the office of the vice president of the Milwaukee Railway Company, E. S. Keeley. Leaving that position in 1910, at the age of eighteen, he came West when the first steel trains were put on the Transcontinental division of the Milwaukee system, and as ticket agent at Miles City sold the first tickets for these trains. After one year he left the railway service to take up different work and became bookkeeper and receiving clerk for the First National Bank of Miles City. A year and a half later he became cashier for the Western Commissary Company at Lewistown, and remained there until he came to Ingomar in 1914 and entered banking.

His first association with banking here was as cashier of the bank of Wiley, Clark & Greening, which later became the Ingomar State Bank and subsequently the First National Bank. He has been cashier through these various changes and is also a member of the board of directors.

In the fall of 1918 Mr. Craig entered the sheep and wool industry at Ingomar as a partner with S. O. Mysse, under the firm of Mysse & Craig, one of the large individual concerns in this section of the state. The partners stocked their ranch with flocks of half-breed Coteswold and Rambouillet, a selection that has shown adaptability to the range and climate. The firm reached the acme of their efforts in 1919, when they clipped 60,000 pounds of wool. Mr. Craig is treasurer of the Ingomar Shearing Company, owning what is said to be the best equipped shearing plant in the United States, located at Ingomar, and with a shearing capacity of 5,000 sheep per day.

Mr. Craig is also president of the Ingomar Milling Company, operating the flour mill and elevator and also the electric light plant of the village. He was elected county commissioner in November, 1918, succeeding J. M. Williams, and is a member of the board with R. W. Blekesley and Charles M. Dowlin. The important work of the board has been the bond issue for the construction of the County Hospital and also the issue of bonds for road work in conjunction with the Federal appropriation for that purpose. Mr. Craig cast his first vote at Ingomar, supporting Charles E. Hughes for President. He was reared in a republican household. He joined the Masonic fraternity at Miles City, and is a member of the Lodge, Chapter and Knights Templar Commandery at Forsyth.

At Forsyth, Montana, November 2, 1913, Mr. Craig married Miss Sophia Barthelmess. She was born at Fort Keogh, Custer County, Montana, December 25, 1891. Her father was a sergeant in the regular army, saw active service in the Spanish-American war, and lost his life accidentally at Fort Keogh. Her mother is now Mrs. Cort Hanson. Mrs. Craig, who is one of seven children, has one son and one daughter, William T., Jr., and Helen Ruth.

Hugh R. Dawes. In these modern days of specialization along all lines of human endeavor it is not surprising to find that many progressive ranchmen and agriculturists of Montana are centering their energies upon one special feature of their work rather than distributing their labor over a broad field. An example is found in Hugh R. Dawes, of the Garneill community of Fergus County, who, while a general ranchman, makes a specialty of breeding and selling high class horses. Mr. Dawes has passed all of his life since he was seven years of age in his present locality, where he is well and favorably known, and is carrying on the business started by his father many years ago.

Mr. Dawes was born in Adair County, Missouri, July 9, 1875, a son of John A. J. and Margaret (Crockett) Dawes. His father, born in Virginia, died February 14, 1910, at the age of sixty-nine years, and his mother, born in Missouri in September, 1839, still survives and is a resident of Idaho. Of the nine children in the family seven are living, and Hugh R. was the fourth in order of birth. John A. J. Dawes served in a Virginia volunteer infantry regiment in the Confederate army during the Civil war, and after the close of that struggle came West to Missouri, where he married and engaged in farming and stock raising in Adair County. In 1881 he left his Missouri farm and traveled to Bozeman, Montana, by rail, then journeying overland with an eight-horse team to the Judith Basin, where he located on Government land. From that time forward he continued successfully as a cattle raiser and ranchman, and at the time of his death, February 14, 1910, was accounted one of the substantial men of his community. He was also prominent and influential in civic affairs, and for several years administered justice in his community in the capacity of justice of the peace. His political belief was that of the democratic party.

Hugh R. Dawes was seven years of age when he accompanied his parents to Lewistown, Montana, and here his education was secured in the public schools. He grew up in the atmosphere and amid the surroundings of the ranch, was thoroughly trained by his father in all the details of its management, and when the elder man died stepped into his shoes and has since carried on operations in a capable manner. He is engaged in raising sheep, cattle and horses, and at the present time has about 900 head of sheep and from seventy-five to eighty head of cattle. As before noted, however, a specialty is made of breeding and selling high-class horses, and at the present time there are from forty to fifty head of Shire horses on the ranch. Mr. Dawes is known as an excellent judge of stock, and in business circles his reputation is equally high. He is a member of Gordon Lodge No. 68, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Straw. His political faith makes him a democrat.

On January 1, 1912, Mr. Dawes was married to Miss Dazie M. Glazier, who was born in South Dakota, a daughter of Aaron Glazier, an agriculturist of this state. Mr. and Mrs. Dawes have one son, Hugh G.

Bertram Perry Melchert. A leading contractor and builder, Bertram P. Melchert has been prominently connected with the industrial interests of Lewistown since 1902, and his standing in business circles has been gained through a career of honorable and straightforward dealing. In addition, he has been extensively engaged in ranching in Fergus County, a field in which he has likewise made a success and maintained a high reputation.

Mr. Melchert was born at Davenport, Iowa, September 25, 1877, a son of William and Grace (Perry) Melchert. His father, also a native of Davenport, was for years a railroad builder and contractor of Iowa and one of the most prominent men in his line in the state, where his death occurred in 1903, after he had rounded out a most successful career. Mrs. Melchert, a native of Paris, France, still survives. There are four children in the family, of whom Bertram P. is the eldest. Bertram P. Melchert received his literary education in the public schools of Davenport, following which he prepared himself for a commercial career by a course in the Davenport Business College. At the age of twenty years he embarked in the contracting business, starting to build highways, and May 8, 1902, came to Lewistown, Montana, which has since been his home. He has done a large and prosperous business in contracting for and building highways, and his reputation for efficiency in this line is unexcelled by any contractor in the county. In addition to his activities in this direction he has met with success in his operations as a cattle raiser and dealer, being the owner of a ranch twenty miles from Lewistown, which he is still conducting. He formerly owned a ranch of 1,240 acres, which he operated for the growing of wheat, but found his other interests too exacting, and disposed of this property in January, 1919. Mr. Melchert is a member of Lewistown Lodge No. 37, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Hiram Chapter No. 14, Royal Arch Masons; Lewistown Commandery No. 15, Knights Templar; Algeria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and Lewistown Lodge No. 456, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In politics he is a republican.

On June 6, 1906, Mr. Melchert married Miss Effa May Pratt, who was born in Iowa.

Thomas C. Scott was for many years widely known throughout Custer County as a ranchman, and at one time the Scott ranch embraced an area of 7,800 acres, developed from a single section of land. During a period of nineteen years Mr. Scott carried on his work of development here, at the head of Little Pumpkin Creek.

He was born in far off Wayne County, New York, July 11, 1869, a son of Joel Scott and a grandson of Thomas Scott. The last named subsequently moved from Kentucky to Kansas, and died in Linn County of the latter state, where a son, Cullen Scott, and a daughter, Mrs. Artie Burnett, lived. Joel Scott, who died in 1869, married Emily Sandusky, who was born in Kentucky, but whose parents came from Virginia. The following children were born to Joel and Emily Scott: Will, whose home is still in Kentucky, at Monticello; and Thomas C., of Miles City, Montana. Mrs. Scott married for her second husband James Phipps, and by this union she became the mother of five children. Her death occurred in Kentucky.

Thomas C. Scott spent his years on a Kentucky farm until he reached the age of sixteen, acquiring in the meantime a limited country school education. He then started out to make his own way in the world, and as a youth of sixteen, alone and unaided, he journeyed to Texas, where he worked on the range until 1895. He spent many years in the Panhandle region of the Lone Star state, saw Plainview in Hale County in its infancy, and witnessed the growth and development of many of the west Texas county seats and metropolises. He went out to that country as a cowboy, and among his Texas employers were the owners of the historic "XIT" ranch. He subsequently ran a bunch of cattle of his own. He was in Lamb County when there was not a woman within its entire boundaries and when it cast but seven votes, and Mr. Scott helped select a companion cowboy for the office of sheriff.

In 1895 he left that Southwest country and made his way to Montana, arriving here when yet a young and unmarried man and his first work was as an employe of the electric light plant in Miles City. After a year he was chosen steward of the Miles City Club, and during the two years he remained in that office he also ran a small bunch of cattle on Fallon Creek, and when he left the club he began ranching in earnest on Little Pumpkin Creek. He in time established a cattle ranch of pure bred Herefords, and for a time was associated in the cattle business with A. T. McAusland. At the present writing Mr. Scott is a stockholder in the Miles City National Bank, and has in the past served on its directorate. He is also interested in mining at Cook City, Montana, a member of the company operating the Glen Gary copper, gold and silver mine, a property formerly known as the old Scotch Bonnet, just outside Yellowstone Park. This mine gives promise of being one of the richest properties of the region.

Mr. Scott married in Miles City May 22, 1902, Miss Grace Cratz, who was born in Jasper County, Iowa, and went from there to Texas. Her death occurred at Rochester, Minnesota, January 10, 1917, when she was forty-eight years of age. She became the mother of one daughter, Emily Belle Scott, who was born in October, 1903, and is now in school in Des Moines, Iowa. Mr. Scott in his political affiliations upholds the principles of the democratic party, but in local matters he votes for the man whom he regards as best fitted for office. He is a member of the fraternal order of Elks.

Martin Luther Woodman. A man of wide experience, keen appreciation of values, excellent business judgment and marked industry, Martin Luther Woodman has attained a position of prominence in business and banking circles of Lewistown. The success which he has achieved in life is all the more creditable in that he was denied many of the privileges that youth regards as its inalienable right and that he entered upon his career in the capacity of a bound boy. His life is but another example of self-made manhood, another instance of indomitable spirit and determined ambition overcoming all obstacles.

Mr. Woodman was born on his father's farm in Rock County, Wisconsin, August 18, 1858, a son of David and Rebecca (Sly) Woodman. His father was born at Bath, England, and was married at London, England, to a native of that city. After the birth of the first of their seven children the parents immigrated to the United States and located in Rock County, Wisconsin, as pioneers. In their community the country was largely unsettled and much of the land was covered with timber, so that it was a difficult matter for the new arrivals to bridge over the few years which necessarily intervened ere the land could be properly prepared for the production of paying crops. The father was an industrious man, but in the time between his arrival and his death, in 1869, he was able to do little in the way of putting aside means, and as a result left his family in straightened circumstances. While he had been possessed of but little, with what he had he was liberal, being particularly generous in his donations to the Methodist Episcopal Church at Fairfield, Wisconsin. He was a republican in his political affiliation.

Martin Luther Woodman received only meager educational advantages, and when his father died he was but eleven years of age, so that his boyhood and youth knew much of hard work. He was bound out to a neighboring farmer in Rock County, with whom he remained until attaining his majority, in 1879, and at that time went to Nebraska to make a start for himself. For three years he was employed as a farm hand, but in February, 1882, went to Helena, where he was variously employed until the fall of the same year. That time found him in the Judith Basin of Fergus County engaged in the cattle, horse and sheep business, in which he has been engaged ever since, although for the past twenty years he has made his home at Lewistown. Mr. Woodman does things upon a large scale, and the manner in which he conducts his transactions leads his associates to place the utmost confidence in his ability and entire integrity. He was one of the organizers of the Empire Bank and Trust Company, of which he is at present vice president. He has various important civic and social connections, and is a leading and influential democrat.

Mr. Woodman married Miss Loretta Barnes, who was born at Helena, Montana, daughter of J. P. and Rose (Beatty) Barnes. The late Mr. Barnes was one of the prominent men of the state during his day. He was a pioneer of Montana, serving as a member of the first territorial Legislature, for a number of years conducted a flouring mill at Lewistown, where he was also interested in the banking business, and was one of the proprietors of the Barnes King Mining Company in Fergus County. Various official honors came to him, and after he served as receiver of the United States Land Office at Lewistown and as county commissioner of Fergus County he was elected mayor and gave the city an excellent administration. He was a democrat. Mr. and Mrs. Woodman are the parents of one daughter, Rosa Mae.

Goodwin Taylor Paul. Dillon has always borne the reputation of being a community of live citizens. When those citizens have co-operated on any plan of development for the best interests of the community, Goodwin Taylor Paul has usually been among the leaders and helpers. He has been a resident of Dillon nearly forty years. He has initiated and given substance to several big business enterprises of his own. For many years he has been a merchant, also a cattle man and rancher, and is president of the Beaverhead State Bank, which was opened for business in May, 1917.

Goodwin T. Paul was born at Marion, Linn County, Iowa, November 9, 1856. He comes from sterling pioneer stock. His paternal ancestors were

Scotch-Irish and settled in Pennsylvania in colonial times. His grandfather, George Paul, was a resident of Greene County, Pennsylvania, where he died in the late '50s. He was a farmer by occupation. Alexander Paul, father of Goodwin Taylor Paul was born in Greene County, Pennsylvania, in 1823, and in the fall of 1844 moved out to a section of the almost uninhabited West, Linn County, Iowa. He developed a farm from the woods and the prairie, and for a half century was an Iowa agriculturist and stock grower. In 1895 he left his farm and moved into Marion the county seat, where he died in 1906. He was a democrat, was a member of the Masonic order and was a regular and faithful member of the Methodist Church. He married in Cedar County, Iowa, Justan Taylor, who was born in Henry County, Indiana, in 1831 and died near Marion, Iowa, in May, 1876. Her father was Goodwin Taylor, of French and English stock. The Taylors came in colonial times to this country. Her grandfather, Taylor, was killed in the War of 1812. Goodwin Taylor was born in Virginia in 1806 and he moved to North Carolina where he was married to Jane Griffin a native of that state. They became early settlers in Indiana, and in 1836 removed to Black Hawk Territory, now the State of Iowa, where they followed farming and merchandising. He served as a member of the Iowa Legislature and had a wide acquaintance throughout the West. In the early '70s they removed to Nebraska and associated themselves in farming and stock raising with their only son William Taylor who had large holdings in Dakota County of that state. Mrs. Taylor died in the late '70s and Mr. Taylor died in 1881. William Taylor later moved to Idaho and is now a resident of Alberta, Canada, and although past eighty takes an active interest in farming and stock raising.

Goodwin Taylor Paul is the oldest of eight children. The next in age is William Thomas, who is a rancher in Kit Carson County, Colorado. Dr. Irvin N. is a physician and surgeon at Perry, Iowa. Jane is the wife of Julius F. Jenal a fruit grower and real estate broker at Los Angeles, California. O. K. was a merchant and died at Lima, Montana, in 1904. Frank J. died at Whittier, California, at the age of twenty-two. Dr. Charles E. was a physician and surgeon at Litchfield, Nebraska, where he died in 1919. Bert H., the youngest recently retired from merchandising and is now engaged in ranching and stock raising at Monida, Montana.

Goodwin T. Paul acquired his early education in the public schools of Linn County, Iowa, and at Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa, one of the prominent colleges of the middle west. He left college in 1880, taught school for a while, farming in the meantime, and was also employed with a grading outfit for the Northwestern Railway. From his earnings he paid his way to Montana, arriving in Dillon in August, 1881. From that date to the present his work and his interests have been closely identified with this thriving district. For four years he clerked in a store, and in 1885 established the Dillon Furniture Company. It was a stock company, but in 1892 Mr. Paul acquired all the interests, still continuing it as the Dillon Furniture Company. This is the largest store of the kind in Southern Montana. He is associated with his brother Bert in the ownership of a ranch of several thousand acres in the Centennial Valley in the southern part of Beaverhead County. They use this land for raising cattle principally. Mr. Paul is also interested in mining and oil properties, being vice president of the Butte and Zenith City Mining Company of Butte.

Like most of our active public spirited men, Mr. Paul has occasionally taken a hand in the political game and has borne his part in the responsibilities of local government, but only when urged by the necessities of the occasion. His membership on various school boards aggregates nearly twenty-five years. He was president of the Beaverhead County High School Board seven years and a member of the State Board of Education twelve years, having been first appointed by Governor Joseph K. Toole. He has also served on the Dillon City Council. In 1898 he was elected a member of the Legislature, serving in the sixth session, and was chairman of the appropriations committee. He is a democrat in politics, a charter member of the various Masonic bodies of Dillon, is Past Master of Dillon Lodge No. 16, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Past High Priest of Dillon Chapter Royal Arch Masons, Past Eminent Commander of St. Elmo Commandery No. 7, Knight Templars, and a member of Bagdad Temple of the Mystic Shine at Butte. He is also a non-affiliated member of the order of Royal and Select Masters.

Quoting from a former History of Montana we find the following: "Mr. Paul is a man endowed with fine eloquence and logic, and is much sought to convey at public meetings the wishes of the people of the vicinity in matters of general interest. It has been said of him 'His ease and readiness of speech make him eminently fitted for this work and it is a foregone conclusion that when Mr. Paul is called upon to express a sentiment that it will be expressed with accuracy and eloquence.'"

In 1889 Mr. Paul married at Dillon Miss Mary Bourret, daughter of Joseph and Mathilda (Giroux) Bourret. Mr. Bourret was a pioneer of the West and conducted a harness and saddlery business in Dillon for several years before his death which occurred in 1895. Mrs. Paul's mother is now living in Houston, Texas, and is a sister of Joseph L. Giroux, long one of the most prominent figures in mining circles in Montana, Arizona and Nevada, now a resident of Los Angeles. Mrs. Paul's only brother, Joseph J. Bourret, is a resident of Houston, Texas, and is engaged in the cotton business. Mr. and Mrs. Paul have three children: Hortense is graduate of the Beaverhead County High School and of the State Normal College at Dillon, is the wife of John Anthony Nolan and their home is in Chicago. They have a son George Paul now six years old. Mr. Nolan is a travelling representative of a commercial house of Chicago. Lucile Justan is also a graduate of the Beaverhead County High School and of the State University at Missoula in the class of 1918 with the degree A. B. and was a member of the Delta Gamma Sorority. She is now connected with her father's bank in Dillon, having recently returned from Washington, D. C., where she held a position in the Income Tax Department. Frank Goodwin, the only son of Mr. Paul, graduated from Morgan Park Military Academy at Chicago in 1920. At his graduation he held the rank of Brevet Lieutenant in the National Guard of Illinois, issued by Gov. Frank O. Lowden. Frank is now a student of the University of Missoula. He spents his vacations on the ranch in Centennial Valley and is greatly interested in that line of work.

Clyde E. Lewis came to Montana at the age of seventeen with an engineering party, and for over twenty years his work and study have been in irrigation engineering, and at the age of thirty-eight he has charge of one of the Government's big irrigation projects, that of the Crow Irrigation project.

Mr. Lewis was born at Pitkin, Gunnison County, Colorado, September 15, 1882. His father, John Lewis, was born in Wales May 7, 1852, and twelve years later, in 1864, accompanied his parents to America. The family home was established at Flint, Michigan, and in 1878 John Lewis came West and located at Leadville, Colorado, later at Pitkin, being a miner in both places. In 1884, leaving Pitkin, he moved to Montrose, where he became connected with irrigation and for several years was a ditch engineer for the Travellers Insurance Company in Colorado. He continued in this work until 1912, when he located at Hardin, Montana, where he is engaged in farming. John Lewis married Addie L. Hart, who was born at Camden, Oneida County, New York, in 1856, member of an old and prominent rural family of that section of New York. The children of John Lewis and wife are: Edith, wife of E. A. Cornwall, of Forsyth, Montana; Clyde E.; Arthur D., associated with his brother in engineering work at the Crow Agency; Kenneth A., a bank employe at Los Angeles; and Donald J., a student of architecture in the University of Michigan.

Clyde E. Lewis spent most of his early youth at Montrose, Colorado. As a boy he became interested in the practical and scientific aspects of irrigation engineering, and spent much of the time when not in school following his father. He attended the public schools of Montrose, and continued to be a student for a number of years after coming to Montana. He took an engineering course at the University in Bozeman, and also courses in irrigation and mechanical engineering in the International Correspondence School of Scranton, with which he earned a diploma.

The chief engineer of the party with which he came to Montana was W. B. Hill, though the engineer in chief was W. H. Graves. The work under construction at that time was the Big Horn Canal. Mr. Lewis did his first work for the Government on that canal. He has had a progressive career of increasing responsibilities, and in 1912 became project engineer on the Crow Reservation. He has had a hand in the construction of two different units, that of Upper Little Horn Ditch No. 2 and the Reno Ditch. These units, 80 per cent completed, now supply water to about 7,500 acres of land under cultivation. Improvement and maintenance of various units comprise a large part of the program of work, and include the Forty-mile Ditch, Lodgegrass ditches Nos. 1 and 2, the Reno Ditch, the Agency Ditch, Big Horn Canal, Soap Creek Ditch, Pryor Creek, Lost Creek and Coburn Ditch, and also the Government's interests in Two Leggins Ditch. A number of small individual ditches scattered over the reservation come in for a share of the time of the Agency irrigation force for maintenance, and the area supplied with water by the various projects mentioned total about 74,000 acres.

Mr. Lewis loves his work and profession, and has found in it all the diversion he needs. He has been a Mason since 1918, being affiliated with St. John Lodge No. 92, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Hardin. At Columbus, Montana, May 25, 1905, he married Miss Marie B. Ross, daughter of Hector and Mary Ross. Her father was born in Scotland but was married in the United States and was miller of the Crow Agency when he died. Her mother is now living at Hardin, Montana. Mrs. Lewis' brother, Robert P. Ross, is with the Stockman's National Bank of Hardin. Three daughters have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Lewis: Vivian, Evelyn and Helen.

THOMAS PENSON is a cattle ranchman on the Rosebud and the proprietor of the Big Bend Ranch, which is located in Big Horn County, seven miles south of Kirby and about twenty-two miles down the Rosebud from Montana's southern boundary line. This ranch is famous as the site of the battle of the Rosebud, which was fought by General Crooks' regulars a few weeks before the Custer massacre, and in the engagement the general's troops were outnumbered and were forced to retreat.

Mr. Penson was born at Mason City, Iowa, February 2, 1873, a son of Charles and Betsy (Wainright) Penson, both of whom were born near London, England. The mother died in 1898, but the father is still living, and has for many years been connected with the water department of Mason City, Iowa. He has spent the greater part of his life in that Iowa town, for he settled there immediately after landing in America. In their family were the following children: George, also of Mason City; Libbie, the wife of Fred Venable and a resident of Oscaloosa, Iowa; Thomas, the Montana ranchman and farmer; and Mrs. Mattie Burrows, whose home is in Des Moines, Iowa.

After completing his training in the public schools of Mason City, Thomas Penson worked for a time in a butcher shop and for a cattle feeder, and thus obtained some knowledge of the cattle business before he embarked so extensively in the enterprise in Montana. He formed the idea of becoming a resident of this state as the result of seeing a Northern Pacific map of the commonwealth hanging in the butcher shop in Mason City where he was employed, and he worked on with the plan of eventually making the state his home. It was on the 23d of April, 1893, that he arrived at Miles City by rail, spending his first night there at the old McQueen House. He was accompanied on the journey by a youthful companion of about his own age, and both hired to the representative of the old "OD" ranch, who were attending a stockman's meeting at Miles City at the time. Six years were spent by Mr. Penson as a cow puncher with the old "OD" ranch, now a part of the Cheyenne Reservation on the Rosebud, but during all this long service he kept his eye on his earnings, and for three years scarcely left the place. He eventually invested a part of the money thus saved in a quarter section of his present holdings. It was an unimproved tract save for a log house, which he occupied as his bachelor quarters and also used as a family shelter after his marriage.

Mr. Penson's first efforts in the stock business was with a bunch of Southern cows brought from Texas by George Kirby, which were the old Texas long-horns of the early days. Mr. Penson turned them loose on the range under the brand "T bar P," and for years at the roundups he branded the calves, and in the fall the entire bunch was gathered together and the calves were weaned and the cows were turned back on the range to forage through the winter months. The breeding of this kind of cattle into blooded White Faces and the production of better animals necessitates better care of the stock and the growing of feed for their use during the winters. So after years of constant care in breeding the Rosebud locality is stocked with a high grade of White Face animals, as good as are produced in any other region of the state.

Mr. Penson began farming with a quarter section of land, which he early seeded to alfalfa. He has continued this mode of farming until practically all his available agricultural land is in hay. Although he puts up hundreds of tons of hay it is all fed to his own stock, which are marketed at Omaha and Chicago. The Big Bend Ranch, so named because it lies at the bend of the Rosebud, now covers an area of 1,250 acres, fenced and cross-fenced and watered by ample wells of good water. The Big Bend has been the home of Mr. Penson since 1899, and here he has achieved his success and won for himself a place among the leading cattlemen and farmers of the region.

At Sheridan, Wyoming, he married Miss Mabel Barton. She came to Montana in 1898 to be with her sister, Mrs. Ferguson, and she was married to Mr. Penson on the 9th of April, 1900. Her parents lived at Irvington, Illinois, where she was born July 19, 1875, a daughter of Leicester Charles and Francelia (Ford) Barton. The father was born in Sussex County, New Jersey, in 1836, and died January 28, 1916. He was a son of Samuel V. and Sarah (Newman) Barton. In 1858 he went to Southern Illinois, and he took part in the breaking up of some of that prairie country with ox teams. His farm was located less than three miles from Irvington, and he spent thirty-five years of his active life there. Mrs. Barton, who was a Miss Hollander before her marriage, died August 2, 1918. They were married in 1871, and became the parents of the following children: Lena, the wife of W. J. Ferguson, of Big Horn County, Montana; Samuel V., of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Mabel, now Mrs. Penson; George, whose home is in Nashville, Illinois; Bertha, who died as Mrs. Claude C. Rugg, of the Rosebud community; and Clara, who has recently come to Montana and has acquired a homestead on the Rosebud. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Penson, namely: Charles V., Howard Harold (who died in childhood), Francelia Marie, Gregg V., Clara and Marjorie Leona.

Mr. Penson has always taken a citizen's interest in political matters, and he cast his first vote in Montana. He generally attends the local county conventions of his party, and on national issues upholds the principles of republicanism. During sixteen years he has given efficient service to his school board.

Claude Cyrus Rugg. The ranch of Claude Cyrus Rugg lies along the Rosebud, and there he is extensively engaged as a ranchman and farmer. He has been identified with the interests of Montana since 1902, when he established his home where it now is, purchasing the old George W. Kirby ranch. It was at that time a tract of 160 acres, improved with a cabin which could scarcely be called a dwelling, and his log barn was the pioneer one of the locality. With the passing of the years and with the success that has come to him as a Montana rancher he has replaced his first primitive dwelling place with a modern home of eight rooms, and the old barn which he first used has given place to a modern basement structure with granaries and mow room for many tons of hay. The dimensions of the ranch has also grown apace with its other improvements and now comprises 2,000 acres of deeded land, where cattle has constituted the main industry, but where farming has also been carried on as an aid to his feed production.

Mr. Rugg traces descent to the New England states, and his grandfather, Giles Rugg, was a sturdy New England farmer, and lived to be almost ninety years of age. His wife, who was before marriage a Miss Mears, recently died in Los Angeles, California, at the age of eighty-seven. Of their children Joseph E. was the first born, and the others are Charles E., of Cheyenne, Wyoming, Mrs. Edward McGee, of Los Angeles, and Mrs. Eva Lane, who died in Fairfax, Vermont.

Joseph E. Rugg was born in the Village of Fairfax, Vermont, but when a young man he left New England and journeyed west as far as Des Moines, Iowa, where he spent the winter, being too short of funds to continue further. But in the following spring he went on to Cheyenne, Wyoming, and engaged in the sheep business, but the first winter in that industry netted him a loss of 5,000 head and one herder, and he then gave up the sheep business and secured a bunch of cattle. He followed ranching on Horse Creek, using first the brand "RUG" but later inaugurated the "J bar O," a brand which descended to his son on the Rosebud. In time the senior Mr. Rugg abandoned ranching and engaged in the lumber business at Lusk, Wyoming, then at Douglas and still later in Boise City, Idaho, but he is now living in Chicago. His political affiliations are with the republican party.

Joseph E. Rugg married Ella Whitcomb, who was also a member of a New England family, and was born at Essex Center, Vermont. Claude C. Rugg is the only child of that union, and he was born at Cheyenne, Wyoming, August 24, 1881. His birth occurred while his parents were living on their ranch, but shortly afterward removal was made to Lusk and then to Douglas, where the son attended the public schools, and later was a student in the military school at Portland, Oregon. Several years before reaching his majority he began ranching as a cowboy, spending his summers on the range and remaining at home during the winter months. His first employer after he arrived in Montana was United States Senator J. B. Kendrick, on whose ranch, the "OW," Mr. Rugg spent one year, and from that service he came to the Rosebud and engaged in ranching for himself. He embarked in the business with a bunch of steers, and for a time extended his industry over the open range, but gradually the settlers have been coming in and curtailing the range until the stockman must needs look to his own lands for pasture. But with the diminishing of his stock range Mr. Rugg has dealt more extensively in better breeds of cattle, handling the Herefords, headed by males from Ed Dana's White Faces of the "2ABar" at Parkman, Montana. During many years he has been a shipper to the Omaha market, and during the years in which he has been engaged in the industry his ranch has had the good fortune to produce stock without an epidemic of a serious character.

Mr. Rugg was unmarried when he settled in the valley of the Rosebud, and for several years he not only did his ranch work but also performed the work of the home. On the 1st of June, 1915, he married Miss Malinda Gravez, a daughter of Adolph Gravez, of Perry County, Indiana, where Mrs. Rugg was born. She came to Montana in 1911 and engaged in teaching near Kirby, and it was there she first met Mr. Rugg. She subsequently taught two years at Kalispel before her marriage. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Rugg, Mary Josephine, three years of age, William Harold, a little lad of two, and Ella Marjorie, now one year old.

Mr. Rugg's connection with community affairs is well known, and for some years he was one of the school trustees of the Kirby district. He has also served as precinct chairman of the republican party, and while living in Rosebud County he was appointed a delegate to a county convention at Forsyth. His fraternal relations connect him with St. Johns Lodge No. 92, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and with Algeria Shrine at Helena. He is also a member of the Elks fraternity at Sheridan, Wyoming, Lodge No. 520.

Mark I. Draper of Custer has known Montana for over thirty-five years, largely through the eyes and experience of a stockman and rancher. His arduous activities gave him the affluence which he now enjoys. His home is one of the historic spots in the Pease Bottom. While the achievements of his life make an interesting record, it is possible to claim for Mrs. Draper many of the unusual experiences such as few living Montana women have enjoyed.

Mr. Draper was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, April 4, 1862, son of George W. and Mary (Ryan) Draper. His father was a native of Hagerstown, Maryland, while his mother was born in County Cork, Ireland, and as a girl made the voyage across the Atlantic, being six weeks on a sailing vessel. She was married soon after she reached the United States at Baltimore. After their marriage in 1836 they left the old Draper home at Clear Spring, Maryland, and went to Walnut Hill near Cincinnati, where all their children were born. George W. Draper was an Ohio farmer, but right after the close of the Civil war made another stage in his westward journey to Leavenworth, Kansas. No railroad had yet reached the Missouri River at Leavenworth, and the family traveled by steamboat from Cincinnati. George W. Draper died at Leavenworth in 1900, being survived by his widow about two years. Of their eleven children nine grew to mature years, Mark being the youngest. Those still living are Kate, widow of Alexander Garden of Kansas City, Missouri; Lizzie, Mrs. D. T. Parker of Kansas City; Mrs. Etta M. Billings of Enid, Oklahoma; Annie D., wife of George C. Richardson of Kansas City; and Mark I.

Mark I. Draper acquired his early education in Leavenworth and soon after reaching his majority he embraced an opportunity to get into the cattle industry. From Leavenworth he went South to Texas, and at Albany in that state bought some 600 cattle, which he put with the holdings of the Ohio Cattle Company, and assisted in driving the entire herd of 3,000 head from Albany, Texas, up over the northern trails to Montana. This drive required about five months, and the stock was turned loose on the Musselshell River September 4, 1884. Mr. Draper ranged these cattle on the open domain until 1892. During the first winter he built the first ranch house in what is now the Cat Creek oil field. His own livestock was run under the brand of "VD" and he shipped the surplus from Custer to Chicago markets.

On leaving the Musselshell he changed his location to Pease Bottom. The Draper ranch is located on the site of old Fort Pease. Mrs. Draper owned this site, originally 160 acres of railroad land which she had contracted for. When she and Mr. Draper married this became the ranch headquarters. This historic tract is in Section 35, Township 6 North, Range 34 East. Since then the Drapers have acquired the entire Section 35, and also have hill lands embracing many hundreds of acres. The ranch became an agricultural proposition as well as grazing ground, and besides cattle they have been in the sheep industry and have bred Percheron horses. From the business activities as well as the history associated with the spot the Draper ranch has become one of the noted places of the Bottom.

It was in this valley of the Yellowstone country that Major Pease and his associates started a colony in July, 1875. After a turbulent existence and after several of the members had been killed, the survivors were driven back into the Gallatin Valley. One of the number killed was Mr. Edwards, who was slain at the mouth of what is now Edward's Coulee where it enters the valley, while in company with Paul McCormick who succeeded in making his escape. A tablet appropriately inscribed and provided by the Montana Historical Society has been erected on the spot where he fell, and the same society has located an appropriate iron monument on the site of old Fort Pease, this monument being on the lawn of the Draper home.

Mr. Draper continued for twenty-three years in the active and strenuous work of stock ranching. In 1907 he sold the stock, rented the ranch, and with Mrs. Draper started to see something of the United States. They spent a year in Oregon, another year in the noted resorts of California, two winters in Kansas City, and after a brief stay in Florida went on to Cuba and for a year were at Camague. Returning to the United States they were in New Orleans, and soon afterward bought two plantations aggregating 825 acres near Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Here they did farming on a large scale, growing oats, corn and hay and introduced oats into that section. This land was sold the following year and returning to Montana they have since been residents of Custer. In addition to the Pease Bottom ranch they own two ranches near Custer, irrigated valley lands devoted to sugar beets, a new and coming crop of this region. Mr. Draper also helped organize and is a stockholder in the Custer State Bank.

Mr. Draper grew up in a democratic household, and has been a member of that party, though he cast his first presidential vote for Colonel Roosevelt in 1904. He was reared a Catholic and is a member of the Knights of Columbus.

Mr. Draper had been in Montana about eight years when on January 4, 1892, he married Mrs. Ida Woolfolk. She came into Montana in 1882, and is one of the few Montana women now living who had the experience of traveling by boat to different river points in the early '80s. Navigation of the Big Horn and Yellowstone was possible before the advent of the railroads and the Missouri River was regarded as the great thoroughfare after the breakup of the ice in spring. The coming of mail and supplies up the Big Muddy was the great event of the year to those who depended upon this primitive means of transportation. Mrs. Draper went up that river as far as the head of navigation at Fort Benton, ascended the Big Horn to old Fort Custer and the Yellowstone to old Colson, now Billings, as a passenger on a little flat-bottomed craft that served the purpose of a steamboat.

She came to Montana as the wife of Capt. C. P. Woolfolk, a noted character and steamboat man on the Missouri, Yellowstone and Big Horn rivers. Mrs. Draper was born in Lewis County, Kentucky, March 1, 1858, daughter of Charles and Uella (Drennan) Chunn. Her father was a native of

Virginia and her mother of Kentucky. The Chunn family left Kentucky on the first trip of the steamer James K. Turner up the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, landing in Carroll County, Missouri. Her parents lived the rest of their lives at Carrollton where her mother died in 1872 and her father in 1914. Her father was a Missouri farmer but subsequently engaged in the drug business at Carrollton. He had been a merchant in Concord, Ohio, during the Civil war spending his last days at Carrollton, Missouri. Mrs. Draper was reared and educated at Carrollton, and married Captain Woolfolk there. Mrs. Draper has a sister, Mrs. Dean Loos, of Seattle, Washington, and her brother John D. died in St. Louis. Mrs. Draper by her first marriage has two children. Dora is the wife of D. T. Dunlop of Gotebo, Oklahoma, and is the mother of two children, Agnes and Mark. Early Draper, who took his stepfather's name, is a resident of Custer, and by his marriage to Edna Waddell has four children, George, Mark, Gene and Berl.

Frank A. Maxham. Among the settlers of the Rosebud community and the ranchmen of Big Horn County is prominently numbered Frank A. Maxham, who has spent many years of his life in Montana and has aided in its advancement and upbuilding. His ranch lies in the locality of Kirby, and although he has paid taxes in three counties he has never changed the place of his residence, the boundaries of the counties instead having changed. He arrived in Montana in April, 1884, and his first summer here was spent on Tongue River, in the employ of a sheep man, James Sharp, and when his ranch was purchased by Peter Wylie Mr. Maxham remained on the place and continued in Mr. Wylie's employ. In 1885 he entered the Government service in the Cheyenne Reservation, having charge of the Indian beef cattle, but a year later, in 1886, he came up the Rosebud and secured his ranch, locating upon the public domain, where he began his career as a ranchman and awaited the Government's pleasure to survey and open the land for settlement. He entered a quarter section and placed the first improvements on the land, and here he has spent the years which have since come and gone, and has become well known as a stockman. His place has the distinction of being the only ranch from the mouth of the Rosebud which has never changed ownership.

Frank A. Maxham was born in Windsor County, Vermont, December 20, 1858. and he remained in that region until twenty years of age, when he left it, never to be again identified with it and never to return to it save but on one occasion. His father was Addison E. Maxham, who was born near the county seat town of Woodstock, Vermont. He followed various occupations during his life time, having sold monuments and dealt in agricultural machinery, and also for a time was engaged in the life insurance business. He passed away in his native locality in 1877, when forty-nine years of age, and his wife, who was before marriage Lizzie Kibling, died in 1870. Their children were: Frank A., the Montana ranchman; Fred, who died in Pennsylvania; Ned W., whose home is still in Vermont; and Ben B., of Littletown, New Hampshire.

Frank A. Maxbam left his New England home for the middle west in 1878, and his first stopping place was Janesville, Wisconsin, where he soon found work as a farm hand. The locality at that time was new western country, where the Eastern lad found conditions very different from those in which he had been reared. He was given $18.00 a month for his farm work, a considerable advance over the farm wage he had received in Vermont two years previously, when $10.00 cash or $12.50 in farm produce was the prevailing wage paid. From Wisconsin Mr. Maxham continued his westward journey on to the Jim River country of South Dakota, where he worked as a ranch hand by the month. He arrived in that locality in 1881 and remained there but a short time, going on then to the Black Hills, where he spent a year in placer mining, however without success.

Deciding then to leave that country for Montana, he sent home for a loan of $50.00 with which to make the journey, but before he reached Miles City he had little of the money left, for he assisted two companions to make the journey. They crossed over by the "burro route" and reached Miles City with two of these animals, worth $10.00 apiece.

When Mr. Maxham came to his present locality he was part owner with Frank Lowrey in a wagon, team and harness, two old ponies and about $35.00 worth of food. The young men lived together and improved the Lowrey claim first. Then Mr. Maxham sold his interest to his partner and moved to his own claim. He inaugurated his cattle interests by purchasing twenty head of mixed cattle for $200, and he turned them loose here on the range under the "FM" brand. He carried on the business by breeding and raising young stock, and in the zenith of his career as a stock man he ran as high as 200 head, making a practice of feeding his cattle during the winter months, a custom contrary to that of the other cattle men of the country. By successive additions of land under the entry acts he also expanded the boundaries of his ranch to contain 650 acres, and his farming activities have been largely devoted to the raising of hay. A threshing machine has visited his farm to shell out his grain but three times during all the years of his residence here on the Rosebud.

Mr. Maxham's first home was the usual log cabin of that early day in Montana. Its dimensions were 14 by 18 feet, with a lean-to kitchen, and he lived a bachelor's life there for ten years and carried on his stock industry. In 1898 the pioneer log cabin was replaced by his present frame residence of six rooms. Among the many other improvements which he has made on his ranch is his barn, a stone structure 28 by 78 feet, with mow room for twenty-five tons of hay. It is a combination horse and cow barn, and is one of the best along the creek. Granaries, machine sheds and stock shelters have also been built, and the Maxham ranch has been a busy place since the time when the range was open and the stock could come and go at will.

Mr. Maxham married at Sheridan, Wyoming, December 13, 1893, Sophia C. Long, who has the distinction of being the oldest white person along the Rosebud born within the boundaries of Montana. Her birth occurred at Missoula January 24, 1877, and she is a daughter of John J. and Joanna (Childs) Long. The father came to Montana from Pennsylvania soon after the close of the Civil war. He was a Union soldier from Pennsylvania during that conflict, and was an officer in his company. For some time after locating in Montana he followed mining in the vicinity of Bannock, but subsequently secured a ranch south of Missoula and developed a farm there. He owned the tract of land on which the University of Montana now stands. A few years before his death he lost his eyesight as a result of a sunstroke, and he passed away in March, 1889, but he is still survived by his widow, who now resides in Seattle, Washington. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Long were as follows: Maggie, the wife of Ernest Edmunds, of Seattle; John L., who is a railroad engineer with home at St. Regis, Montana; Sophia C., who became the wife of Mr. Maxham; Mrs. Mary Smith, whose home is in Sheridan, Wyoming; and Richard C., a ranchman of the Rosebud Valley. Mrs. Maxham received a liberal educational training in the public schools of Missoula, and supplemented this training by a course in the Ada, Ohio, Normal College. In the Maxham home were born two children. The elder, Bertha Viva, was born October 9, 1894, and is now the wife of Clifford A. Randall, of Birney, Montana. They have one son, Frank Walter Randall, born July 30, 1918. The only son of Mr. and Mrs. Maxham, Richard, was born May 18, 1896, and died on the 22d of September, 1898.

When Mr. Maxham reached the age of maturity he exercised his right of franchise with the republican party, and he remained in its ranks until 1916. Since then he has been an independent in his political affiliations. Mrs. Maxham was the first woman to cast a vote in her precinct after the ballot was given to the women of the state. Her first presidential vote was given to Woodrow Wilson in 1916.

Abner R. Farnum. While those who go into a region in advance of the army of settlers certain to come after a way is blazed have the advantage of a choice of location and securing land at a very low figure, they earn everything they obtain because of the privations and hard work inseparable from such an experience. Many of the pioneers of Montana faced other difficulties because of the scarcity of water and the lack of proper transportation facilities which lost to these hardy settlers many thousands of dollars before lands were irrigated and railroads had been built. The modern ranchman has no idea of what he owes to the efforts of these earlier laborers in the agricultural field, but to such men as Abner R. Farnum on Cottonwood Creek in Custer County they are very real, for he participated in them, and brought his present valuable property of 2,800 acres to its present condition through his own industry and foresight.

Abner R. Farnum is proud that he can trace his ancestry back to hardy Welsh stock, his progenitors having come from Wales some time prior to the American Revolution and sought better conditions in the New England colonies, locating in New Hampshire and Vermont. The Farnum family became very numerous in the vicinity of Concord, Vermont, and representatives of this honored name entered all of the professions and many of the callings, and are to be found all over the country. The great-grandfather Farnum served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and the grandfather, Abner Farnum, was a farmer and lumberman, who had six sons and three daughters. His son Hiram Farnum was the father of Abner R. Farnum, whose name heads this review, and he was born in New Hampshire, where he developed valuable interests both as a lumberman and farmer. He married Lucretia Ramsdell, a daughter of a Vermont farmer, and their children to reach maturity were as follows: Lucretia, who died in young womanhood; Abner R.; and Joseph E., who is a resident of Miles City, Montana.

Abner R. Farnum was born at Concord, New Hampshire, August 13, 1850, and was there reared. He was given the advantage of an excellent public school education, which was supplemented with attendance at Colby Academy. After completing this training he went into the lumber regions of the White Mountains and helped to get out millions of feet of pine and hemlock logs to the saw-mills. The last four years he spent in New Hampshire he was engaged in a milk business at Concord. Mr. Farnum was ambitious and the narrow confines of a New England village irked him, so with the optimism of youth he severed his business ties and started out for the West, arriving in Custer County, Montana, in April, 1883. He stopped on the Tongue River, in the vicinity of Garland, and looked after two bunches of cattle driven into Montana from Oregon by the Concord Cattle Company, and while wintering there sought a permanent location for the company's ranch, finding one to his satisfaction on Mizpah Creek, and located at its mouth in 1884. This ranch is now owned by Frank Murphy. For three years he remained there as a squatter, and then, still acting as manager for his company, moved to Cottonwood Creek, eight miles above its mouth, bringing to it the stock he was holding. At that time the range was open all over this region and nothing interfered with the cattle industry until the building of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad opened up the land for settlers and the old grazing days were over. Realizing that he could no longer carry on his business in the old manner, Mr. Farnum sensibly entered his own homestead, on which he still resides and to which he later added two sections of railroad land and he also leases other land, so that he has a large amount of property under his control. The little log shelter he erected on his homestead still stands, but it is almost hidden by the additions and improvements. As they were needed Mr. Farnum has erected barns, cattle sheds, granaries and garage, and he has built some five miles of fencing. He first handled high grade Durham cattle, but subsequently brought in for his company from Clayton, New Mexico, cattle of the Texas breed, which were grazed and prepared for market and shipped from Miles City. All these years he has been running under the brand "3-2-Bar" and his ranch is known as the "E-2." Of recent years his cattle industry has been curtailed, as has that of every cattleman, by the settling up of the country, but he has turned his attention to other lines of agriculture. For a dozen years he operated a sheep ranch at Knowlton, Montana, but during the greater portion of this period the condition of the market was such that neither mutton or wool brought a price which repaid his expenditure, in fact he lost money to the extent of $3,000 on his flock until finally he was able to dispose of his holdings at a slight profit, which he invested in his cattle industry. Until 1907 he continued to act as manager for the old Concord Cattle Company, but during that year he bought the remnant of the business, much impaired by the opening up of the public domain to settlers, and this concern went out of existence.

On February 21, 1871, Mr. Farnum was married at Concord, New Hampshire, to Mary P. Dow, a daughter of Horace P. Dow, her two sisters being Mrs. Clara Stevens of Ayers Village, Massachusetts, and Mrs. Edla Bean of Concord, New Hampshire. Mr. and Mrs. Farnum have the following children: Hiram C., a ranchman on Cottonwood Creek and stock inspector for Custer County, married Mary L. Johnson, and they have three children, Clayton, Abner and Esther; Edla married Reginald Billing, of Van Norman, Montana, a ranchman, and has six children, namely: Howard, Edith, Roswell, Curtis, Billie and Ruth; Edith May is the wife of John G. Milroy, a ranchman on Cottonwood Creek; and Glen B. was born in Custer County, Montana, May 22, 1892, married Elizabeth Bircher, has a son, named Glen Abner, and is engaged in ranching. As will be noticed, the sons are all ranchmen, and they are practical cattlemen, their father having started them as "cow punchers" when only ten years of age, and taught them every detail of what he expected would be their life work. At the same time he did not neglect their minds while developing their bodies, but sent them all to school at Miles City, the schools in his neighborhood being then in a primitive state. In order that the children of the present generation might be educated at home he has exerted himself in their behalf and Cottonwood district now has excellent schools as a result. Mr. Farnum is one of the old school republicans, and has never failed to cast his vote for the presidential candidate since the time he cast his first one for General Grant in 1872. His fraternal connections are with the Knights of Pythias and Elks, and he is past chancellor of the former. Growing with his section, Mr. Farnum is typical of the West in its best phase. He has been engaged in the two lines of industry which have so developed Montana, cattle and sheep raising, and has merged them into the more modern occupation of ranching, and in all of these callings has always been a hard worker and efficient man. Personally he is genial and sympathetic, and whenever he goes makes friends, for he has the qualities which win confidence and affection and inspire respect.

George W. Myers. The fabric of the men and women who have made the many colored tapestry of our state history is woven more often than not from good old Revolutionary stock. Of such sturdy and dependable stuff is George W. Myers, the register of the United States land office at Miles City.

The great-grandfather, William Paul, of Maryland, died of wounds received in the Revolutionary war. Another, Robert Myers, enlisted from Kent County, Maryland, though very young, and served during the Revolutionary war. Later having married Polly Paul, daughter of William Paul and Keturah Eaglyn, he moved over the "Wilderness Trail" to Kentucky. Their eight stalwart sons and two daughters became well-known and respected citizens of Indiana, Missouri, California and Kansas.

Ephraim Myers, their eighth son, through his own efforts acquired a collegiate training, was admitted to the bar and in early manhood moved from Kentucky to Illinois, thence to Missouri. Very active in politics, he represented his district several times in the Assembly and was a member of that body when General Price and Governor Jackson endeavored to take Missouri out of the Union. This act he vehemently opposed, although General Price had been his life-long friend.

His wife, Nancy Williams, was a direct descendant from Colonel Williams. They had five sons and five daughters, of whom Alfred, Ben and Maria, with their children, are also identified with the history of Montana.

Ephraim Myers died at the age of eighty-six, and his funeral was the epitome of the life of an active and well beloved man. It was under the auspices of the Masons, in which he had reached the highest degree, and over two miles long, and in it could be seen every condition of life, every shade of color and every religious belief represented in that state.

George W. Myers, the eighth child of Judge Ephraim Myers and Nancy Williams, was born on his father's plantation near St. Joseph, Missouri, March 1, 1851. He was admitted to the bar in 1874 in Missouri, and for a time practiced in Andrew County, but in May, 1879, being convinced that in the territory of Montana he could find the opening for which as an ambitious young man he was looking, he came to Bozeman, Montana, from Ogden, Utah, by stage. It had been his intention to engage in the practice of law in Bozeman, but discovering upon his arrival that there was a better opening for a stockman than a professional man, for a year he bought and sold stock in partnership with a Mr. Martin. Later his brother joined him and the firm of Myers Brothers was organized and Mr. Myers came to Miles City as the representative of the firm.

Upon his arrival at Miles City Mr. Myers called upon the acting commissary at Fort Keogh, as his firm had been awarded the contract for keeping this fourteen company post supplied with cattle for beef. General Miles was then in command at Fort Keogh, and a few months later completed the conquest of the Indians in this region.

At the time Mr. Myers reached Miles City, June 28, 1880, the place was a log and tent town of a few thousand people. His "pioneer" herd of cattle was run on Pumpkin Creek and Tongue River, in a county absolutely innocent of fence and almost of people for many years. The firm of Myers Brothers handled thousands of cattle, and besides those required for the military post, shipped many herds East. They were the first to ship Montana cattle over the Northern Pacific Railroad. The first two train loads were driven from the Shields River ranches across Montana to the railroad at Mandan, Dakota, and ferried across the river. They were grazed along the way and reached the railroad as fat as cornfed animals. They were shipped to the commission firm of Adams Burke.

While giving considerable attention to his cattle interests Mr. Myers very soon opened a law office in Miles City, and has since been engaged in general practice. In capital crimes he always was for the defense and took part in the trial of a score of murder cases. He was chief counsel for the defense of Joe Hurst, charged and convicted of the killing of Sheriff-elect Kavanaugh, and although his efforts toward modification of the jury findings were unremitting and the case was carried to the highest authority, nothing was accomplished and Hurst paid the penalty. Associated with Mr. Myers in the case was C. R. Middleton.

One of the most noted civil cases Mr. Myers fought through the courts was that entitled "Bender vs. Northern Pacific Railroad Company." The company held a patent for five years to the land Bender claimed. He fought them on and off for twenty years, and under the rulings of the Court of Appeals in the Nelson case he believed he could win a title in the suit, and it was brought by Mr. Myers. Bender was defeated in the local court, but in the higher court the railroad company submitted voluntary and arranged a compromise with Bender, relinquished title to the land, paid him damages and retired without prejudice.

Another hard-fought case which Mr. Myers defended was that of "Montana vs. Bailey." Bailey was charged with murder, was convicted and his counsel fought the case for two years, and the date for his execution was twice set, but upon the discovery of new evidence the court granted another trial to be held in Dawson County. A jury could not be found competent to try the case, and it was transferred to Miles City and an acquittal was secured.

Still another case was that of the State of Montana against Harpster and others, which Mr. Myers fought alone and secured an acquittal for his client from the charge of stealing freight from the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. At the crucial point the failure of the state to identify beyond question a manila rope served to convince the jury that the defendant was not guilty.

Mr. Myers began to take an active part in Montana politics from the time he crossed the Yellowstone River, which was regarded of such value that during Cleveland's administration he was appointed register of the Miles City land office, then the largest and the most important in the United States. It comprised the vast scope of territory extending east of Helena to the Dakotas, and from Canada to Wyoming. Mr. Myers held the office during the administration of President Cleveland and was reappointed to the same office by President Wilson, beginning his second term in May, 1915, and still holding this very important position with the Government. Now the territory of this local office is much smaller, but the office is the largest in the United States in point of business, exceeding others by about 800 entries a year.

In this region thousands of soldiers of the great war are seeking homes. Several oil fields are becoming productive, and as a result the work of the register of the land office is really burdensome. None but he and his close associates know what it means to handle expeditiously and effectively the 800 to 1,200 signatures received daily.

Mr. Myers is one of the most capable men serving the Government in this capacity, as he, as one of the old settlers of the state, knows conditions and values and not only attends to the duties of his office but gives expert advice to those seeking to found homes. There are few more enthusiastic supporters of the democratic principles than he, and he has attended almost every state convention of Montana since he arrived, and was alternate to the Chicago convention which nominated William Jennings Bryan for President. He was at the national convention of his party held at Kansas City, Missouri, but only as a spectator.

George W. Myers was united in marriage September 6, 1877, with Miss Mary E. Bowman, a daughter of Frank and Barbara Frances (Wood) Bowman, both descendants of Colonial families and fighters in the Revolutionary war.

Mr. and Mrs. Myers have two daughters. Mildred G. is the wife of Harry F. Schlosser, of Knowlton, Montana. They have three sons, Weyand Myers Schlosser, Fredericks G. Schlosser and John Bowman Schlosser. Alma May has been final proof clerk for several years in the local United States land office. Alfred, a son, died in infancy. Mr. Myers is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Elk Lodges.

Alba M. Vannett. It is proper to judge of a man's life by the estimation in which he is held by his fellow citizens. They see him at his work, in his family circle, hear his views on public questions, observe the operation of his code of morals, witness how he conducts himself in all the relations of society and civilization and are therefore competent to judge of his merits and demerits. It is not too much to say that no family in Powder River County holds a higher position in the esteem of the people than that of Alba M. Vannett, who has been identified with Montana since 1884. The members of this well known family have conducted themselves honorably in all the relations of life, their duty being well performed whether in private or public life. Industry and integrity have been the keynotes of their actions and the secret of the success which has attended their efforts.

Alba M. Vannett was born in Calhoun County, Michigan, on July 14, 1864, and is the son of Cicero and Louisa (Bushnell) Vannett. Cicero Vannett was a native of Ohio. He became a carpenter by trade, later moving to Calhoun County, Michigan, where his remaining years were passed, his death occurring in 1876. He was survived a number of years by his widow, who died near Alzada, Montana, in 1910. Alba M. was the only child born to that union. He was reared in Calhoun County and secured his education in the public schools of that community. When about eighteen years old Mr. Vannett went to Sac County, Iowa, where he was employed in a brick yard and on a farm. He had heard of the splendid opportunities in the great Treasure State for the man of ambition and energy, and in 1884 he came to this state, stopping first at Miles City, where he obtained employment on a dairy farm at a wage of $40.00 a month, which was almost double what he had earned in Iowa. He worked for others for several years, driving stage in winter on the Miles City and Spearfish trail and putting up hay or working for ranchmen in summer. In the early '90s Mr. Vannett engaged in business on his own account, starting with a few horses, in partnership with his stepfather, James Thomas. A few years later they exchanged the horses for cattle and continued to range the stock along Thompson Creek. About the time of his marriage he dissolved this partnership and continued the cattle business himself. Later he removed to "the Ridge" and a few months later went over into Wyoming, sold his cattle and engaged in the sheep business. A year later he sold out that business and spent the winter in the gold mines on Bald Mountain in the Black Hills. In the spring of 1899 he returned to Montana, settling on East Fork of the Little Powder River, where he leased a band of sheep and for three years conducted the business profitably. During the following few years he divided his attention between cattle and sheep, the latter proving profitable, but the former not so. He then moved over into the Pilgrims Creek Valley, bringing along a few head of horses. A little later he bought ninety head of cattle and branded them "AV," which is still the evidence of his ownership of stock.

Mr. Vannett entered his homestead and a desert claim on East Fork, which he proved up and improved. In Pilgrim Creek Valley Mrs. Vannett entered desert land, and the family home is located on it. The residence is one of the most attractive homes in all this neighborhood. It was erected in 1913, comprises eight rooms, and is comfortably and conveniently arranged and tastefully furnished. Fine flowing water is at the door and the homestead improvements are of a character that indicate the owner to be a man of good judgment and common sense. In addition to stock raising Mr. Vannett also does some farming, raising corn and wheat, and also alfalfa, the latter especially proving a splendid crop, being irrigated from a reservoir which Mr. Vannett has constructed.

On February 21, 1895, at Belle Fourche, Mr. Vannett was married to Christine Johnstone. She was born at Moingona, Boone County, Iowa, November 1, 1876, daughter of Robert and Janet Johnstone. She was fourteen years four months old when her father died. In 1894 her mother was married to Mr. George Whitney, and eleven months later Miss Christine became the bride of Mr. Vannett. Mr. and Mrs. Vannett had the following children: Howard on the ranch with his father enlisted in the army during the World war, spending nine months in France and a part of the time with the Army of Occupation; he escaped wounds and capture and was discharged from Hospital Corps No. 29 in July, 1919. The two younger children are Hazel, a student in a business college at South Bend, Indiana, and Freda.

Politically Mr. Vannett is nominally a republican and supports that party in national elections, but in local elections he disregards political lines and supports only those men and measures which in his judgment will be to the advantage of the public good. He has always taken a strong interest in educational matters and for seven years he has rendered effective and appreciated service as a member of the school board of District No. 23, it having been during his incumbency that the new schoolhouse was erected. By a straightforward and commendable course he has made his way from a somewhat humble beginning to a respectable position in the business world, winning the hearty admiration of the people of his adopted state and earning a reputation as an enterprising, progressive man of affairs and a broad-minded, charitable and upright citizen.

Samuel D. Goza. It is a commonplace remark in Montana that Sam D. Goza has a wider personal acquaintance throughout the state than any other man. For twenty years he has been the Montana General Agent of the Northwestern Life Insurance Company. That designation, however, only expresses one phase of his twenty years' activities in the state.

In all matters political and in most civic matters, he has been one of the real leaders in Montana affairs.

Mr. Goza has never sought public honors for himself, but has exerted a great influence in the inner councils of the leaders of the republican forces in the state. He is generally accepted as Governor Dixon's closest political friend and adviser, as he was likewise an intimate associate of the late Senator Thomas H. Carter during his lifetime.

While he has never attended a political convention in an official capacity, yet he has probably exerted as great an influence in the politics of the state as any one single individual.

He was a sincere follower of Theodore Roosevelt and when the 1912 presidential campaign developed was one of his trusted leaders, both in Montana and at the nominating convention in Chicago.

During the World war he was a member of the Hoover Food Administration activities in Montana, as well as the various relief organizations that were formed during and after the war.

He was born in Bolivar County, Mississippi, October 21, 1866, son of Samuel D. and Mary (Pickett) Goza, the former a native of Louisville, Kentucky, and the latter of Mississippi. The father was a Mississippi planter and a Confederate soldier. He died in 1867, having lost the greater part of his property during the war.

By the death of the mother soon afterward, Samuel D. Goza was left an orphan, and spent most of his early years in the home of an aunt and uncle, who, in 1879 removed to Leadville, Colorado. He had little opportunity to attend school after the age of thirteen, but some years later spent two terms in Denver University, and by diligent self effort acquired the equivalent of a college education.

Mr. Goza entered the service of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company in 1890, writing business at Aspen and Leadville, Colorado. He soon proved a man of splendid qualifications for the exacting role of life insurance, and eventually was made district manager for Western Colorado with headquarters at Denver. In May, 1902, the company sent him to Montana as state manager, and later gave him added territory in the northern part of Wyoming. During his first ten years as general manager of Montana, he increased the business in his territory from a little less than $4,000,000 to $10,000,000.

Mr. Goza, though a southerner by birth and son of a Confederate soldier, became affiliated with the republican party early in life. One of his early experiences in Colorado was conducting a newspaper at Aspen in the support of the Harrison campaign of 1888. He was in the newspaper business there until he took up the life insurance work.

February 9, 1890, at Leadville, he married Miss Etta Newby, who was born in Iowa February 9, 1872, daughter of J. L. and Martha (Williams) Newby. Of the four children born to their union, two grew up, Ned S. and Samuel D., Jr., both of whom saw service in the United States army during the late war.

Fred A. Priess, a merchant at Ismay, began his business career with the history of Ismay as a railroad town. He arrived in Montana in 1908 and immediately entered a homestead six miles from the town, where he built a little shack 14 by 14 feet, and this pioneer home sheltered him and his family while he was proving up his claim. His farming experience had been gained in Minnesota, and of the four crops he planted on his Montana land he harvested three, his farming experience thus marking a single failure. When he decided to take up work along a different line he rented his farm, but has still clung to its title. He came into the country without capital, and when he left the farm he took from it in addition to its improvements about $700 or $800, all of which had been made from the land.

Mr. Priess left his farm to take charge of the Ismay Hotel, but after a year spent as a hotel proprietor he engaged in the clothing business as the successor of Jo Schaivitsch, beginning the industry with a stock of men's and ladies' furnishings valued at $2,600, and he is still identified with Ismay's business activities as a clothing merchant.

Mr. Priess came to Montana from his native state of Minnesota, where he was born in Ottertail County December 16, 1882. He remained on the farm until reaching his nineteenth year, obtained his education in the country schools with an additional year in a business college at Fergus Falls, and then entering his brother's store at Beroun, Minnesota, as a clerk, obtained his first experience as a merchant. From this position he went to Holloway, Minnesota, from there to Farwell, serving a clerkship in both towns, was next in Portland, North Dakota, and there terminated his connection with the middle west, making his way out to Montana and taking up a new career in a new location.

Mr. Priess' father, Adolph Priess, was of German birth and although he came to the United States before his marriage he wedded a lady from his native place, Christina Pfeffer, in Minnesota. They became the parents of fourteen children, nine sons and five daughters, and of this large family twelve survive, eight sons and four daughters.

Fred A. Priess was married at Buxton, North Dakota, December 14, 1907, to Miss Lottie Cooper, who was born in North Dakota in 1883, a daughter of George and Mary (Rouck) Cooper. The father was born and reared in Canada, was married in North Dakota, and spent his life as a farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Cooper became the parents of seven living children, three daughters and four sons. Two children, Ethel and Leroy, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Priess.

Mr. Priess owns his own business house in Ismay, and also erected his own home there, and he is serving his fellow townsmen as a member of the Board of Aldermen and as a school director. He cast his first vote as a republican, having been reared in the faith of that party, and is an entered apprentice in Masonry.

Guy T. Haywood, M. D. Rosebud County and the community of Forsyth in particular have a high respect and appreciation for the professional abilities and service of the medical firm of Cotton and Haywood. Of this firm Doctor Haywood has carried the burdens of his profession here for six years, and is also well known to the citizenship of the county as a native son.

He was born at the south end of the county, on the old Fred Ramsey ranch, then in Custer County, on August 28, 1887. His father is the well known and prominent pioneer character James Haywood of Birney, Custer County. James Haywood was born at Tignish, Prince Edward Island, Canada, in 1859, son of a well-to-do miller and farmer. The Haywoods were English pioneers in Canada, coming prior to the seven years of French and Indian wars, and were granted lands from the domain in which General Wolf's claims were allotted. James Haywood practically grew up in the atmosphere of his father's grist mill, an old time water plant. When his father married a second time he left home and came to the United States, and in the summer of 1874 made the interesting voyage on a river boat up the Yellowstone to Miles City. From that year to the present, more than forty-five years, he has lived in as close touch as possible with the wilderness aspects of the northwest. For the first ten years he was a trapper and hunter, and was one of the old coterie of hunters to which the noted Oscar Brackett of Ismay belongs. He and his cousin, Archie McMurdy, one of the best known buffalo hunters of the day along the Yellowstone, were partners. In their expeditions they hunted all over the Porcupine and Sarpey country and over much of what was then Custer County. When it came time to settle down James Haywood located on what is now the Northern Cheyenne Reservation. When those lands were designated as the home of the Indians he was compelled to give up his location, and subsequently moved to Birney. However, he remained on the reservation as Boss farmer for the Northern Cheyennes a few years, and gave those wild and untutored Indians their first instruction in agriculture, performing thereby a useful service both to the Government and to the tribe. Since removing to Birney he has maintained a modest home and a modest business as a farmer and rancher, and is still an enthusiastic sportsman with rod and gun.

The mother of Doctor Haywood bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Miller. She was born at Wick, a small town in the north of Scotland, where the chief industry is herring fishing. Her father was James Miller and her mother a member of the Southerland family. When she was a small girl her parents came to America and settled at Tignish, Prince Edward Island, where her father continued fishing and also as a sailor on coasting vessels. At Tignish, Elizabeth was well educated, but finished her education in Boston, becoming a teacher, and for a time was employed as a governess in the prominent Tainter family of Boston. In 1886 she married James Haywood. They were married in Chicago and as a bride she came to Montana and as a woman of distinctive culture she rendered many services outside her home interests. She taught school in Custer County and later was elected county superintendent of Rosebud County, and was serving her first term when she died September 11, 1909, at the age of forty-five. She was the mother of three children: Dr. Guy T.; Gertrude, who died in young womanhood; and Miss Edna, who owns and operates a cattle ranch at Birney.

Dr. Guy T. Haywood spent the first nine years of his life in the Birney locality, and then accompanied his mother back to her home community at Tignish in Prince Edward Island, where he lived to the age of nineteen. He received most of his early education in that town, but later from his own work provided the means for his professional training. For three years he did preparatory work at the University of Iowa, and in 1913 graduated from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. After a year in hospital work and general practice at Philadelphia he returned to Montana, practiced at Ismay two years, and since then has been busily engaged in his profession at Forsyth as a member of the firm Cotton & Haywood. This firm represents as physicians and surgeons both the Milwaukee and the Northern Pacific Railways of Forsyth. Doctor Haywood is also the present county physician of Rosebud County.

He was reared in a democratic home and his mother was elected on the ticket of that party as county superintendent of schools, though Rosebud County was normally republican. Doctor Haywood cast his first presidential vote for President Wilson. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic Order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World, and is a member and director of the Forsyth Commercial Club.

For his first wife Doctor Haywood married Miss Pauline Schrag, a native of Germany. By this union he has one son, Guy, Jr. At Forsyth December 26, 1919, Doctor Haywood married Miss Ethel Drake. She was born in Green County, Wisconsin, in 1889, and was liberally educated as an artist and musician. She graduated from the Valley City Normal of North Dakota, finished her musical education in the Warren Academy at Warren, Illinois, and also attended the Academy of Fine Arts at Chicago. For four years before her marriage she was a teacher of music and drawing in the Forsyth High School.

Josiah J. Sigafoos. Starting his career in Montana as a ranch rider thirty-eight years ago, Josiah J. Sigafoos is today one of the wealthy, prominent and influential stockmen, farmers and landowners of Fergus County, and in more recent years has come into prominence as an inventor. The success which has awarded his efforts is but the just reward of industry and perseverance, for everything that he owns has been self acquired, and in its acquirement he has held steadfastly to the code of honorable and straightforward dealing.

Mr. Sigafoos was born in Holmes County, Ohio, March 2, 1852, a son of Daniel Sigafoos. As he was but eleven days old when his mother died he naturally has no recollection of her, and as his father did not like to discuss the subject of his bereavement in later years the son has no record of her maiden name. Daniel Sigafoos was born in Holmes County, Ohio, a son of a pioneer of the Western Reserve, and died when seventy-four years of age, in 1893. In that state and county he continued to be engaged in agricultural pursuits until the year 1861, when he removed to Louisa County, Iowa, and was engaged there in farming and raising stock up to the time of his death. In politics he was first a whig and later a republican.

The youngest in a family of four children, Josiah J. Sigafoos received his education in the public schools of Holmes County, Ohio, and Louisa County, Iowa, and later spent two years, those of 1875 and 1876, in attending the Iowa State Agricultural College at Ames, Iowa. His initial venture on his own responsibility was launched in Leavenworth County, Kansas, where he was engaged in farming until the spring of 1882, at which time he came to Montana to take up the work which was later to bring him fortune and position. From Dillon, Montana, which point he reached by rail, he made his way by stage coach to Helena, and then went sixty miles north of the latter city and began his work of riding the range as a cowboy. In the fall of 1882 he changed his base of operations to White Sulphur Springs, continuing to ride the range until the fall of the following year, when he went to U Bet, Meagher (now Fergus) County, still riding the range.

Mr. Sigafoos' real career started in the spring of 1884, when he homesteaded a tract on Ross Fork, two miles from U Bet, a community in which he has continued to centralize his activities to the present time. From his original homestead he has built up holdings aggregating 1,980 acres, on which he has from 600 to 750 head of cattle. In the year 1918 he put 100 acres of his land into wheat and 150 acres into barley, while in 1919 he devoted 600 acres to these two grains. His operations have always been carried on in the most approved style, and his aggressiveness, untiring energy and perseverance have been backed by an intimate knowledge of the science of his vocation and of soil and climatic conditions.

More recently Mr. Sigafoos has come into prominence as the inventor of the Sigafoos Automobile Steering Device. This invention provides one of the most novel, simple and practical devices of its kind that has ever been brought before the public. This invention enables the operator of an automobile to steer the car as easily with his feet as with his hands, so that when he desires he may rest his hands. Mr. Sigafoos' reputation is that of an honorable man of business. He has never cared to enter the lists as a candidate for political office, but is politically a staunch republican. He has never married.

Frederick Wilmore Peckover. In May, 1887, Frederick Wilmore Peckover came to Montana. He has had a great variety of business experience, but for a number of years has been one of the leading real estate and insurance men in Anaconda.

He was born in Nicholasville, Kentucky, April 7, 1865, but was reared from very early babyhood in Cynthiana, Kentucky. Both his father and grandfather belonged to that old school of dentists who were also physicians. For many years, Richard, the grandfather, practiced his profession in Lexington, Kentucky, where he died in 1877.

Edmund, father of the Anaconda business man, was born in 1837, and in 1861 he enlisted in the Union army. All through the war he served in the Quartermaster's Department. He was a republican, a very active member of the Episcopal Church, and belonged to the Masonic fraternity. He died at Cynthiana, Kentucky, in 1875. His wife was Jane Elizabeth Ridgley, a member of the Colonial family of that name. Her death occurred in Florida in 1920.

Frederick W. Peckover attended school in Cynthiana, but from the age of fourteen has been earning his own way in the world. As a boy he learned telegraphy and was employed at Cynthiana as an operator until 1879, when he became telegraph operator at Covington, and, later, at Cincinnati. In 1882 he joined the staff of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway at Colorado Springs. In 1884 he transferred to the Union Pacific as timekeeper and division clerk at Pocatello, Idaho, in the motor power department.

In May, 1887, Mr. Peckover came to Anaconda to take a position as timekeeper with the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, under Mr. Marcus Daly. He remained in this position for two years, after which he conducted an independent mercantile business until the fall of 1890, when he joined the Great Northern Railway as chief clerk of construction during the building of their line from Havre, Montana, to Spokane, Washington. Upon completion of this construction he entered the train service as conductor.

In 1895, at Anaconda, Mr. Peckover married Miss Martha Harwood Durston, a daughter of John H. Durston, Ph. D., and Mary Harwood Durston.

In 1896 Mr. Peckover returned to Anaconda and became deputy clerk and recorder, under Martin Martin. In 1898 he entered into a partnership with J. T. O'Brien and engaged in the real estate and insurance business. Later he bought the O'Brien interest and in the course of another year consolidated with G. P. Welcome. The firm name became Welcome and Peckover, and the business expanded to include, on a large scale, both ranching and cattle raising. In 1914 the partnership of Welcome and Peckover was dissolved, and Mr. Peckover engaged independently in the insurance and coal business.

Mr. Peckover is an independent voter and a member of the Episcopal Church. He is affiliated with the Anaconda Lodge of Elks, Rotarians, Country Club, Anaconda Club, Angler's Club, Good Roads Association, Bowlers Association, and the Gun Club of which he has been president for five years. At different times, especially during the war, both he and his wife have given much time to Government, charitable, school or other public activities.

Thomas J. McDonough. One of the largest commercial organizations in the northwest is the Stone-Ordean-Wells Company, wholesale grocers. With headquarters at Duluth, the business ramifies over many states, with distributing centers and branch houses from the Great Lakes to the Cascade Range. The manager of the branch house at Billings is Thomas J. McDonough, who began with this company as a city salesman, and as branch house manager is now head of a business that exceeds in volume most of the independent establishments at Billings.

Mr. McDonough was born at Superior, Wisconsin, January 17, 1877. His grandfather, F. H. Mc-

Donough, was a native of Ireland. He brought his family to Canada, where he followed his trade as a carpenter, but after fifteen years went back to Ireland and died there. His son, Henry McDonough, was born at Quebec, Canada, in 1826, grew up and married in his native province and became a skilled wood worker. In 1862 he moved to Superior, Wisconsin, where he followed his profession until his death in 1882. He was quite active in democratic politics, and served as supervisor of Douglas County, Wisconsin. He was a Catholic in religion. Henry McDonough married Ellen Kegenay, who was born in 1837 at Hochelaga, Canada, and died at Superior, Wisconsin, in 1899. She was the mother of seven children, Thomas J. being the youngest. A. J. McDonough, the oldest, is manager for Armour & Company at Superior, Wisconsin. Michael, who died at the age of thirty-two, was dock foreman for the Youghiogheny-Lehigh Coal Company at Superior. Anna died in childhood. John H. is connected with the Peevey Elevator Company at Superior. Charles H. lives at Superior and is with the Motor Traffic Company. George F. is an employe of the Great Northern Railway Company at Superior.

Thomas J. McDonough, after leaving school at the age of fourteen, went to work in a grocery store and acquired a thorough knowledge of the retail business by a period of service lasting for six years. Then for five years he was with the Duluth branch of Armour & Company, spent four years with the Tuohy Mercantile Company of Superior, and in 1905 entered the service of the Stone-Ordean-Wells Company at Superior as city salesman. He was with the firm there 3½ years, and in 1909 was sent to Billings to take the management of the branch house. The plant and offices at Billings are on Twenty-seventh Street and Montana Avenue, and the building is one of the finest business structures in the city, being of modern type of commercial architecture, expressly equipped and fitted for the utmost efficiency in handling a wholesale grocery business.

The branch houses of the Stone-Ordean-Wells Company are located at Minneapolis, Fargo, Grand Forks and Minot, North Dakota, Billings, Great Falls and Missoula, Montana, while storage houses are located at Casper, Wyoming, and Bozeman, Helena and Lewistown, Montana. The officers and chief executives of the business, all residents of Duluth, are A. R. Orlean, president; James E. Granger, vice president; R. A. Barthold, secretary; W. L. Mackay, treasurer; R. A. Horr, general manager; and W. K. Gill, vice president of the coffee mills.

The plant under Mr. McDonough's supervision has a total working force of twenty-four, including seven road salesmen, with eight office employes and nine warehouse and truck employes. Mr. McDonough in politics is independent, is a member of the Catholic Church and is a third degree Knight of Columbus, being affiliated with Billings Council No. 1259. His home is a modern bungalow, built in 1912, and located at 42 Lewis Avenue.

Mr. McDonough married at Deer Creek, Minnesota, in 1907, Miss Anna L. Nelson, daughter of O. H. and Ellen (Wilson) Nelson, the latter now deceased. Her father is an old time Minnesota resident, and has lived at Deer Creek for forty-two years. He is a retired farmer. Mrs. McDonough is a graduate of the North Dakota Normal School at Fargo, and was a teacher in Minnesota before her marriage. She has been prominent in social and civic affairs at Billings, was president in 1915 of the Woman's Club, a federated club, and is now a member of the Billings Board of Education.

John Francis Roche came to Montana from the Middle West where he was born and reared, made himself valuable if not indispensable to several of the electric power corporations of the state, and recently, much to the regret of his many friends in Butte, Billings and elsewhere who know him as "Jack" Roche, he returned to the Middle West at Chicago, where he is assistant to the president of the Edison Electric Appliance Company, Inc.

Mr. Roche was born at Rickersville, Iowa, April 23, 1874, son of Michael and Catherine Roche. His parents came to this country with their parents in 1849, and spent their lives as farmers at Rickersville, a little village twelve miles west of Dubuque.

Though the evidence proves that Mr. Roche has made something more than an ordinary success of life, he did so merely by converting very commonplace and humble opportunities. He never attended a grade school, and all his schooling was comprised between the ages of seven and fourteen. After all the work on the farm was done he went to school, but only for the winter term closing about the first of March. As he looks back on that part of his career Mr. Roche is of the opinion that the instructors and the quality of instruction were decidedly inferior. The duties of his father's farm were his compelling interest and work until 1898, when at the age of twenty-four, he started west with some idea of participating in the Klondike rush. Stopping off at Sanders, Montana, he worked on a cattle ranch thirty days, in May went to Billings, and finding nothing else available took a job at the Burlington Railway section house washing dishes and waiting on table at $15 a month and board. For a time he blacked stoves for the A. L. Babcock Hardware Company at Billings, and in 1899 removed to Laurel, Montana, where he was employed in the store of C. W. Gardner. Mr. Gardner being a crank on home cooking made his employe do the cooking for both, as well as the routine duties of the store.

These items are mentioned merely to show how Jack Roche employed his time during his first year or so in Montana. He might perhaps, taking his cue from these early experiences, have developed as a successful rancher, railroad man or merchant, but destiny really attended him when in the fall of 1899 he returned to Billings and went to work in the office of Colonel H. W. Rowley, then manager of the Billings Water Power Company. In the service of that corporation he remained until the spring of 1908, and in the meantime his responsibilities had increased until they were designated by the office of secretary-treasurer. At that time the company's business was sold to the Billings and the Eastern Montana Power Company, Mr. Roche succeeding to the management of the new company. Subsequently this business became part of what is now known as the Montana Power Company, and after eight years at Billings Mr. Roche was transferred as district manager of the Montana Company to Butte, in charge of all the business of the company at that point.

Apparently his chief success with these companies was in "extension work," popularizing the service the companies had to offer. Mr. Roche was the first man in the United States to introduce electric stoves as a part of domestic equipment and he carried out a number of other successful campaigns for the more general use of electrical devices. It was this feature of his record that brought him to the attention of the manufacturers of electrical equipment, resulting in his leaving Montana and going to Chicago as assistant to the president of the Edison Electric Appliance Company on January 22, 1920.

During his residence at Billings and Butte Mr. Roche was not altogether absorbed in business. He was chairman of the State Vocational Training School, a park commissioner five years, was president of the Chamber of Commerce of Billings from 1914 to 1916, and chairman of the Good Roads Association and a member of the Executive Committee of the State Freight Rate Association. He is a charter member of the Billings Rotary Club, a member of the Butte Rotary Club and was president of the Butte Automobile Club in 1917-19. Mr. Roche is a democrat, is a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Elks, is a Catholic and belongs to the Billings Country Club, Butte Country Club, is a director of the Butte Silver Bow Club and a member of the Billings Club.

May 30, 1904, at Helena he married Bertha B. Buchanan, daughter of Hon. Frank Buchanan, state senator at Billings. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Roche are Jack Jr., Helen, Francis, Grace, Burke, Jane, Martha and Virginia, eight in all.

Frank Porter. The interest attaching to this well known citizen of Flathead County is divided between his practical achievements, his varied experiences and his personal character. Life has been with him a great adventure, and he has never sought the path of least resistance, but has gone into those things requiring strength, courage, audacity and on the whole his success has been due to the fact that he has never been afraid of failure.

Mr. Porter was born in Wisconsin February 14, 1867, fifth among the seven children of John J. and Kate (Kelley) Porter. His father was an honored soldier of the Union army during the Civil war, being a member of the Eighth Minnesota Regiment. Frank Porter attended a log cabin school in Polk County, Wisconsin, but as he says, the best part of his education was acquired while driving a six ox team at a logging camp. When he left home, a young man, he went to St. Paul, where he learned the trade of stone cutter and bridge builder. Possessing a wonderful physique, he attracted the admiration of his friends and associates by his ready abilities as a boxer, and for a time he underwent the training for the pugilistic ring. Gradually he became disgusted with the class of men who were the backers and followers of the sport, and he broke away from this as a vocation altogether. He then resumed work as a bridge foreman, and was employed building bridges in Minnesota for different railroads and contracting firms.

Mr. Porter came to Montana in 1897 as superintendent of construction for the railroad bridge across the Flathead River at Coram. Later he was foreman on a number of big bridges throughout this section of the Rocky Mountains. His skill and ability naturally commanded good salaries, but, always generous, he dispensed of his means about as fast as the income arrived. He had a good eye for opportunities, and while working in the northwest the Flathead country made a special appeal to him. On leaving bridge building he engaged in the logging industry, beginning in the Flathead country as an employe of others, since he had no capital to engage in such a large scale operation. The first firm he logged for was the Sommers Lumber Company, and another was the Eureka Lumber Company. He was thus employed, part of the time on his own capital, from 1901 to 1918.

Nothing could have proved so complete a satisfaction to Mr. Porter's fighting spirit as an opportunity to have gone into the front line during the World war. He sought every opportunity to do so, offering his services without remuneration to the State Council of Defense. That body secured for him an opportunity to serve with the aeroplane construction department, but his one desire was to go to France with the Engineer Corps. The offer was finally accepted but too late for him to go across.

Mr. Porter is an extensive landowner, having about 1,140 acres in the Flathead country. His own comfortable home is at Kila. He is a staunch republican, and during 1920 his favorite of the candidates for the party nomination was General Wood. He is affiliated with the Elks and Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is a member of the Catholic Church at Kalispell. He gave liberally to this church and his name appears on the Memorial window Mr. Porter has lived in close touch with humanity, especially those who earn their living by work, and he is very popular in laboring circles. He has ordered his own life along lines of complete integrity, and is proud that he has never received a dunning letter for anything he owed.

At Kalispell he married Annie Belle Strong, a daughter of W. M. and Mary (Spencer) Strong, of Scotch-Canadian ancestry. Mrs. Porter's father was a Civil war soldier from Michigan, in which state she was born. At the age of thirteen her parents moved to Minnesota, where she finished her education. Mrs. Porter came to Montana in 1891. For twenty-one years she has been an active member of the Maccabees, belongs to the Presbyterian Church, and during the World war was very active in Red Cross circles. Mr. Porter is a typical westerner, public spirited, popular, generous, and believes in enjoying the best things of life. In June, 1920, he and Mrs. Porter left their home and began an automobile tour that carried them to the coast, taking in all the wonderful scenic attractions along the way.

Edwin S. Booth, of Baker, Montana, is an able, trustworthy attorney, one in whom clients can place implicit confidence and whom courts from the highest to lowest will hear, and to whom they give full weight of consideration, respect and accord. From the bar, where he had distinguished himself both as a lawyer and man, he was called by a confiding people to the legislative body of his state, where he exchanged the quiet of the courtroom for the fierce forum in debate among men. Since he attained to manhood's estate it may be truly said of him that he has been singularly honest, conscientious and upright in all his ways; clean clear through his soul; always active and performing with courage every duty that falls to his lot better than is expected of him, and never disappointing the best of his friends. He is strong in thought, clear in statement, logical in argument, is ever mindful of the feelings of others, never stooping to innuendoes or biting sarcasm to humiliate an opponent at the expense of the dignity of debate. Because of these characteristics Mr. Booth has always been a wielder of a mighty influence and the builder of character so strong and towering that he commands the profound respect and admiration of all with whom he comes in contact.

Edwin S. Booth was born at Keokuk, Lee County, Iowa, March 24, 1865, a son of Edwin C. Booth, a native of Sheffield, England, who came in young manhood to the United States, and soon after his arrival located at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he became a contractor and builder. There he was married to Mary Sigsworth, also a native of England, and they moved from Cincinnati to Keokuk, Iowa, where they spent the remainder of their lives. Only four of their large family of children reached maturity, and of them Mrs. George C. Getz, of Portland, Oregon, and Edwin S. Booth survive.

Growing up in his native city, Edwin S. Booth attended its schools and the college of law located there, in which he completed the regular course and took the degree of Bachelor of Law. He tried his first lawsuit in Scotland County, Missouri, it being an ordinary civil case in a justice court, and won it. While he has been engaged in both civil and criminal practice in Montana, his connection with prosecutions has given him a state-wide reputation as a prosecutor and a successful and fearless one.

Mr. Booth has been associated with the history of Montana since May, 1887. When he come here he had been but recently admitted to the bar and sought an opening for the practice of his chosen profession. He had made a brief stop in Dakota, but conditions there were then so adverse that he decided to look for better opportunities, and finally selected Butte, where he located permanently in December, 1887. His financial condition was at a low ebb, he being actually "broke," as he himself often declares, for he has no false pride, and he also states that his first job in his new community was that of carrying dishes in a restaurant.

At the close of his nearly two years in the employ of the city Mr Booth was made deputy county attorney, and held that position for four years, during that period securing convictions in a number of criminal cases, some of which were appealed to the Supreme Court. In every case these convictions were sustained by the higher court, these cases now being precedents for the present courts. Some years after he retired from the county attorney's office he was elected city attorney of Butte, and served as such for about two and one-half years.

Entering politics, Mr. Booth allied himself with the republican party, and was elected to the State Assembly from Silver Bow County. He entered the Fourth Session, and was made chairman of the Code Committee, which reported the first code adopted by the state. It was this session which placed the educational institutions of the state on a firm footing. Although he served in the Lower House but one term, Mr. Booth has never missed a session of the Legislature since the admission of Montana to statehood, being present either as a member of one or other of its Houses or as a private individual interested in the passage of constructive legislation.

In 1909 he left Butte and spent three years on his ranch in Yellowstone County, being for that time out of the practice of his profession. Mr. Booth has put in a good deal of time and effort on the development of this ranch, which is still owned by him. Having accomplished what he set out to do when he located on this ranch, he left it and, coming to Baker, re-entered the professional arena, although when he came here that had not been his intention. However, upon his arrival he found his interests enlisted in the county seat fight as an advisor, and before he had completed it he had assembled an excellent clientele. The creating of Fallon County absorbed him, and after he had succeeded in having it established, with Baker as the county seat, he kept on threshing out the various questions of law involved in the county division. The decision of the higher courts cleared these questions so that no further contention can be made relative to them.

In 1918 Mr. Booth was named by his party for the State Senate, and was elected in November of that year. He made the race against the serious opposition of the democratic party, as well as of the Non-Partisan League, and won the election by a majority of about 200 votes. Senator Booth entered the Senate of the Sixteenth Assembly, a republican body, and was made chairman of the railroads and transportation committee, and a member of the judiciary committee, and was one of the most active figures of that session. It is no exaggeration to state that a large percentage of the bills presented to the Senate were of his drawing, and many of those introduced in the House were reviewed by him so as to make them read properly and legally as measures for legislative consideration.

Senator Booth has been a member of the Republican Committee of Montana frequently and has figured in the management of party affairs for years. He has attended national conventions and was a delegate to the convention of 1916 held at Chicago, and supported Charles E. Hughes as the party nominee in the ensuing campaign. The effectiveness of his work as a campaigner is known and recognized all over the state, and his services are in great demand for public occasions and in political movements. As a lawyer Senator Booth has organized many of the corporations of Baker, and has been identified with them at times in a financial way. At present he is the attorney of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.

The first wife of Senator Booth bore the maiden name of Etta Pinkham, and they were married at Butte, Montana. By this marriage he had the following children: Iowa F., who is the widow of T. J. McKellips, of Yellowstone County, and has two children, Eudora and Alena; and Edwin W. Senator Booth was married secondly to Mrs. Esther B. (Garrett) Hughes, born at Chester, Flintshire, England, a daughter of Joseph and Anna Garrett, of Manchester, England. By her first marriage Mrs. Booth has a son, Harold Hughes Garrett, who is now a student of the Montana State University.

In his fraternal affiliations Senator, Booth is a member of the various branches of Oddfellowship, is a Knight of Pythias and an Elk. He is past grand of the Odd Fellows, past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias and past chief patriarch of the Encampment. The family residence of the Booths is at No. 111 Fifth Street East, Baker.

The excellent judgment and power of clear analysis that has always been such a strong asset of Senator Booth, and which he put to such good purpose while acting as city and county attorney, soon caused him to be recognized as one of his party's leaders in the state, while his disposition to recognize and endeavor to reconcile the conflicting opinions of his associates in the Senate have given him an independence of thought and action that make him a tower of strength to any cause which he may espouse.

A. M. Davidson. The president of the Flathead County State Bank at Polson, A. M. Davidson has for a number of years been a prominent factor in the business and banking life of Montana.

He is one of many eastern Canadians who have found homes and dignified achievement in Montana. He was born in King's County, Nova Scotia, a son of G. N. and Mary (McColy) Davidson, being the eighth in their family of eleven children. He acquired a public school education in his native country, and as a young man spent two years in the vicinity of Boston. In February, 1887, he arrived at Bozeman, Montana. He later also engaged in farming and stock raising in Madison County, Montana. In 1913 Mr. Davidson moved to Missoula and in July, 1914, took up his residence at Polson, where he had previously bought a controlling interest in the Flathead County State Bank. Besides handling the affairs of this financial institution he has done an extensive real estate business, buying and selling lands and city property.

Mr. Davidson married Miss Emily Boardman, a native of Illinois, and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Boardman. Her parents were early settlers in Montana, locating at Helena in 1885. Mrs. Davidson acquired her education in the public schools of Helena and at Deer Lodge. Six children were born to their union: Roscoe, Edgar, Erma, Esther, Clinton and Douglas. All except the two eldest attended the Bozeman High School and Roscoe was a student in the Missoula Business College and the Agricultural College at Bozeman, and Edgar was a student of the Huntington Architectural School of Boston, Massachusetts. Erma is a graduate of the Bozeman High School and now is attending the State University. Esther Davidson was a graduate of 1920 class at Polson, Montana. The son, Edgar, enlisted and went with the colors, going into training at Camp Devens, Massachusetts, in November, 1917. He was with the Twenty-ninth Engineers, and in February, 1918, went overseas, and saw much active duty until the signing of the armistice and subsequently accompanied the army of occupation to Coblenz, Germany. The son Roscoe is a young man who has taken a great interest in his father's bank and is cashier. Mr. and Mrs. Davidson have been at great pains to educate their children and fit them thoroughly for life's duties. Mrs. Davidson is a member of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Davidson is a Mason and is a republican voter. He has shown an ever ready interest to support movements for the welfare and improvement of the Flathead country and his civic loyalty is given in full measure to the entire State of Montana, his home for over thirty years, and the arena in which his efforts have been most productive and successful.

William J. Ferguson is one of the earliest ranchmen on the Rosebud, and he has the unique distinction of having lived in Custer, Rosebud and Big Horn counties without changing the place of his residence, the boundaries of the counties instead having changed. He came into Montana in February, 1890, landing at Hutton on the 16th of that month, and he was then a young man, had been reared on a farm and had done little else but farm labor save for a short time spent as an employe of the Illinois Central Railroad Company. His birth occurred in Washington County, Illinois, near Centralia, March 23, 1868, and his life was passed there until he left the Prairie state to come into the West. His meager educational training had been received in the common schools.

James Ferguson, his father, was born in Dumfrees, Scotland, in 1828. He came to the United States at the age of seventeen and stopped for a time in the State of New York, finally going on to Illinois and locating first near Dundee. He moved from there to Centralia with his family with ox teams, and he became a farmer in that vicinity, developed a home and spent his life as a farmer. His life was lived privately and quietly, and no man knew him other than as a friend. In his religious affiliations he was a Presbyterian, and he gave his political support to the republican party. His life's span covered a period of forty-nine years, years that were devoted to home, friends and the good of his community. He married Margaret Barnett, who was born in Ireland. She has a twin brother, Robert, living in Illinois, and a sister, Mrs. Thomas Bentley, in Toledo, Ohio. Mrs. Ferguson lived to the age of fifty-two, dying in the year of 1887. In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson were the following children: Jennie, of Sheridan, Wyoming, who has spent her life as a teacher; Mary, the wife of Tuman Fraser, also of Sheridan; Robert, who was the pioneer of the family in the West; Sadie, who died in Illinois as a teacher; Nettie, whose home is in Sheridan, Wyoming; and William J., of Kirby, Montana. The son, Robert, who preceded his brother to Montana about five years, was engaged in ranching here when his life was sacrificed by the cowardly and murderous assault of a marauding band of Cheyennes. While riding over the Crow Reservation in search of some horses it is believed he came upon a bunch of Cheyennes butchering Reservation cattle against the law, and to hide the evidence against them they trailed and waylaid him. He was missing for several days before any trace of him could be found, and then some searchers discovered his wounded horse. Encouraged by this evidence of foul play a continued search revealed the end of a lariat sticking up out of a loose sand bed in the bottom of a washout, and a little digging with the hands uncovered his body and then his saddle. Detectives were put into the Cheyenne Reservation who ran down the murderers. They were arrested and jailed, but before the day of trial arrived the commandant of Fort Keogh had seen to it that no evidence against the three "braves" under arrest would be presented by "fixing" the witnesses, the prosecution failed to convict and the murderers of Robert Ferguson went unpunished.

William J. Ferguson came to Montana to join his brother Robert, who had arrived here in 1885, and leaving the train on the Northern Pacific Railroad at Rosebud he went from there by stage to Hutton and soon found work on Corral Creek as a cowboy for Hubbard & Thompson, continuing in their service for three summers, his winters in the interim having been devoted principally to pleasure. On leaving that outfit he embarked in the stock business for himself, succeeding to the small bunch of stock cattle his brother had under the brand "R-7," and for a time held them at the mouth of Corral Creek. Later on, when the Crow Reservation was surveyed, it was found that this location was inside the boundaries of that reservation and Mr. Ferguson then moved his cattle up on the Rosebud and made his home with Mrs. Tuman Fraser. He continued to look after his stock on the open range until he established himself at his present location, March 4, 1895. His postoffice is Kirby, and in this location he has spent a quarter of a century as a builder and developer of his community. He purchased the improvements of the man who had entered the homestead and succeeded W. P. Dale as the owner of the land. This man was known to the settlers of the region as "Bloody Knife," a name he had gained through an encounter with a neighbor over a trivial matter.

Mr. Ferguson began his career on his homestead with about sixty head of cattle, a team and a few saddle horses. A garden spot was all of the place at that time under cultivation, and the log building which he now uses as a granary was the pioneer dwelling place. Into that rude shelter Mr. Ferguson established his home, and he occupied it for some time after his marriage. His cattle occupied him to the exclusion of all other work save the seeding of the ranch to alfalfa hay and a little grain, which has constituted his chief farming venture here. In time his pioneer log cabin gave place to a more comfortable frame residence, and this in turn was succeeded by the present home of the family, a splendid modern home built in 1915. It contains nine spacious rooms, is equipped with the J. M. Swanstrom fresh water system, a Warner special lighting plant and furnace heat and a basement laundry. This home has the distinction of being the first one in Big Horn County with an electric lighting system. Mr. Ferguson erected his barn, a modern structure 40 by 60 feet, in 1915. It has a mow capacity for forty tons of hay and granaries for the housing of about 900 bushels of grain, also stable room for eleven horses and for six milch cows.

As a cattle man Mr. Ferguson has been handling the grades which he has improved through the years by the introduction of blooded White Face males, and his own recorded brand under which he has operated is the "MHF." His market has been in Chicago, but during recent years his output has been curtailed by the closing up of the open range as the country has become more thickly settled.

He has reared a numerous family in Montana, and has therefore been a factor in the school matters of district No. 17-K. He served as chairman of Liberty Loan drives during the recent World war for the Kirby district, all of which went over with the exception of the last two, and he was also chairman of the Red Cross drive and active in the support of all auxiliary war work. His political support is given to the republican party, and his first presidential vote was cast in Illinois for Benjamin Harrison. He has never affiliated with fraternal orders or become a member of a church, but Mrs. Ferguson and their son, Leicester, are Methodists.

At Centralia, Illinois, December 16, 1897, Mr. Ferguson was married to Miss Lena A. Barton, a sister of the wife of Thomas Penson, whose biography appears elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Ferguson was born at Centralia March 2, 1873. The children born of their union are: Leicester B., who finished his high school work at Crafton, Pennsylvania, a suburb of Pittsburg; Harry V. and George W., twin sons, who took two years of high school work at Crafton; and Dwight S., Helen Teel, Thomas James and Ruth Maxine.

Arthur G. Baker of Miles City, formerly railroad construction engineer for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, retired in 1916 after forty years of continuous service which brought him into contact with some of the most important expansion of railroad activities in this and other states. He was born at Cawnpore, India, on February 22, 1853, a son of Col. William T. Baker, an officer in the British army, who retired from active service in 1864 and returned with his family to England. After a stay of six months he came to Canada, but after a period at Lenoxville, was soon persuaded to come to the United States and located at Decorah, Iowa. His twenty-two years of service in the army taught Colonel Baker the value of systematic application and he entered the industrial field as a manufacturer of woolens at Decorah, continuing in that line for ten years with gratifying results, and then retired and continued to live at Decorah where he died in 1899, aged seventy-six years. He was born in Kent, England, and was a graduate of the British military academy which corresponds to West Point, and participated in the Sepoy Rebellion of 1857-9, receiving his promotion from captain to colonel on account of his services in that outbreak. On one occasion he prevented the native troops under his command from carrying out their plans which included mutiny, marching to Simla and murdering the white inhabitants, among whom were his wife and children, and for this he received thanks from Queen Victoria. Colonel Baker is from a family of soldiers, his father John Baker being in the East India service, akin to the military service, and after the Sepoy Rebellion was included in the latter. John Baker went to India in 1824. His wife bore the maiden name of Lydia King and she belonged to that family of heavy landed interests of County Suffolk, England. Colonel Baker was the eldest of the nine children born to his parents and all of them became soldiers in the British army except one who ran away from home, came to the United States and served his adopted country as a soldier in the Union army during the war between the Union and the Confederacy.

Colonel Baker was married to Elizabeth Vincent, a daughter of Gen. William Vincent, also of the East India Company, and an officer in the army during the Sepoy outbreak. Mrs. Baker died at Decorah, Iowa, in 1909, having been the mother of the following children: William Vincent, who lives at Chicago, Illinois; Mrs. Charles V. Lloyd, of London, England; Arthur G., whose name heads this review; Eldred R., who also lives at Chicago; Charles K. T., who lives at Kansas City, Missouri; and Frank W., who lives at Chicago.

Arthur G. Baker attended the public schools of Canada and Decorah, Iowa, before he became a student of Professor Breckenridge's private school at Decorah. Subsequently he took a course at the Rensselaer Polytechnic School of Troy, New York, the oldest engineering school in the United States, and was graduated therefrom in 1876. For the next two years Mr. Baker looked for a job and finally found it as axman on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad at Algona, Iowa, under William H. Sheldon, locating engineer, one of the big men of his day in the field of location engineering. During the summer of 1878, Mr. Baker worked for Mr. Sheldon, rising from axman to chainman and then to rodman on construction work. In the fall he was promoted to transitman under F. W. Kimball, who was in charge of locating parties. Mr. Baker ran transit from Sheldon, Iowa, to the Missouri River through the then entirely unsettled part of Dakota Territory, now South Dakota, to Chamberlain on the Missouri. He was also transitman for a year in Minnesota and Wisconsin and on preliminary surveys from Ortonville to Aberdeen, and the same year took charge as resident engineer of construction for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. In 1883 he was placed in charge of his first locating party of that road as chief of that party, locating lines from Aberdeen south and west to the Missouri River at Evarts. Following this service Mr. Baker was invited to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and attached to the chief engineer's office under D. J. Whittamore, where he remained until 1886 when he went to Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, in charge of the relocation and reconstruction of the McGregor and Prairie du Chien Railroad and pontoon bridge then owned by Gen. John D. Lawler.

For the subsequent ten years Mr. Baker was engaged in location, construction and maintenance work in Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and had charge of the party locating the line of road from Muscatine to Ottumwa, Iowa, and this was followed immediately by the construction of the line. From 1902 to 1904 he was engaged in explorations for a transcontinental line from the Missouri River to the coast, the trip of some 3,000 miles being covered by him and two men, on horseback. On this exploring tour he passed through Miles City, Montana, outfitted here, and accompanied by another engineer and driver, drove to Butte along the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul line now in operation. He went through the Bitter Root Mountains and then jumped to Missoula and explored over these mountains as well as the Cascades to Seattle, Washington. In 1906 he bought a home at Miles City, and has continued to make it his headquarters and home ever since.

The next activity of Mr. Baker was the construction of a line of road for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Company from Marmath to Melston, and upon the completion of it was ordered to South Dakota for the construction of about 300 miles of branch lines. Following that he constructed about 300 miles of road in Fergus County, connecting Lewistown and Great Falls, and other branches from Lewistown, and completed his work with his company by taking the physical valuation on their property in connection with the Federal Government. As a final touch to his forty years of service the company asked Mr. Baker to write a history of the construction of the Puget Sound Line knowing that no one else could do it so thoroughly and satisfactorily.

In addition to his home Mr. Baker is a stockholder and director of the State National Bank of Miles City, and has for some time been actively engaged in developing one of the large additions to Miles City, which appropriately bears his name.

On October 9, 1889, Mr. Baker was married at Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, to Miss Mary C. Savage, a daughter of Thomas A. and Elvira (Smith) Savage. Mr. Savage was a Virginian, but his wife was a native of Vermont, and they came to Prairie du Chien in 1836, where Mr. Savage established himself as a merchant, and there he died at the extremely advanced age of ninety-six years, having been the father of five daughters and two sons. Mr. and Mrs. Baker have a son, Arthur Abbott, and a daughter, Dorothy, whose education was completed at Madison, Wisconsin. Both young people are living at home. Mr. Baker is known all over Montana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and the Dakotas, and the work he accomplished in the opening up of new sections by his construction work will never be forgotten nor can too high a value be set upon it. Since coming to Miles City he has been equally progressive, and never fails to give due attention to civic affairs. His property interests are large in this locality, for ever since he made his first visit to the place, he has had faith in it and proven this by investing in its realty and other enterprises. The example of so important a man and so shrewd an investor has had a salutory influence upon others and much of the influx of capital and people may be directly traced to Mr. Baker.

Robert L. Westover. As a comparatively new industry, the automobile business has attracted into its ranks many of the younger men of the western communities, this applying particularly to the thriving cities which are located on the well traveled trails used by tourists who make their pleasure trips in the popular vehicle which has revolutionized traffic. In this industry, these young and progressive business men have found prosperity and an opportunity of placing themselves in positions of business stability. Robert L. Westover belongs to this class which has recognized opportunity and grasped it, and the Westover Yellowstone Trail Garage, at Billings, Montana, of which he is proprietor, is one of the most popular and largely patronized in this locality. Mr. Westover was born at Lincoln, Nebraska, August 30, 1886, and is a son of J. A. and Minna C. (Fushia) Westover.

The Westover family is of English origin, but has been located in the United States for a number of generations, and Amasa Westover, the grandfather of Robert L., was born in Michigan in 1815. As a young man he became a pioneer into the newly-opened territory of Nebraska, where he experienced the hardships of frontier life, but eventually overcame all obstacles and became a prosperous agriculturist. In his declining years he moved to the City of Lincoln, where his death occurred in 1895, at the age of eighty years. J. A. Westover was born in Nebraska, March 17, 1859, and was reared at Lincoln, where he secured a public school education. For some years he was the owner and cultivator of a fruit farm in Nebraska, and being a man of business sagacity and great industry was successful in his operations, and invested his capital in realty at Lincoln, which he still owns. In 1917 he practically retired from active pursuits and came to Billings, where he now makes his home. He was married at Lincoln to Minna C. Fushia, who was born in 1861, and they became the parents of the following children: George A., an attorney residing at Columbus, Montana; Edward J., in business with his brother, Robert L., at Billings; Robert L.; L. D., with his brothers in the same business; J. F., identified with the Curtiss Aeroplane Company, at Hempstead, New York; and Florence, twin of J. F., the wife of Merle E. Smith, identified with the Metropolitan Insurance Company at Billings.

Robert L. Westover was educated in the public schools of Lincoln, where he was graduated from the high school with the class of 1905. During the season of 1905-1906 he was a student at the Lincoln Business College, and following this pursued a course of one and one-half years in mechanical engineering at the University of Nebraska at Lincoln. Leaving that institution in 1908, for a time he worked as a mechanic at Lincoln, gaining experience, and eventually became the proprietor of a shop of his own which he conducted successfully for three years. In 1913 Mr. Westover came to Billings and established the Westover Yellowstone Trail Garage, situated at No. 2312 First Avenue, North, which has become one of the leading garages of Southeastern Montana. The establishment has a floor space of 75 by 100 feet on the ground floor, and 75 by 50 feet basement, and in addition to storing and repairing automobiles, Mr. Westover sells parts and accessories and used automobiles. He and his brother Edward J. (Ed.) are the owners of the business, and through their good management, industry, mechanical skill and unfailing courtesy, built up a business second to none in this part of the state.

Mr. Westover was married in 1908 at Lincoln, Nebraska, to Miss Helen Hansen, and they are the parents of three children: Robert W., born in 1910; Lucille, born in 1912; and Annabelle, born in 1913. The pleasant family home is situated at No. 51

North Broadway, and in addition to this Mr. Westover owns other realty and has a number of lucrative business connections. He is an independent voter upon political issues, and as a fraternalist belongs to Billings Council No. 1259, Knights of Columbus, in addition to which he holds membership in the Billings Midland Club. He and his family belong to the Roman Catholic Church.

Chester Weed Sweet, manager of the Bozeman division of the Montana Flour Mills Company, is member of a notable pioneer family of Montana and besides his successful record as a business man is former mayor of the City of Bozeman.

He is a son of William Thompson and Emma Iola Sweet. His father a native of Scioto County, Ohio, was a Union soldier in the Civil war and soon afterward started for the Northwest, traveling by steamer up the Missouri River and reaching Fort Benton in 1866. He had the distinction of establishing the first stock of general merchandise in Jefferson County at the old Town of Boulder. The interesting experience of his career as a Montana pioneer are recited more at length on other pages of this publication. His wife was born in Kalamazoo, Michigan, and came to Montana by steamboat from St. Louis in 1866, also landing at Fort Benton.

Chester Weed Sweet was reared and educated at Boulder, attending high' school there, and from school went to work in the general store of Bach, Corey & Company at Boulder. Subsequently he was city salesman for Lindsay & Company at Helena but for a number of years his chief interest has been in the sales departments of some of Montana's leading flour mills. He was sales manager for the Royal Milling Company of St. Paul, subsequently sales manager and secretary of the Bozeman Milling Company, and now has the general management of the Bozeman division of the Montana Flour Mills Company, an organization represented by four mills in the state, with a daily capacity of 4,000 barrels of flour. Mr. Sweet is financially interested in the Montana Flour Mills Company and also in the Waite McClave Company.

Mr. Sweet gave Bozeman a thoroughly effective and business like administration of its municipal affairs during his two year term as mayor, from which office he retired in May, 1921. He is a republican in politics, is affiliated with Bozeman Lodge No. 18, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Bozeman Lodge No. 46, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, is a member of the Rotary and Commercial clubs and of the Episcopal Church.

At Chicago September 19, 1907, Mr. Sweet married Miss Mary Eleanor Sullivan. Her father M. J. Sullivan was superintendent of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway during the construction of that road from Chicago to St. Paul, and continued to be officially identified with the company until his death. Mr. and Mrs. Sweet have one daughter, Mary Eleanor Sweet, born in 1915.

Alfred O. Englet. A tragedy that took away two young and prominent Montana business men and citizens occurred March 25, 1921, when an automobile overturned and instantly killed its two occupants, Alfred O. Englet of Lavina and Fred Sibley a rancher in the Emory country. In the death of Mr. Englet the Lavina community experienced a sense of irretrievable loss, since he had become widely and favorably known all over that section as a banker, and was really the active head of the Lavina State Bank. Mr. Englet had also shared in pioneer work in that section of Montana, having homesteaded, proved up and at the time of his death still owned his claim in Musselshell County.

To a large extent the following facts regarding his family and life were obtained from Mr. Englet more than a year before his death and are therefore a reliable account of his interesting experiences. He was born near St. Ansgar, Iowa, June 3, 1878. His father Gregory Englet was born in Germany in 1826, was reared in his native country, served six years in the regular army, and came to the United States soon after his discharge. After some experiences elsewhere he located at Freeport, Illinois, was married in that state, and in 1862 enlisted in the Union army in Company K of the Seventy-first Illinois Regiment. He was on active duty until injured in the battle of Murfreesboro and for the greater part of his remaining service was confined to a hospital. He was a pensioner after the war and soon removed to Worth County in Northern Iowa, where he farmed and in 1880 moved to another farm in Hancock County, Iowa, where he spent the rest of his life. He died near Corwith in 1891. He was a republican, and an active member of the German-Evangelical Church and was also affiliated with the Grand Army of the Republic. Gregory Englet married Elizabeth Kehn, who was born in Germany in 1838 and died at Belmond, Iowa, in June, 1908. They were the parents of eleven children: Anna, a resident of Biggs, Oregon; George, a farmer living at Winlock, Washington; John, of Minneapolis; William, a baker who died at Fort Dodge, Iowa, at the age of twenty-six; Fred G., a passenger conductor with the Illinois Central Railway living at Chicago; Jacob, a farmer at Lavina, Montana; Joseph, a contractor and builder at Kanawha, Iowa; Edward, a farmer who died at Minot, North Dakota, at the age of thirty-four; Lou, a rancher at Lavina, Montana; Tillie, who died at the age of three years.

The youngest of his parents' family was the late Alfred O. Englet, who was not yet forty-three years of age when his energies were stilled by death. He was educated at Belmond, Iowa, graduating from the high school there in 1896. Following that he had a serious business training as clerk in stores at Belmond until 1903. In that year he went to Sawyer, North Dakota, and was manager of the local plant of the Rogers Lumber Company until January 7, 1907. For a few months following he was bill clerk for the Soo Railway at Glenwood, Minnesota, but during the panic in the fall of 1907 returned to Belmond, Iowa, to look after his mother who had been in ill health, and after her death he remained there until the spring of 1909.

Mr. Englet came to Lavina, Montana, May 26, 1909, and immediately filed on a homestead of 160 acres. His residence was on his claim until May, 1911, and he commuted it and made of it a valuable farm. While on the homestead in December, 1910, he entered the Lavina State Bank as assistant cashier. He was in its service continuously until April, 1916, when he removed from Lavina and became cashier of the Belmond State Bank. Then in June, 1919, he returned to the Lavina Bank as cashier and active head. This bank was established in April, 1909, as a private institution by D. W. Slayton, L. C. Lehfeldt, A. C. Bayers, H. J. Ries and L. Sandsmark. It was incorporated under a state charter in 1911, and has a working capital of $20,000, surplus and profits of $11,000, and deposits of $150,000. The bank home is at Main

Street and First Avenue, and there was seldom a day when Mr. Englet was absent from his post of duty there.

However, he had other business interests, being vice president of the Lavina Consolidated Oil Company. He was president of the Lavina Commercial Club, served as school trustee of Lavina from 1912 to 1916 when he resigned to remove to Belmond. In politics he was a republican, and was Worshipful Master in 1918 of Lavina Lodge No. 107, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and was also affiliated with Billings Chapter No. 6, Royal Arch Masons, and Miles City Council Royal and Select Masters, and was Worthy Patron of the Eastern Star, while Mrs. Englet was Worthy Matron. He was a delegate to the Grand Lodge of Masonry.

Mr. Englet and family lived in a modern home on First Avenue in Lavina. He married at Belmond, Iowa, October 25, 1899, Miss Sadie E. Cuppett. They were classmates and both graduated from the Belmond High School in 1896. Her parents were David L. and Lucretia (Hubbard) Cuppett, the latter now deceased. Her father is a retired business man and early settler of Belmond, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Englet became the parents of four children: Edward, born April 30, 1905; Harold, who died at the age of six months; Ruth E., born March 18, 1912; and Eileen, born April 17, 1915.

From an account of his tragic death which appeared in The Lavina Independent may appropriately be quoted a few sentences that voiced the general esteem felt for Mr. Englet: "The sudden death of Mr. Englet was a severe shock to the whole community as well as to his family. His work in the above named banks and in other offices he has held brought him in close touch with many individuals, most of whom were won to his friendship through his open heartedness and genial disposition. He had an enviable faculty of getting acquainted with people and making friends. He did not wait for those in need of a friend to seek him, but he sought them instead, and his friendship can be interpreted through his actions and work. The sentiment of 'let me live in the house by the side of the road, and be a friend to man,' found lodgment in his heart. He put it into practice and those many friends that he met beside the road will deeply mourn the death of Alfred Englet. He was a public-spirited citizen and an untiring booster in all things pertaining to the welfare and upbuilding of the community. He was president and took an active part in the Lavina Commercial Club. He was a liberal supporter of the church and all forms of charity."

Daniel Jeffrey Donohue has had a business experience as a merchant in Montana during thirty years. He learned merchandising with one of the largest wholesale and retail houses in Chicago and for a number of years was a department manager with one of the leading merchandise concerns of Butte. About twenty years ago Mr. Donohue established himself in business at Missoula where he has developed one of the most complete department stores in Western Montana.

The first eleven years of his life he lived in County Kerry, Ireland, where he was born November 3, 1869. His father Jeffrey Donohue, born in the same county in 1826, and a relative of the Irish patriot Daniel O'Connell, was an Irish farmer and in 1880 came to the United States with his family and lived in Chicago until his death in 1900. In Chicago he was employed by the Chicago and Northwestern Railway. After coming to this country he voted as a democrat. He was a member of the Catholic Church. Jeffrey Donohue married Ellen Nolan who was born in County Kerry in 1834 and died there in 1873. They had a family of four children: L. E., who is in the postal service at Chicago; Daniel Jeffrey; Michael, a merchant in Chicago; and Ellen, wife of Richard Shay, a public official and political leader in Chicago.

Daniel Jeffrey Donohue secured his early education in the National schools of Ireland and in Chicago for several years he attended night school. At the age of sixteen he began earning his living and for six years was an employe of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Company, wholesale and retail merchants. Beginning as a clerk before he left that firm he was an assistant department manager. Mr. Donohue came to Butte in 1890, and the following seven years he was a department manager for M. J. Connell Company, general merchants. Marcus Daly then chose him to take charge of the Daly mercantile interests at Hamilton, Montana, where he remained until the death of Mr. Daly in 1900. In that year Mr. Donohue moved to Missoula and established his present business. In starting his store he was fortified with the knowledge brought by experience both in Chicago and Butte and he invested his capital wisely and has used progressive methods at every point. He now does an immense volume of business annually, and has one of the handsomest and best stocked stores in the state at the corner of West Main Street and North Higgins Avenue.

Mr. Donohue is also stockholder in the Western Montana National Bank, in the Irving-Whitehouse Company of Great Falls, stocks and bonds. He owns the large brick store building and several warehouses used in his business, and also has other real estate in Missoula including a modern home at 829 Gerald Avenue.

Mr. Donohue is a republican, a Catholic, is affiliated with Missoula Council No. 1021, Knights of Columbus, being a third degree Knight, Hell Gate Lodge No. 383 of the Elks, and is president of the Missoula Country Club and a member of the Missoula Chamber of Commerce and the Rocky Mountain Club of New York City.

In 1893 at Butte Mr. Donohue married Miss Kate Hennessy. She is a native of New Brunswick, Canada, and is a graduate of the Girls College in the Dominion. Her brother, the late D. J. Hennessy, was a pioneer merchant of Butte, an associate and partner of the late Marcus Daly. Mr. and Mrs. Donohue have three daughters: Dorothy who is a graduate of the Sisters Academy at Missoula and the State University of Montana; Eileen, a graduate of the Sacred Heart Academy at Missoula and of Trinity College at Washington, D. C.; and Kathryn, a member of the senior class of the State University of Montana.

James L. Gwinn. Energetic, enterprising and eminently practical, James L. Gwinn, superintendent of the Belmont Mine, of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, has achieved success in the various lines of industry with which he has been associated, his forceful individuality and business ability having proved his chief assets during his active career. A son of the late O. M. Gwinn, he was born May 17, 1872, at Kniths Landing, Yolo County, California, of Irish descent.

O. M. Gwinn, Sr., his grandfather, was born in Ireland in 1804. Immigrating in early manhood to the United States, he spent a number of seasons in New York State. In 1850, lured by the wonderful reports concerning the discovery of gold in California, he trekked across the plains with his family to Yolo County, that state, but instead of working with pick and shovel decided to turn his attention to agriculture. Taking up a homestead claim of 160 acres, and pre-empting another 160 acres of land, he cleared and improved a valuable ranch, on which he resided until his death, at Kniths Landing, in 1879.

Born in New York State in 1841, O. M. Gwinn, Jr., was but nine years old when his parents removed to California, where he was reared, remaining on the parental ranch, and assisting in its management until twenty-five years of age. Locating then in Woodland, Yolo County, he embarked in business as a butcher and stock raiser, in which he was very successful, having had an especially large trade while the Central Pacific Railway was being extended through California, supplying the men employed in its building with meat. In 1908, having acquired a competency, he moved to San Francisco, and there lived retired until his death, in October, 1913. He was a stanch democrat in politics, and as a man and a citizen was ever held in high respect.

The wife of O. M. Gwinn, Jr., whose maiden name was Dora Phillips, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1844, and died in Sacramento, California, in 1904. Five children were born of their union, as follows: James L., of this sketch; H. F., of San Jose, California; Grace, wife of F. H. Pierson, a well known capitalist of San Francisco; R. F., of San Francisco, is a buyer of cattle for Miller & Lux, the largest cattle company in the West; and Ethel, wife of M. Dineen, a clerk in the auditor's office of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, at San Francisco.

Having acquired the rudiments of his education in the rural schools of his native county, James L. Gwinn was graduated from the Woodland, California, High School in 1890, and from the Sacramento Business College in 1892. The following three years he was in the employ of the Wells-Fargo Express Company, at Sacramento, and for two years thereafter was engaged in stock raising on his father's cattle ranch. He was subsequently with the Wood-Curtis Company, wholesale commission merchants, for two years. Coming to Butte, Montana, March 17, 1897, Mr. Gwinn was employed as an underground miner for the Boston & Montana Copper Mining Company for two years, and since that time has been actively identified with the Anaconda Copper Mining Company. Beginning work as a common miner, Mr. Gwinn, in 1907, was made shift boss at the Anaconda mine, and in January, 1908, was placed in the same position at the J. I. C. Mine. Transferred to the Belmont Mine in August, 1914, he served for more than a year as shift boss, and in November, 1918, was promoted to his present responsible position as superintendent of the mine, and in its management is meeting with unquestioned success, ably supervising the work of the 500 men over which he has control. Mr. Gwinn's offices are at the mine, which is located at the corner of Grant and Mercer streets.

Mr. Gwinn, who has never married, resides at No. 63½ West Broadway. He is a democrat in his political affiliations, and fraternally he is a member of Butte Aerie No. 11, Order of Eagles.

Lawrence Wakefield. Human achievement in every community is the result of the character found in the citizenship, and particularly in the purpose to serve others as well as themselves and to promote the common weal as well as lay up material treasure. Laying a proper foundation for society involves a civic respect for the Biblical injunction "love thy neighbor as thyself" as well as the application of the golden rule "do unto others as you would have others do unto you." With the spirit of leadership in any community in harmony with these accepted tenents of right living and dealing, its development is certain to be along right lines and its destiny is a progressive and enlightened course. Applying this recognized standard of measurement to the aspiring municipal communities of Montana, Forsyth is readily passed as meeting the requirements and the opinion is ventured that with its continued direction by minds as versatile and discerning as those which have been and are in action today its commanding importance among the cities of the commonwealth is assured. Those most responsible for this favorable result are the men who have visioned the future and fashioned their conduct with an unselfish eye to the common good and the welfare of all, and among this company is the ranchman, land broker and man of affairs, Lawrence Wakefield.

Mr. Wakefield has not the distinction of being a pioneer in point of time, but rather during the decade of his residence in the treasure commonwealth has been a pioneer in initiative, in leadership, in causing things to happen which had not happened before. Best of all his work has been animated by a purpose to accomplish something, not only for himself, but for others outside the realm of real estate and the ranch.

He came into this locality with an experience as a successful farmer and stock man and with a scientific as well as a practical knowledge of land. That knowledge made obvious his choice of the land business and the promoting of immigration to a region where good rural homes were awaiting the developer on terms easy to meet. As a means of showing his faith in this country and his sincerity in recommending it to others, he became a land owner and rancher himself, and thus his own toil and efforts have contributed to the material improvement of the locality where he cast his lot.

His methods of conducting business have been characteristic of the man. He did not wait in his office for a chance seeker, but placed his bargains before the traveling public in bold letters and assured buyers that he was handling lands at owners' prices and not resorting to the questionable methods that have brought the real estate game into disrepute at times. For such boldness he was indirectly attacked by jealous competitors and others who could not see that his success was their own ultimate success as well. The poison of the knocker on another man's legitimate enterprise only boosts him and harms but the knocker himself, and thus Mr. Wakefield has continued to sing the praises of Montana and of Rosebud County. The homes established in this region through his agency are owned by emigrants from numerous states of the Mississippi Valley, and much wealth has been added to Montana because of his efforts in this and other directions.

Not all the money he has made for himself in such work has remained in his own purse. As the occasion arose he has encouraged community and state and even national movements which called for and received liberal donations from him. As a means of benefiting the youth he has contributed numerous sums of educational institutions, has opened his purse to the promotion of the Gospel and church extension, promptly contributed to movements for the establishment of the work of the Young Men's Christian Association and has given time and money toward the Interchurch World Movement, thus putting himself on the right side of every educational and moral question. In the statewide movement for prohibition in Montana he was the chief contributor to the fund necessary to make the dry fight in his locality, and signed the petition circulated to start the battle and was one of the most active of the Forsyth men in the ranks. For his part in the work he was called from his home and assaulted by henchmen of the saloon interests with whom he had never had a personal difference, but the assaulting party picked himself up from the porch of the gritty law and order advocate a wiser man.

So much for his patriotism locally, but he also demonstrated his untarnished Americanism and supreme loyalty to the flag when he gave four sons to the cause of freedom and universal liberty during the World war. One of these Legionaires went with the Expeditionary forces to France in 1917, and with the "Gypsy Division" helped win the first laurels for the United States at Cantigny with a record of six months on the firing line. He escaped death but came off with scars made by German gas and with promotion to a sergeant before the armistice was signed. Mr. Wakefield carried his portion of the burden of the Red Cross and other auxiliary work of the war, and emphasized his farming venture for the production of more food while the struggle was going on. He encouraged his sons in the trenches with letters and newspaper accounts of what was happening at home, and lent inspiration to the community by his public utterances upon the exigencies of the situation and pointed out the plain duty of every young man physically fit to fight the common and world enemy to a finish. For one of his addresses he received congratulatory messages from many of the leading papers, public men and heads of institutions, complimenting him upon being the father of four soldier sons and upon the sentiment of his address. Colonel Roosevelt said: "I appreciate your talk and thank you for it." The Literary Digest asked about the four Wakefield boys as did the War Department, and the president of his old college at Shenandoah, Iowa, wrote a congratulatory letter upon having so many sons in the service fighting the world's battles and upon the sentiment of his speech, endorsing "every word of it."

Lawrence Wakefield was born in Cass County, Iowa, December 25, 1869, and grew up in the home of a successful farmer, George W. Wakefield, who was born at Mercer, Maine, in 1825, and moved out to Iowa in 1853. He reared a large family of children to places of honor and responsibility in the world. After many years of residence in Cass County George W. Wakefield moved to Hazen, Arkansas, where he was a merchant and hotel man and altogether his business interests were prosecuted with success, so that he left a good estate when he died at Omaha, where he spent the last years of his life at the home of his daughter. His death occurred at the age of eighty years ten months. He was a republican in politics and a Methodist. His wife was Miss Mary J. Clare, who was born near Lowell, Massachusetts, July 6, 1828, and died in Cass County, Iowa, in November, 1905, aged seventy-eight. She was the mother of twelve children, and those still living are: George W. of Iowa; Charles, of Valentine, Nebraska; Henry H., of Crookston, Nebraska; Wilbur I., who was adopted by his aunt Mrs. Wingate of Marysville, California; Lawrence; and Mrs. May L. Keaton of Omaha.

Lawrence Wakefield is descended from Puritan stock, his first ancestors landing in Massachusetts in 1636. His forbears were John Wakefield of the first generation; James Wakefield of the second; John Wakefield of the third; John of the fourth; Ezekiel of the fifth; John of the sixth; George W. of the seventh; Lawrence being of the eighth generation. The genealogy of the family was published in a 374 page book in 1897 by Dr. Homer Wakefield of Bloomington, Illinois, entitled the "Wakefields of the World," a work that can be found in many of the national libraries, the pages abundantly testifying to their active work in the business, social and religious affairs of the many states and communities wherever they have cast their lot. The high standards and achievements of the family as measured in this volume have no exception in the career of Lawrence Wakefield.

He has always been grateful for the fact that his youth was spent on a farm where he acquired a vigorous constitution. He attended the common schools of Iowa, and in 1890 graduated from the Western Normal College of Shenandoah. For a year or two he taught in Nebraska, and began his career as a practical farmer southeast of Atlantic, Iowa, where he entered the sheep business. He soon became an authority on this industry, and lectured before Farmers Institutes and wrote many newspaper articles on the subject. There as in Montana he showed himself a leader in community affairs, served as secretary of the local telephone company, was census enumerator of his county in 1890 and in 1900, and was the first enumerator to finish his work in the county the latter year. A practical dairyman, he was for a time secretary of the Farmers Co-operative Creamery Company.

Eventually feeling that section of the Middle West too crowded, he sought a new locality, went to Nebraska and proved up a homestead in Knox County, but later returned to Cass County, Iowa, and from there came to Montana in 1910.

In this state he invested much capital in lands in Rosebud County, and these holdings have continued to expand with the passing years. In 1911 he formed a partnership with Arthur Bland in the real estate business, and during the following seven years they did a business aggregating in value a million dollars. Since the dissolution of the firm in 1918 Mr. Wakefield has carried on the business alone.

Among his associates Mr. Wakefield has earned the reputation of being a very keen business man, a judge of men and affairs, properly conservative, but with a wonderful enthusiasm and energy whenever committed by his judgment to any undertaking. For several years past he has given much of his time and influence to securing the success of one of the country's greatest inventors. In 1918 he became identified with the A. L. Powell Power Company, Incorporated, serving on its board of directors over three years. Only after long and thorough investigation did he take up and enlist himself heartily in the lever mechanism invented by Mr. Powell, and after proving to his satisfaction that this invention was mathematically and scientifically correct became next to Mr. Powell the heaviest investor in the corporation, and helped raise the money to finish the first gas engine which afforded an adequate test of the mechanism. Mr. Wakefield has regarded it as the greatest honor of his life to be a director in the company. He was present at the test at Washington, D. C., March 12, 1921, when a 6-cylinder Franklin engine, equipped with the Powell mechanism, showed a gain of nearly 100 per cent increased efficiency with the same consumption of fuel. The invention doubles the work done by any engine through a technique of levers for transmitting the power of the piston stroke to the crank shaft. Mr. Wakefield has always been grateful to the Town of Shenandoah not only for the education he received there but because while attending college he won the wife and companion of thirty years. A few weeks after his graduation he went to Washington County, Nebraska, and on July 27, 1890, he and Miss Frances J. VanValin were married at her home. She was born in Washington County, Nebraska, daughter of Alfred and Adaline Van Valin, and finished her education in the Western Normal College at Shenandoah, Iowa. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Wakefield are: Herbert E., a graduate of Iowa Agricultural College at Ames, a practical farmer at Howard, Montana, who married Bertha Mace and has two children; Arthur R., now a senior in Bozeman College; Alfred W., a senior in the State University at Missoula; Wayne W., a student of vocational training; Sylvia, who attended the State Normal School and is a teacher in the public schools; Rex R., an employe of the Jewel Tea Company at Billings; Esther T., a high school student; and Marjorie B. in the grade schools.

Lieut. Arthur R. Wakefield left college to enlist in April, 1917, and though rejected because of two missing fingers was accepted in the draft July 22, 1918, and remained with the colors until discharged in January, 1919. Alfred W. Wakefield enlisted June 26, 1916, in the Montana National Guard for Mexican border service, was mustered out of that service on the 5th of November of the same year, and a few months later, March 27, 1917, left college to join the National army and for fourteen months was in France, receiving his honorable discharge March 6, 1919. Wayne W. Wakefield enlisted from college April 20, 1917, and was the first Rosebud County soldier to go overseas. He participated in the battles of Cantigny, Soissons, St. Mihiel and the Argonne Forest, and accompanied the Army of Occupation into Germany. He won a Croix de Guerre and Victory Medal with four bars. The fourth soldier son was Rex R., who enlisted at nineteen with the consent of his parents in the navy.

Such a spontaneous manifestation of patriotism from one family as shown in this record is rare indeed, and inspires a parental pride words can not describe. Moreover the service is a rare one in a state and distinguishes the community from which four members of one family are drawn at the call of patriotism. Thus Forsyth for a time held the attention of the nation as a center of inspiration and patriotism.

Thus Lawrence Wakefield has done more and is doing more than to make a success of his own business affairs. He has lived and labored so that some of the rewards of success might make it easier for some of the youth of Montana to become good American citizens. He has never sought wealth for the pleasure of possessing it, but has kept it busy in a judicious exercise of philanthropic purpose. He has achieved and is achieving the purposes which animated him in the beginning of his career, and in doing so escaped the public criticism earned by those who live and labor and hoard.

Fred C. Burks. Whatever may be the real cause, about which political economists, philanthropists and social service workers wisely differ, it remains true that in every community there exists certain individuals so determined upon lawlessness that restraint is necessary in order to protect the innocent. Hence laws have to be formulated and officers elected to carry them out and in the choice of these officers lies in great part the efficacy of the laws. This is particularly true in the selection of men to fill the dangerous and responsible office of sheriff of a county and comparatively few men possess every desirable requirement for such position. Physical strength and endurance must be combined with calm judgment, and high order of personal courage, a keen intellect, dexterity and adroitness that will enable him to meet any possible advantage taken by the lawless with which class much of his duty is concerned. Thus endowed is Fred C. Burks who is now serving as sheriff of Granite County.

Fred C. Burks was born at Havana, Illinois, May 12, 1872, a son of George W. Burks, and comes of Irish origin, the Burks having been established here by a forebear who came from Ireland to this country long prior to the American Revolution, and located in Virginia. George W. Burks was born at Owensboro, Kentucky, in 1837, and died at Philipsburg, Montana, in 1913. In young manhood he went to Havana, Illinois, where he was married and became a shoe merchant, remaining in that line of business until 1903, when he retired and came to Philipsburg. All of his mature years he was a republican. The Methodist Episcopal Church had in him one of its faithful and working members, and he was equally consistent to living up to the ideals of the Masonic order of which he was a member. During the war between the North and South, he served in the Union Army. The maiden name of his wife was Frances Wheeler, she was born in what is now West Virginia, in 1840, and died at Havana, Illinois, in 1882. Their children were as follows: Sarah B., who married John B. Harris, an electrical engineer, lives at Philipsburg; Edwin who died at the age of twenty-one years; Lucy, who married A. S. Huffman, a grocer of Philipsburg, died in 1914, but Mr. Huffman survives her and has been chairman of the county commissioners for twelve years; Sheriff Burks, whose name heads this review; and George O., who is a grocer of Deer Lodge, Montana.

Fred C. Burks attended the public schools of Havana, Illinois, and was graduated from its high school in 1889. Following his completion of his studies, he came to Philipsburg, and was one of the pioneers of this city, working at milling and mining. When the Spanish-American war broke out, he enlisted, and participated in the Cuban campaign under General Shafter, being mustered out of the army in 1899 as first sergeant. Returning home he re-entered the mills, and was employed in them until 1908 at which time he engaged in the forest service of the United States Government, and remained a federal employe on through 1915. In 1916 he was elected sheriff of Granite County, and re-elected in 1918 on the republican ticket. His offices are opposite the courthouse. In addition to serving as sheriff, Mr. Burks made a record for himself as marshal of Philipsburg following the close of the war with Spain. He belongs to the Presbyterian Church, of which he is a trustee. Fraternally he belongs to Flint Creek Lodge No. 11, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Philipsburg Lodge, Loyal Order of Moose, and of the Spanish-American Veteran Association.

In 1900 Sheriff Burks was married at Philipsburg to Miss Elizabeth Gambell, a daughter of John and Margaret (Fulton) Gambell of Winfield, Iowa. Mr. Gambell died at Winfield, Iowa, being at that time a retired pioneer farmer. Mrs. Gambell survives her husband and continues to reside at Winfield. The children born to Sheriff and Mrs. Burks are as follows: Edwin, who was born April 21, 1901, was graduated from the Philipsburg High School in 1918, and is now in the employ of the Cordts Reduction Mills of Philipsburg; Margaret, who was born July 29, 1902, is attending the Granite County High School; Carlisle, who was born October 3, 1904, is attending the Granite County High School; John, who was born April 11, 1906, is also attending the Granite High School; Oscar, who was born October 7, 1907, and James who was born in April, 1909, are both attending the city public schools; and Ruth, who died at the age of six years.

Sheriff Burks is one of the fearless and efficient men of this part of Montana, a terror to criminals, and a source of comfort to the law-abiding element. While he is relentless in his pursuit of those who have broken the law, he is equally firm in insisting that those under his protection receive justice and will not tolerate any infringement upon his authority in this matter. Personally he has a countless number of friends and everyone respects him. His services to the county are invaluable, and to him is due much of the credit for the maintenance of law and order during one of the most trying periods in the history of the county.

Mrs. Mary Monroe. The romance in the life of the aged lady, known to her tribe as the Fox woman, but to her white neighbors as Mrs. Mary Monroe, reads like a novel, but it is true, and the fact that she and her husband lived very happily together after consummating their love affair, is also authentic. Coming to the tribe of Blackfoot Indians a youth of eighteen years as a representative of the great Hudson Bay Company, Hugh Monroe, a Frenchman, was hampered in his dealings on account of his fear of them which grew out of his not understanding them or their methods of doing business. While trying to negotiate with them for the purchase of their furs, he happened to see the daughter of the chief, known to her people as the Fox woman, and a love which never died was kindled in his breast, but he was not permitted to speak with her, nor could he tell if he had made a favorable impression upon her, for the little Indian maiden modestly dropped her eyes and ran away. Rendered almost desperate through learning of the presence of another suitor who was a member of her tribe, Hugh Monroe sought some other means to recommend him to her father and in vain, until one day he saw the chief trying to light his pipe. Holding out his hand he motioned to the chief to let him have it, and the surrounding Indians thought that had sealed his fate, as this pipe was not for the hands of strangers. Probably, however, the chief knew more of this young man's character than he had hitherto admitted, for to the surprise of all, he gave it to young Monroe and stolidly watched him. This was long before the days of matches, and travelers like young Monroe carried what was called a sun-glass with them. By directing the sun's rays on the glass he was able to light the pipe, and after taking a puff of it to see that it was properly lighted, he handed it back to the chief. The latter uttered a cry which made the young man feel that his last hour had come, but which was merely a summons for his warriors with whom he held a conference, all of them smoking the pipe young Monroe had lighted. As a result of this conference he was made a member of the tribe and the husband of the Indian princess. They were married according to Indian custom, the man raising his right hand in the presence of the chief and promising to remain with and care for the woman the rest of her life. He was furnished with a wigwam, richly supplied with furs, and the chief taking him to his band of horses told him to take what he wanted of them. The confidence displayed in him was never regretted. He took his wife's name of Fox among the Indians as was their custom, and lived with the tribe the remainder of his life, learning their language and wearing their dress. He and his wife had ten children. She survives him and is now ninety-two years old.

Mrs. Monroe is cared for by her niece, Mrs. Maggie Fox, a daughter of Edward and Maggie (Monroe) Houseman. Mrs. Maggie Fox has two daughters and one son, namely: Edith D., Olive C., and Cecil. These children have been well educated and attended both the Government and public schools of Montana. The daughters have magnificent heads of hair reaching to their knees. Mrs. Fox's mother was a very handsome French half-breed, who was also noted for the luxuriance of her hair. When sitting in a chair she could throw her hair over the back of the chair and it would reach to the floor in great waves. Leonard Fox, husband of Mrs. Maggie Fox, was a veteran of the war between the North and South. The Fox residence is at Glacier Park, where the family is engaged in ranching. Their neighborly kindness has made them a large circle of friends.

Jess L. Angstman. The United States commissioner of Harlem is the well known Jess L. Angstman, who has been a factor in the business and social life of Blaine County since May, 1912. He is also engaged in the real estate business and ranching, a homesteader of the Turner locality of Blaine County, and a stockholder and a member of the board of directors in both the Blaine County State Bank and the First National Bank of Savoy.

Mr. Angstman was born on a homestead near Aberdeen, South Dakota, February 25, 1890, a son of Jacob H. and Emma (Trout) Angstman. He is a grandson of Peter Angstman, who was born in the State of New York and the son of a German from the Fatherland. Peter Angstman was a farmer, and he died at Farmington, Minnesota, where his widow still lives. They were the parents of two sons, Frank and Jacob, and three daughters, Mrs. Maud Vaux, of Sidney, Montana, Mrs. Emma Straight, of Farmington, Minnesota, and Julia, who died as Mrs. Charles Trout.

Jacob H. and Emma Angstman settled as pioneers in the vicinity of Aberdeen, South Dakota. They were from the State of New York, their native commonwealth. Jacob Angstman died at Princeton, Minnesota, in 1910, at the age of fifty-two, and his widow still survives in that Minnesota town at the age of fifty-seven. In their family were eleven sons and two daughters: Walter and Warren, twins, the former a farmer at Big Lake, Minnesota, and the latter with his mother; Laura, who married James Wheeler and resides at Princeton; Albert, an attorney at law at Helena, Montana; Jess

L., the United States commissioner; Maynard, a printer in Chicago; Lawrence, who is a farmer near Turner in Blaine County; Forest, who is engaged in farming near the old home at Princeton, Minnesota; Esther, a stenographer in Minneapolis; George and Ralph, twin brothers and students of law in the Northwest College of Law in Minneapolis; and John and Ezra, who are both high school students in Princeton, Minnesota. The three soldier sons who were in service during the World war were Albert, who was in the navy, and Maynard and Lawrence, both in the infantry. The two latter saw overseas service, and Maynard participated in some of the memorable engagements of the war, including the battle of Argonne Forest.

The common schools and the high school of Princeton, Minnesota, gave to Jess L. Angstman his early literary training, and he later studied law in the St. Paul College of Law, working his way through the latter institution. He then came West to Montana to engage in newspaper work in Helena. He was chosen by the Harlem News stockholders to take the editorial and managerial charge of that publication, and he carried on the work for fourteen months, until the paper was sold to its present owner, H. C. Anderson. During the time Mr. Angstman was the editor of the paper he was appointed a United States commissioner as the successor of John Collins, and on leaving the paper he opened a real estate office, and has since applied himself assiduously to this and his official duties. He entered his homestead in March, 1913, proved it up, and has been farming it and other adjacent lands since.

In his political affiliations Mr. Angstman is a democrat, having voted with that party since casting his first presidential ballot for Woodrow Wilson. He followed in the political footsteps of his father, but his brothers represent about equally the two dominant political parties. Mr. Angstman is a member of the Masonic fraternity, being a Blue Lodge Mason, and during the World war he was actively identified with the work carried on for its support, serving as a bond salesman and was an associate member of the Legal Advisory Board of Blaine County.

In St. Paul, Minnesota, February 22, 1916, Mr. Angstman was married to Miss Lorena Jesmer, who was born near Princeton, Minnesota, May 26, 1893, a daughter of Sidney and Mary J. (Malotte) Jesmer. She has two brothers, Lyle and Lester, both of St. Paul and Marble, Minnesota, respectively. A son, Jess L., Jr., has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Angstman.

George Thomas Young played a conspicuous part in the early history of the City of Livingston. He was regarded as one of the most fearless men in the state, and his bravery was an invaluable asset to the community at a time when life and property were by no means as well respected as at present. He gave up his life while performing his duties as a police officer. Two of his brothers are well known citizens of Montana, Charles Young of Lewistown, and Dr. W. E. of Three Forks.

George Thomas Young was born near Fredericton, New Brunswick, April 2, 1854, son of William and Margaret (Conway) Young. His father was a native of Scotland and in early manhood settled in New Brunswick, where he married. Miss Conway was a native of New Brunswick. They were the parents of four sons and one daughter: Charles of Lewistown, Montana; Margaret, who lives at Bangor, Maine; Dr. William E. of Three Forks, Montana; Alexander J. of Grass Range, Montana; and George T.

Left an orphan at the age of two years George Thomas Young had to fight his own battles from childhood. At the age of twelve he was carrying mail. At eighteen he volunteered for the service of the Mounted Police in what was then Northwest territory, now the Province of Manitoba, and for two years performed his duty and gained the esteem of his comrades in the service and frequent commendation from his superiors. For one year he was steward on a boat plying between Buffalo and Chicago, and another two years were spent in Minnesota, where in 1879 he married Miss Clara Shaw, formerly of Hartland, New Brunswick.

From Minnesota George T. Young came to Rosebud, Montana, and joined his brother Charles then engaged in the mail and express service of the Northern Pacific. As the construction of that road was extended George T. Young remained in the service in various capacities until Livingston was reached, when he decided to locate and grow up with the town. For a number of years he was in the draying business, and when the city was incorporated he was appointed its first city marshal by Mayor Miles. He left a wife and four children.

Thomas C. Sherman is the son of Edward and Sarah (White) Sherman and was born in Humboldt County, Iowa, January 21, 1867. He was educated in the common schools of his native county and at Humboldt Academy. When still in his teens he entered the First National Bank of Bancroft, Iowa, and progressed steadily in his chosen field of work until he had become cashier. Temporarily forsaking active banking business, he entered the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company as right-of-way agent and was later made assistant secretary, a position which he held for several years. Desiring to re-enter the banking business, he accepted a position as vice president of the First National Bank of Lewistown, Montana, a position which he holds at the present time. Mr. Sherman was married, June 14, 1899, to Miss Eva A. Lantry and three children help to brighten a happy and contented home: Edward Lantry who is a senior at Harvard College, Dorothy E., who was graduated from the Fergus County High School as a member of the class of 1921, and Richard T., who is a student at the same high school. Mr. Sherman has always found time to devote to affairs of public interest and has served as treasurer of the Fergus County Chapter American Red Cross, treasurer of the Lewistown Chamber of Commerce, member of the executive committee, the Council of Boy Scouts, and trustee of the Fergus County High School. He is a member of the Catholic Church and devoted to the principles of the democratic party.

George C. Bennett. Possessing much executive force and ability, and thoroughly conversant with everything pertaining to mechanical engineering, George C. Bennett, of Butte, superintendent of the Leonard Mine, at Meaderville, is actively and prominently identified with one of the foremost industries of Montana, which has, seemingly, an inexhaustible supply of rich and valuable minerals. A son of John G. Bennett, he was born, September 20, 1869, in Keweenaw County, Michigan, of English ancestry.

Born in England in 1845, John G. Bennett immigrated to the United States in early life, locating first in Pennsylvania, from there going to Keweenaw County, Michigan, where he was successfully engaged in mining pursuits for many years, accumulating considerable property. Moving to Duluth, Minnesota, in 1899, he lived there practically retired from business cares until his death in 1910. He was a republican in politics, and while in Michigan served a number of terms as justice of the peace. Religiously he belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and fraternally he was a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Order of Masons; of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and of the Knights of Pythias.

John G. Bennett married, in Keweenaw County, Michigan, Laura Cox, who was born in Wisconsin, in 1850, and is now residing in Duluth, Minnesota. Seven children were born of their union, as follows: George C., of this sketch; Laura, who died in childhood; John, of Duluth, Minnesota, is employed in the Government service; Myra, wife of Capt. Charles Green, captain of a harbor-tug at Duluth, Minnesota, died in 1915; William, of Portland, Oregon, is proprietor of a foundry and machine shop; Jennie, a stenographer, resides with her mother in Duluth; and Frank, residing in Houghton, Michigan, is manager of the wholesale department of the Bridgeman & Russell Company, of Duluth, produce brokers.

Obtaining his first knowledge of books in the rural schools of Keweenaw County, Michigan, George C. Bennett subsequently attended night schools in Duluth, and after coming to Butte continued his studies, specializing in mechanical engineering and geology, acquiring an education that has amply fitted him for his present responsible position in the mining world. But twenty years old when he arrived in Butte, Mr. Bennett entered the employ of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company as a miner, and displayed such interest in his work, and so much ability, that he was ere long made timber boss, afterwards being promoted to shift boss, and then advanced to assistant foreman, a position that he ably filled until 1913. In that year he was made superintendent of the Leonard Mine, an important and responsible position which he has since filled to the entire satisfaction of the company, and in a manner reflecting credit upon himself as an adviser and as a manager. This mine, which is situated at the eastern end of the firm's holdings, in Meaderville, was formerly one of the Boston-Montana Company's properties, and is quite valuable.

Mr. Bennett married, December 24, 1895, Lydia Tyack, a graduate of the public schools of Virginia City, Nevada. Her father, James Tyack, born and reared in the East, journeyed by way of the Isthmus of Panama to California, thence to Nevada, where he was a pioneer worker at the old Comstock Mine. In 1889, having accumulated a competency in his mining operations, he located in Butte, Montana, where he spent the remaining years of his life. His wife, whose maiden name was Hannah Peters, still resides in Butte. Mr. and Mrs. Bennett have one child, Harry P. Bennett, born December 11, 1896. In 1915 he entered the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and is now, in the spring of 1920, a senior in the law department of that institution, working for the degree of Doctor of Laws. Mr. Bennett is identified with the republican party, and affiliates with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Episcopal Church. Socially he is a member of the Silver Bow Club. His home, at No. 420 North Jackson Street, is very attractive, and its doors are ever open to the many friends of himself and family.

John Wachholz. As a builder and upbuilder of the community of Forsyth no one individual has been more conspicuous than John Wachholz, the prominent contractor whose name is synonymous with practical skill in the art of carpentry and also with efficient executive management that has enabled him to build up a complete and adequate force and organization for the handling of every type of construction work.

Mr. Wachholz who first came to this section of Montana in 1893, was born at Luzk in the State of Volhynia in Little Russia March 22, 1868. His father Andrew Wachholz was born in the province of Brandenburg, Germany, and as a child accompanied his family to Russia during the exodus of the Germans to that country. Andrew spent the rest of his life in Little Russia. He married Elizabeth Kistmann. The oldest of their seven children, Christ Wachholz, is also a resident of Forsyth, is a mechanic, and furnished two sons for the World war. both going overseas, one with the navy and the other in a machine gun company.

However, it was John Wachholz the youngest of the family, who first left the old home in Little Russia and came to the United States. He had acquired a fair education in his native land, and though his father was a carpenter he learned his trade under a different master as the result of a three year apprenticeship. In 1889 at the age of twenty-one he sailed alone on a White Star liner from Hamburg, Germany, and on the 8th day arrived at Halifax, thence going across Canada to Winnipeg, and coming into the United States in North Dakota, making his first stop at Nitche. Although an accomplished worker with tools, he determined to make himself familiar with the English language and gain a knowledge of American ways as a farm worker. He hired out to a farmer by the month in North Dakota. and remained about two and a half years in that employment. By that time he had acquired a considerable knowledge of the English language, which enabled him to resume his trade. Thus in 1893 he came to Forsyth as a carpenter in the employ of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. Later he was made foreman of a crew of house carpenters and remained in the service of the Great Northern eighteen years and six months. With this long record of faithful and efficient service he left the railway company and set up an independent business of his own as a contractor and builder at Forsyth, though in recent years his personal business affairs have become so extensive as to require practically all his time.

Some of his conspicuous work as a builder is in evidence in the homes of Myerhoff, McCuiston, Frank Runyan, and also his own splendid residence. He also put up the brick block known as the Wachholz Block, an office and store structure, the chief of its kind in the county seat. Through his enterprise a number of other houses and blocks have been erected and sold to others.

John Wachholz though of European birth exemplifies those qualities which make a type of citizenship of the highest value to America. He practiced industry from the first, became a student of our customs and laws, and fitted himself for the intelligent use of the franchise, though office seeking has never been attractive to him and he has been satisfied to preside over the destinies of his own fortune. He took out his first papers in

St. Paul, and was granted final proof of citizenship in Glendive. His first national ballot was cast for General Harrison for President in 1892, and he has been steadily a republican.

At Forsyth Mr. Wachholz married Mrs. Sophia Gunderson. She was born in Sweden and came to the United States at the age of sixteen. In Minnesota she became the wife of Nels Gunderson and soon afterward they came to Montana and located at Forsyth, where Mr. Gunderson died leaving no children. Mr. and Mrs. Wachholz have a daughter Marie Elizabeth, born February 27, 1910.

The Wachholz home, an example of its owner's skill and industry, was erected in 1916, and nothing was omitted to make its appointments complete as a model residence. It contains eight rooms, full basement and laundry, and is one of the very attractive residences of Rosebud County.

Mr. Wachholz is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Independent Order of Foresters. During the World war he gave free office space in the Wachholz Block for the use of the Council of Defense. Moreover, he purchased his quota of securities and contributed to other war objects, and left nothing undone in the way of a complete patriotic record.

John A. Lowry, mayor of Big Timber and president of the board of trustees of the Big Timber Carnegie Library, is a prominent business man of that city and has been in Montana for over twenty years.

He was born at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, December 24, 1871. His maternal ancestors were Scotch-Irish and settled in Pennsylvania in colonial times. His father Albert S. Lowry was born at Chambersburg in 1843, was reared in his native state, was married in Franklin County, and in 1878 moved to Dickinson County, Kansas, where he was an early settler and farmer. He died there in 1912. He was a republican and a member of the Lutheran Church and for a number of years was a trustee of the Dickinson County High School and held other township offices. He was affiliated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Sons and Daughters of Justice. Albert S. Lowry married Amanda Snyder, who was born near Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, in 1846 and died in Dickinson County, Kansas, in 1914. Of their children John A. was the third. Anna L., the oldest, lives at Waverly, Massachusetts, wife of Martin L. Baughey. Carrie L. is the wife of Ira J. Miller, bookkeeper and timekeeper for the Government in the Bremerton Navy Yards at Washington and a resident of Seattle. Curtis M. is a salesman living at Enid, Oklahoma; Maude is the wife of Guy Hall, county surveyor, living at Chapman, Kansas; Elsie F. is unmarried and is a stenographer and bookkeeper at Seattle, Washington; William L. is a mail clerk living in Kansas City, Kansas; Lesta B., the youngest of the family, is the wife of J. B. Gleason, auditor for the Northern Pacific Railway at Billings.

John A. Lowry attended the rural schools of Dickinson County, Kansas, from the time he was seven years of age and graduated from the County High School there in 1892. He became a teacher and it was in that capacity that he was first known in Montana. For many years he taught in Dickinson County and in 1896 graduated from the State Normal School at Emporia, Kansas. He then taught another period of two years in Dickinson County and in April, 1898, came to Lewis and Clark County, Montana, where he taught for four years. The fourth year he was principal of the East Helena school. In 1902 he came to Big Timber and was principal of schools for three years. In 1905 Mr. Lowry engaged in the real estate, loans, abstract, bonds and insurance business, and has perfected an organization immediately directed under his personal supervision that is one of the most complete and adequate of its kind in Southern Montana. In 1908 he also bought out the undertaking business of James A. Mulkern, and is owner of that establishment. He owns the office building and a lot on the north side of the Grand Hotel at Big Timber and has a modern home at 7th Avenue and Anderson Street. His undertaking parlors are at the corner of Anderson and Third Avenue.

An evidence of his prosperity since becoming a Montana resident is found in the fact that he owns a ranch of 305 acres twenty miles north of Big Timber in Sweetgrass County.

Mr. Lowry is county coroner, having been appointed in the fall of 1918 and regularly elected to the office in April, 1919. For six years he also served as a trustee of the public schools and is now president of the Sweetgrass County High School Board as well as president of the Carnegie Library Board. Mr. Lowry is a republican, a member of the Lutheran Church, is clerk of Big Timber Camp No. 10610, Modern Woodmen of America, is chancellor commander of Big Timber Lodge No. 25, Knights of Pythias, and a member of the Big Timber Chamber of Commerce and the Sweetgrass County Good Roads Association. He is a director and treasurer of the Big Timber Building & Loan Association.

In 1910 at Billings Mr. Lowry married Miss Addie L. Dean. Her mother is deceased. Her father George Dean is a retired farmer at Groton, South Dakota. Mrs. Lowry is a graduate of the high school at Grand Meadow, Minnesota, and received her Bachelor of Science degree from the Wesleyan University at Indianapolis, Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Lowry have one son, Curtis Dean, born April 11, 1911.

Al Wright. Many people have a vague sort of impression that a successful career is something apart from the day's work, that it is a mysterious something, determined largely by fate or destiny. The truth is, as experience and observation constantly demonstrate, success depends entirely on how a man manipulates his personal assets. The material from which success is built is in the hand of each person, and the building is the work of every day. It consists in living life up to its maximum, and not in watching the clock. It is just a question of honest, earnest, persistent endeavor every day, every hour; of always trying to do the best and make the highest moment permanent. Because so many will not recognize these self-evident facts there will always be divisions between workers in the world. The man who takes these facts to heart will become the property owner, the employer, the man of independent means. The one who refuses to believe in them will continue to be the employe, the renter, the atom in the masses of humanity.

There are very few who inherit great wealth and of those few, not all by any manner of means retain their riches, so that it can be truthfully said that the majority of prosperous men of any community have attained to their success by the proper use of their natural and cultivated abilities, and one of the men of Broadwater County who measures up fully to the above requirements and suggestions is

Al Wright of Townsend, well known over a wide area as a farmer and stockraiser, and one of the members of the board of directors of that sound financial institution of this region, the State Bank of Townsend.

Al Wright came into the world at Winona, Minnesota, on April 22, 1864, as a son of Albert Wright, a native of Scotland, born in 1836. When a young man Albert Wright left his native land and came to the United States, and selecting Winona, Minnesota, as his new home, settled there, but died in the spring of 1864. He was married at Winona to Catherine Snyder, born in Bohemia in 1839. She died at Radersburg, Montana, in 1897, aged fifty-eight years, having married as her second husband Robert Hossfeld, who was born in Saxony, Germany, in 1836, and was murdered at Radersburg. By her first marriage Mrs. Hossfeld had but one child, Al Wright, and those by her second union were as follows: John, who is a rancher of Crow Creek Valley, Montana; Robert, who is a rancher of Radersburg, Montana; George, who is a rancher of Chico Springs, Montana; Minnie, who married William Holdaway, a stockraiser and mine owner of Radersburg; Richard, who is on the coast in Oregon; Joseph, who is a miner of Butte, Montana, and Catherine, who married Peter Tuchner, a rancher of Florence, Montana.

Al Wright attended the public schools of Radersburg, having been brought there by his mother and step-father, who, going from Winona, Minnesota, to Kansas, came thence to Virginia City, Montana, and finally to Radersburg. Mr. Hossfeld, who was a butcher by trade, established himself in business there and was one of the town's pioneer business men. After leaving St. John's Academy, which he attended for two years, Al Wright learned to be a cow puncher and was a regular cowboy in Jefferson, now Broadwater, County, and was so employed until 1906. He then went to wrangling horses and is still so engaged, being one of the most expert in this line in all of this region. Mr. Wright has branched out and is now an extensive raiser, buyer and seller of horses, mules and jacks. He is a large property owner, having a 240-acre ranch adjoining Townsend, another one of 320 acres twenty miles north of Townsend, and a third, which is twenty miles south of Townsend, and leases 750 acres additional for his stock operations. The comfortable modern house he occupies at Townsend is his property, and he owns another residence at Radersburg. In politics Mr. Wright is a democrat, but aside from exercising his right of suffrage does not participate in public life. A Mason, he maintains membership with Valley Lodge No. 21, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Townsend; Helena Consistory No. 3, Scottish Rite, in which he has been made a thirty-second degree Mason, and Algeria Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Helena, Montana. Mr. Wright also belongs to Radersburg Lodge No. 61, Independent Order of Foresters, and has been a representative to the Grand Lodge of Montana. For some years he has been a stockholder of the Townsend State Bank, and is now on its board of directors, and his connection with it gives it added strength.

In 1890 Mr. Wright was married at Radersburg to Miss Susie Sitton, a daughter of James M. and Rachel (Yates) Sitton, both of whom are now deceased. Mr. Sitton was a farmer of the Gallatin Valley, who came into Montana in 1870. Mr. and Mrs. Wright became the parents of a daughter, Vanga Fay, who was born September 1, 1891, was graduated from the Broadwater High School and attended Notre Dame University at Notre Dame, Indiana. She is now in the internal revenue office at Helena, Montana.

Timothy E. Crowley is a real Montana pioneer, having lived in the territory and state for over forty years. His experiences have given him a knowledge of the development of many localities, though his principal residence has been in Fergus County.

He was born at Brasher Falls, St. Lawrence County, New York, August 17, 1857, a son of John C. and Mary (Hurley) Crowley. His parents were both natives of County Cork, Ireland. His father died in 1883, at the age of eighty, and his mother in 1898. They were married in Ireland and made the voyage to America as their wedding trip. The voyage on an old sailing vessel required nine weeks and six days. They landed at Quebec, and in a few years settled in St. Lawrence County, New York, where John C. Crowley was a pioneer and by dint of hard work made a farm in the wilderness. Their first house was constructed of logs, and the flooring he whipsawed from native timber. Later he built a fine frame house of twelve rooms. He was a hard working man and very able in the management of his business affairs, and before his death had a large and well appointed farm of 480 acres. He never cared for public office, voting as a democrat, and was a member of the Catholic Church. He and his wife had ten children, seven sons and three daughters, three of whom are still living.

Timothy E. Crowley, the sixth child, spent his boyhood days on his father's farm in Western New York. He secured his education there and at the age of twenty-one came to Montana. The year of his arrival was 1878. From Corona, Utah, he came to Helena by stage coach and his first employment was working in the saw mill of A. M. Holter. He was there about three months, and then went to the mines at Belmont. A carpenter by trade, he was employed for about a year in erecting a five-stamp mill. After that he engaged in farming and stock raising near Canton, and on April 8, 1880, located on Spring Creek in what is now Fergus County. Subsequently he was in the merchandise business with the firm of Conrad & Muth at Belmont for about two years. He then engaged in the mercantile business for himself at Maryville, Montana, and on selling out his interests took up the teaming business at Helena. In 1888, having sold his interests at the capital, he returned to Canton and engaged in farming and stock raising. Three years later he made another move, this time locating at Lewistown and engaging in dairying and stock growing. Selling out there, he made his last and permanent move and is now living on his old homestead 2½ miles north of the court house. He has 300 acres, and it is used chiefly as a hay farm. Since 1915 he has been practically retired from the heavier responsibilities of farming. Mr. Crowley is a republican, a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Foresters and is active in the Catholic Church.

May 7, 1882, about four years after he came to Montana, he married Ida May Sears. A large family of fourteen children were born to them, thirteen of whom are living: John E.; Daniel E., who married Nellie C. Kirbey and has three children; Annie F., who is the wife of Benjamin Muggy, is the mother of one child; Ida May, wife of Claud Pentcost, and they have three children: George, who married Ada Jossler and has three children; Clarence S., who enlisted January 9, 1918, and was a captain in the American Expeditionary Forces in France; Mary; Alice; Viola, attending high school at Lewistown; Dorothy,

some practical work. The Government let him know that he was too old for service in the most recent war, but he sent his only son who was in France ten months and on the front line three months. Mr. Sanden was elected as a democrat and served as a member of the Seventh and Ninth Legislative Assembly of Montana. He is a Jeffersonian democrat in political principles, and is also classed as a moderate single taxer. He believes in the taxation of privileges, and that for the successful conduct of the Government only three taxes are necessary, a land tax, income tax and inheritance tax.

Mr. Sanden is a member and director of the Commercial Club of Helena and a director of the Rotary Club. He has been a member of the Helena Public Library Board of Trustees continuously since 1911, and since 1914 has been president of the board. He is a member and former district deputy grand master of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, former treasurer of the Fraternal Order of Eagles and a member of the Woodmen of the World. He was reared a Lutheran and is now a member of the Unitarian Church or Society.

In 1893 at Helena he married Miss Jennie Peterson. Her father, P. J. Peterson, was a pioneer miner in Colorado and later located on his farm near Lawrence, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Sanden have two children: Eugene S., the son, born in 1895, graduated A. B. from Stanford Jr. University in California, and was in the National Army two years, ten months of that time in France. He is now a student at the University of Chicago. The daughter, Florence Sanden, born in 1900, is a student in the Montana University at Missoula.

Frederick A. Lyon. Among those who are justly entitled to be enrolled among the makers of Fergus County is Frederick R. Lyon, whose thirty-eight years of residence in this community have covered the era that marks the entire history of settlement, civilization, progress and final attainment of aims and ambitions. Although born in Ohio, where he had a comfortable home, he early saw the great possibilities which the West afforded, and as a consequence took up his abode in the unsettled region. He possessed no rich inheritance or influential friends to aid and assist him in establishing himself in business, but he was filled with high hopes and a laudable ambition to succeed, and a volition which shrank from no obstacles or difficulties that presented themselves to bar his progress.

Mr. Lyon was born at Columbus, Franklin County, Ohio, December 6, 1848, the second and only surviving child of the three sons and one daughter born to Israel and Theodosia (Vandine) Lyon. His father, who was born in 1808, near Rochester, Monroe County, New York, spent his early days in that state, and was married at Rochester to Theodosia Vandine, who was born there in 1812. In his youth Mr. Lyon had learned the carpenter trade, and upon his removal to Columbus engaged in contracting, a capacity in which he assisted in the building of the Ohio State Capitol at Columbus. Subsequently he held the position of state carpenter for several years, but in 1865 removed to Williamsburg, Iowa County, Iowa, where he followed his business as a carpenter and contractor until within a few years of his death, in 1892, his wife having passed away in the previous year. At the time of his arrival in Iowa County, Mr. Lyon, who was a pioneer of that locality, entered 160 acres of good land, and during the rest of his life combined farming with his other business enterprises. He was first a whig in politics and later a republican, and he and Mrs. Lyon were faithful members of the Baptist Church.

Frederick A. Lyon secured his early education in the public schools of Columbus, Ohio, and was but sixteen years of age when he left home with an elder brother, Mortimer, in April, 1865, and made the difficult journey overland to Williamsburg, Iowa, their father subsequently following them by rail, and then by stage. While living on the 160-acre farm, the youth continued his studies, although he had to walk three miles to attend school. Eventually he entered upon his career as school teacher, and during four winter terms drove five miles each way every day to instruct his classes. During this time he furthered his own educational knowledge by attendance at Grinnell College.

When Mr. Lyon started out as a farmer, it was in Thayer County, Nebraska, where he purchased 360 acres of land, but was unfortunate enough to do so right at the time of the grasshopper invasion. This disgusted him with Nebraska as a farming community and in the spring of 1879 he came to Jefferson County, Montana, traveling by rail from Omaha to the end of the Union Pacific Railway, and on the Oregon Short Line to Idaho Falls, where he took the stage-coach to Clancy, Jefferson County. There he engaged in keeping a roadhouse and dairy, finding plenty of custom among the passengers on the stage-line, but this did not satisfy him, and in 1880 he moved on to Helena, where he remained until the fall of 1882. At that time he went to the Forest Grove, on McDonald Creek, twenty miles from the present site of Lewistown, southeast. Fort Maginnis at that time was the nearest trading point, but Mr. Lyon courageously began his career as a homesteader on what was practically desert land. That proved the nucleus for his operations which have grown and developed and prospered until today he is the owner of 2,000 acres of valuable and productive land, of which he has about 300 acres under cultivation for farming, the remainder being given over to his 250 head of cattle. Mr. Lyon, always progressive, was one of the pioneers in the business of alfalfa growing in Fergus County and has met with much success in this department of agricultural work. He is a republican in his political views, and while he has never cared for public office, was one of the pioneer members of the school board in Fergus County, serving with Granville Stewart and C. L. Coder. In 1918 he served as register for his district during the first draft.

Mr. Lyon was married September 24, 1874, to Mary Elizabeth Jones, who was born near Utica, New York, and to this union there have been born seven children: Walter Hayes; Frank O., who married Mary Shepart and has two children, Margaret and Gerald; Anna Theodosia, wife of Lawrence W. Watson, who has four children, Adena, Lyon, Edward and Mary Ellen; Ida Virginia, the wife of Paul Lirkhand; Hattie E., the wife of C. Callahan, who has two children, Clarissa and Buster; Harry Harrison, who died February 13, 1919, married Essie Pierce and had three children: Myrtle, Marnell and Vernon; and Mervin L., who married Nettie Collins, has two children: Marion and Beryl.

John Nevin. The Nevin family were pioneers in the Melville community of Sweetgrass County, where they have been conspicuous in ranching and other affairs for forty years. It was near Melville that John Nevin, a well-known resident of Big Timber, was born April 12, 1881.

His father, Oswald B. Nevin, was born in New York State in 1840, a son of Benjamin Nevin and

Charles C. Richard E. Roy H.

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a grandson of John Nevin. The Nevin family came from Ireland, where Benjamin Nevin was born. Benjamin acquired a large amount of land near Albany, New York, and spent his last years there. Oswald B. Nevin had a fondness for the romance and adventure of remote and unsettled districts, and spent much of his life out on the frontier. For several years he traveled over the northern provinces as an employe of the Hudson Bay Company. He also served in the Civil war as member of a New York regiment. He came to Montana during the '70s and as a pioneer homesteaded a tract near Melville, later selling his homestead and buying another adjoining ranch, where he lived until his death in September, 1905. He was prominent in affairs in Sweetgrass County and at the time of his death was incumbent of the office of County Commissioner. He was a republican and was affiliated with the Knights of Pythias. Oswald B. Nevin married Mary Whitford, who was born at Winnipeg, Canada, where they married. She died on the home ranch near Melville. She was the mother of ten children: Sarah the oldest died in childhood, the third was also named Sarah and died at the age of seventeen, the ninth was Edward who died when twelve years old, and Richard, the youngest, died at the age of eighteen in California. Ben, second among the children, is a ranchor near Melville, and in that same community reside his brothers, Tom and William, both on ranches, while Dave has a ranch on the Sweetgrass River. The sixth in the family was John and the seventh is Jemima, wife of Harry Manning, a rancher near Lewistown.

John Nevin finished the work of the common schools in Sweetgrass County and he also spent one year in All Hallows Business College at Salt Lake City, Utah. For two years he was a student in the State Agricultural College at Bozeman, and on leaving that institution in 1901 took charge of his father's ranch as administrator and in 1906 sold the property for the benefit of the heirs. He then bought and was part owner with his father-in-law, John Rye, of an immense ranch of 24,000 acres. He lived on it and was active in its management until 1916, when the property was sold. He then made his home at Big Timber, on Sixth Avenue near Anderson Street.

Mr. Nevin passed away August 3, 1920, while managing his ranch on the Sweetgrass River, where he had 6,000 acres devoted to grain and stock raising. He handled blooded stock of different kinds, including sheep.

Mr. Nevin was a republican in politics and a member of the Catholic Church. He had been a stockholder in the Citizens State Bank of Big Timber. In 1905 at Butte he married Miss Bertha S. Rye, daughter of John and Lena (Olesen) Rye. Mrs. Nevin attended a settlement school at Melville. They were the parents of three children: John Brodie, born October 8, 1905; Richard Woodbury, born December 3, 1910; and Sayre Rye, born December 23, 1913.

John Rye, father of Mrs. Nevin, is one of the oldest settlers of Sweetgrass County, and as a retired resident of Big Timber is enjoying the comforts brought by many years of exceptional business activity. He was born near Trondjem, Norway, March 20, 1852. His father Erasmus Rye was born in Norway in 1798 and spent his life in that country, at first as a tailor and later as a farmer and died in 1858. He had been a member of the Regular Norwegian Army and was affiliated with the Lutheran Church. His wife was Bertha Peterson, who was born in Norway in 1818 and after the death of her husband came to America and died at Melville, Montana, in 1904. She had four children, John Rye being the youngest. Peter, the oldest, came to Montana in 1883 and is a retired farmer at Kalispel, Montana. Malina died in Norway, wife of Louis Matthewson, who is a farmer in that country. Olena living at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, is the widow of Sever Stein, who was in the lumber business in Wisconsin.

John Rye attended common schools near Trondjem and to the age of twelve lived on his father's farm and then became a herder of sheep and cattle and worked on the farm until he came to the United States in 1872. His first home was at Menominee, Wisconsin, where he worked in saw mills as a lumberjack, and also had some employment in a store. On coming to Montana in 1883 he located in the Melville community and homesteaded 160 acres. From that quarter section his possessions grew until he had 640 acres. He finally sold his homestead in 1909. In the meantime he had acquired in association with John Nevin the great ranch of 24,000 acres on Fish Creek, and was active in its management for four years. Since 1911 he has lived in Big Timber, but he still own 640 acres at Gibson and runs it as a wheat ranch. His modern home is on Sixth Avenue in Big Timber and he also has three dwelling houses in Billings and 160 acres east of Melville. Mr. Rye is widely known over his home county, having served six years in the office of county commissioner. He is a republican, a member of the Lutheran Church, and is affiliated with Big Timber Lodge, Knights of Pythias. He married at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, in 1874, Miss Lena Johnson, who was born and educated in Norway. She is a member of the Lutheran Church. Mr. and Mrs. Rye have three children: Richard who attended Carlton College at Northfield, Minnesota, and lives on his father's ranch; Olga, wife of William Murer, a merchant at Springdale, Montana; and Bertha, Mrs. John Nevin.

Charles C. Johnston of Mondak is active head of the Roosevelt County Abstract Company, and is also president of the larger organization operating under the familiar title in a number of Montana localities as "Johnson, the Abstract Man." Mr. Johnston personally is one of the leading authorities on land titles in the Northwest and has been a diligent student of land titles nearly all his active life and in many states.

Mr. Johnston was born at Springfield, Ohio, April 8, 1881. The family originally came from England, being among the early colonial settlers of Maryland. Some of the name were American soldiers in the Revolution. His grandfather, Benjamin Johnston, married Marie Hughes, of Kentucky and their three sons were: Henry, foreman of the old Champion Binder Works at Springfield, Ohio; William A.; and Irvin Johnston, a farmer in Ohio.

William A. Johnston, father of Charles C. Johnston, was born in Clark County, Ohio, in 1852, and was well educated. For many years he was a partner in the Kenton Boiler Works at Kenton, Ohio, was a merchant there and elsewhere in Ohio, and subsequently moved to Michigan, where he acquired farming interests in the vicinity of Onawa, where he now makes his home. He married Annabell Barringer. Her father, Jacklin A. Barringer, a retired contractor, was a native of Virginia but was reared in Ohio near Dayton, and married Miss Harriet Styles, of Boston, Massachusetts. Annabell was their youngest child and died at Kenton, Ohio, in 1886. Her children were: William H. and LeRoy Albert, both of Minneapolis, and Charles C.

Charles C. Johnston attended the public schools of Kenton, Ohio, the East Liberty College, and took a commercial course in Lentz College at Dayton. He finished his education when about nineteen years of age, and had already acquired some practical experience as a bookkeeper with the National Cash Register Company. On leaving Dayton he went to Lakota, North Dakota, and was employed as a typist and abstractor with an abstract company, eventually becoming a half owner in the business. Selling out, he returned to Dayton, and there continued his study and interest in abstract work, but became more active in the affairs of the National Cash Register Company. He was secretary of its foreign department, later was promoted to secretary of the inventions department, and then became one of the executive secretaries of the corporation. He was with that well known organization for about five years.

His next field of work was in Texas, where he gained new abstract experience by a year's study in Spanish Grant titles. From there he came to Montana in June, 1910.

At Glasgow Mr. Johnston became associated with R. E. Johnson in abstract work and investment banking. About a year later Mr. R. H. Johnson became associated with them and as they had acquired abstract offices in other cities in the state they became known as "Johnson, THE Abstract Man," as mentioned in the first of this article. R. E. Johnson was then president of the concern, and at his death Charles C. Johnston became executive head. When Roosevelt County was created Mr. Johnston with his partner J. H. Johnson organized the Roosevelt County Abstract Company and Mr. Johnston moved his home to Mondak in March, 1919.

The Johnson organization has compiled numerous sets of county records, including those at Great Falls, Cascade County, Malta in Phillips County, Glasgow in Valley County, Plentywood in Sheridan County, Mondak in Roosevelt County and at Scobey in Daniels County. At the beginning of the World war many of the office force left to enroll with the colors and for this reason the firm sold its records at Great Falls, Malta and Glasgow, but still retains and operates the others. The firm are members of the Montana Abstractors Association and Mr. Johnston is one of the vice presidents of that organization.

He is also president of the Johnson Farm Loan Company of Glasgow, and is interested in the management of the Stevens-Johnston Investment Company of Minneapolis. The Johnson Farm Loan Company made the first farm loan in Valley County, and aside from those made by one local bank did the first farm loan business in Eastern Montana.

Mr. Johnston was reared in a republican home, and cast his first presidential ballot for Colonel Roosevelt in 1904. He has been an active leader in his party in Montana, and for a time served as secretary of the Valley County Republican Central Committee, and for several years was a member of the Glasgow School Board. He became a Mason at Glagow, where he affiliated with the lodge, chapter and commandery, is a member of the Shrine at Helena, and is active in the Knights of Pythias Order, his local membership being at Glasgow and he is deputy grand chancellor of the Northeastern Montana District.

Roy H. Johnson, who has been prominently identified with the business life of Plentywood since its formative period, is the manager of the Sheridan County Abstract Company and a member of the Roosevelt County Abstract Company. The former corporation has transcribed the records of the county, and has its books to date for the making of a complete showing as to titles to all lands within the county. It is a bonded company for the sum of $5,000, a safe and reliable institution for the transaction and sale of Montana's lands.

Mr. Johnson was born in Dexter, Iowa, January 30, 1892, but when he was a lad of seven years he was taken by his parents to Minnesota, where he grew to mature years on farms near Hancock and Alexandria, gaining his education in the meantime in the public schools and a business college at Alexandria. He was a youth of nineteen when he embarked upon his business career, and at the same time became identified with the life and interests of Montana.

Charles F. Johnson, his father, was a native of Sweden, but left his native land for the United States when nineteen years of age. For a time after his arrival he was employed as a wage earner in the Rock Island Arsenal and at Galesburg, Illinois, later was a railroad brakeman, and finally learned the mason's trade and followed that occupation until failing health caused him to give up the work and retire to the farm, depending upon his sons to carry on its work. He became a naturalized citizen of his adopted land, voted with the republican party, and always proved himself a thorough American, in sympathy with its institutions and government. His death occurred at Alexandria, Minnesota, in January, 1916, when he had reached the age of sixty-nine. He had married in Dexter, Iowa, Miss Clara A. Samuelson, who was also a native of Sweden, and they met for the first time at Galesburg, Illinois. She survives her husband, and is the mother of the following children: Albert, who is engaged in farming near Clontarf, Minnesota; Gus F. and Walter R., both residents of Northwood, Iowa; Roy H., of Plentywood, Montana; and Marie C., the deceased wife of R. E. Johnson, the originator of the Johnson interests in the Valley County Abstract Company of Glasgow.

In 1913 Roy H. Johnson arrived in Montana, a young and enthusiastic lad of nineteen years, and he established himself in the embryo Town of Glasgow and entered upon the duties of a clerk and stenographer in the office of R. E. Johnson, the founder of the Valley County Abstract Company. When Sheridan County was created two years later R. E. and C. C. Johnson of Mondak and Roy H. Johnson organized the abstract business in Sheridan County, and in November of that year, 1913, Roy H. Johnson assumed the management of the business and has continued to transact its affairs ever since, save when he wore the uniform of his country as a soldier in training for the World war. The partnership in the Sheridan County Abstract Company was dissolved upon the death of the senior member of the firm, R. E. Johnson. C. C. and Roy H. Johnson are also the owners of the Roosevelt County Abstract Company at Mondak.

With the exception of always casting an intelligent and patriotic ballot and working for the upbuilding of his community Roy H. Johnson has never been an active participant in political affairs. His first presidential vote was given to Colonel Roosevelt, and he became a member of the progressive party in 1912, while in 1916 he supported Hughes for the presidency and is a believer in republican principles. He entered the ranks as a soldier April 23, 1918, enlisting in the United States Marines. He was sent to Mare Island, California, where he remained until June 11 following, when he was transferred to Galveston, Texas, and remained at that camp until discharged in February, 1919. He is a charter member of the Plentywood Post of the American Legion, also its post commander.

Mr. Johnson is unmarried. He was made a Mason in Plentywood in 1915, and he belongs to the Blue Lodge and Chapter of that city, to the Commandery at Glasgow, to the Shrine at Helena, and took the work of the Consistory at Galveston, Texas, in 1918, and belongs to the Scottish Rite bodies there. He is also a member of the Eastern Star in Plentywood. As a Blue Lodge Mason he held the office of secretary, and at the present time he is serving as secretary of the Chapter.

Richard E. (Dick) Johnson was born at Norcross, Minnesota, September 6, 1881, and died at Glasgow, Montana, December 25, 1916.

Mr. Johnson moved to Kensington, Minnesota, in 1888 with his parents, and his early education was obtained in the public schools of Kensington and Minneapolis. Later he attended the Glenwood Academy at Glenwood, Minnesota, where he completed a course in business.

Mr. Johnson first came to Montana in 1899, when he accepted a position with the Lewis-Wedum Company Store at Glasgow, but after a short time returned to Minnesota, where he accepted a position with the Wilcox & Wells Store at Hancock, Minnesota. This proved an important step in his life, as it was there that he met Marie C. Johnson, and the acquaintance formed blossomed into one of the most beautiful and affectionate love stories that we are privileged to see in life. After a few months at Hancock he again returned to Glasgow and reentered the employ of the Lewis-Wedum Company, for which firm he served as bookkeeper and assistant postmaster. This position he held until he was appointed cashier of the Lewis Brothers Bank (later the First National), at Glasgow, which position he held until he resigned in March, 1904.

April 5, 1904, he was married to Marie C. Johnson at her home near Hancock, Minnesota, and there began what was, as near as earth can give, an earthly paradise. At first the young couple lived at Glenwood, Minnesota, where Mr. Johnson engaged in the real estate business, but in the fall moved to Flaxton, North Dakota, where he and associates established the First State Bank, and he was its cashier. The following year they moved to Rolette, North Dakota, where Mrs. Johnson had the distinction of being the first woman in the town. At this place Mr. Johnson was cashier of the First State Bank, and remained in Rolette until January, 1909, when he disposed of his banking interests.

January, 1909, found Mr. Johnson back in Glasgow, this time to stay, as he purchased the abstract of title records of W. J. Pierce and formed the Valley County Abstracting Company, which he later incorporated as the Valley County Abstract Company and became its president. In June, 1910, Charles C. Johnson became associated with him and in April, 1911, Roy H. Johnson came, both of whom were constantly associated with him until his untimely death on Christmas Day, 1916. The firms owned and established by the three Johnsons have always been and still are more popularly known as "Johnson THE Abstractman."

In March, 1913, the Sheridan County Abstract Company was incorporated by the above men, and Mr. Johnson became its president. In March, 1915, a deal was consummated whereby the Johnsons disposed of their interests in the abstract of title records of the Valley County Abstract Company, retaining, however, the farm loan and insurance business, which they incorporated into the Johnson Farm Loan Company, and Mr. Johnson also became its president. Just prior to his death he was instrumental in organizing the Farmers-Stockgrowers Bank of Glasgow, of which he was to have been interested.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Johnson were active in the welfare of the community in which they resided, and were especial boosters for Montana and Glasgow. Mrs. Johnson preceded Mr. Johnson in death, she passing away on September 26, 1914. No children were born to this happy marriage.

Mr. Johnson took a keen interest in public enterprises as well as in politics, but he never held an office. He was a great admirer of "Teddy" Roosevelt, and was a delegate to the National Convention of the progressive party in 1912 at Chicago. Otherwise he was always identified with the republican party.

Mr. Johnson was confirmed in the Lutheran Church, but attended the Congregational Church in Glasgow for a number of years. Prior to his death, however, he became interested in Christian Science. He belonged to the several Masonic bodies, the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Commandery and Eastern Star in Glasgow and the Scottish Rite bodies and Shrine in Helena, Montana, his funeral being in charge of North Star Lodge No. 46, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Glasgow. He also was a member of the Modern Woodmen and Yeomen lodges.

Mr. Johnson's father, Erick H. Johnson, was born December 27, 1842, at Ahus, Sweden, and received his education in Sweden, coming to America in 1863. During the Civil war he served with Company H, 132nd Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and later was a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was postmaster at Kensington, Minnesota, at the time of his death in October, 1903. He was married December 26, 1867, to Miss Ingri Ringhdahl, who preceded him in death in the spring of 1889. Three children were born to this union: Edward H., the eldest, who was accidentally killed while displaying fireworks in Fargo, North Dakota, in June, 1899; Richard E., now deceased; and Ebba V. (Bee) Halgren, of Watertown, Minnesota.

Joseph Peter Zeman, who, for many years, was a prosperous merchant in Wisconsin, came to Montana in 1915, and founded and is president of the principal bank at Ballantine. Mr. Zeman was born near Prague, Bohemia, December 30, 1866. His father, Frank V. Zeman, who was born near the same Bohemian city in 1842, was a stone mason by trade, and in 1867 brought his family to the United States. He settled at Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, and lived there the rest of his life, following his trade and also working as a machinist for a railroad. He died in Prairie du Chien in 1916. He was prominent in municipal affairs in the Wisconsin city, serving as alderman for many years and a member of the school board. He was a democrat and active in the Catholic Church. Frank V. Zeman married Ann Hroch, who was born near Prague in 1842 and is still living at Prairie du Chien. Joseph P. is the oldest of her children; Charles M. was in the clothing business for many years, but is now in the shoe department of the Milwaukee store of Schuster & Company; Mary, who died at Denver, Colorado, September, 1918, was the wife of F. G. Horal who was a carpenter, builder and skilled mechanic in Denver; Annie lives with her mother; Frank died in infancy; Stasia is a teacher at Minneapolis, Minnesota; Frances is the wife of John H. Widman, a hardware merchant of Prairie du Chien, and was a school teacher for many years before her marriage; John F. is in the motorcycle business at Prairie du

Chien; and Alvina, the youngest of the family, died at the age of twenty-one.

Joseph Peter Zeman was an infant when brought to the United States, and grew up and received his education in the parochial and public schools of Prairie du Chien. He left school at the age of fourteen. At that time all of Southwestern Wisconsin was the scene of many busy saw mills and other evidences of the flourishing lumber industry. For two years he worked in a saw mill and for another year was employed in a sash and door factory at Chicago. His longest permanent position in business, however, was in Prairie du Chien where from 1889 to 1915 he was a manufacturing and retailing confectioner.

Mr. Zeman came to Montana in December, 1915, and became president of the Ballantine State Bank and is one of the men most active in the affairs of that city. The Ballantine State Bank has a capital of $20,000 and surplus of $5,000. The other officials are C. T. Garvey, vice president, Hardin, Montana, and C. O. Stout, of Ballantine, also vice president. Mr. Zeman is interested in Montana farming, having a forty-acre irrigated ranch by the schoolhouse on the town site of Ballantine, and also 280 acres of dry farming land two miles south of Ballantine. His modern home is on Cane and Fourth streets.

Mr. Zeman married Miss M. Patricia Garvey of Sheridan, Wyoming, in 1912. She was born in his home city, Prairie du Chien, was educated at St. Mary's Catholic College there, being a graduate in literature and music and took a post-graduate course with the Madames of the Sacred Heart in Omaha. Mrs. Zeman is a talented musician, and taught that art for several years. She is active in the Catholic Church and is a member of the Women's Catholic Order of Foresters. Her father, Christopher Garvey, was born in Ireland in 1834, and came to the United States at the age of sixteen, and for many years was the leading general merchant at Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, where he died in 1894. He was a democrat, and a Catholic. Mrs. Zeman's mother was Maria Prant, who is still living at Prairie du Chien. She was born at Kenosha, Wisconsin. Mrs. Zeman was the oldest of four children. Her sister Stasia is the wife of Dwight T. Chambers, an artist on State Street, in Chicago; Rose Marie is the wife of Dr. F. J. Antoine, a physician at Prairie du Chien and Christopher Trant is cashier of the Stockmen's National Bank at Hardin, Montana.

John H. Booth. The general public has ever taken great pleasure in tracing the history of a man who started on life's career handicapped in many ways, but who, notwithstanding innumerable obstacles, pushed forward manfully and finally reached the goal of success set before him. The career of the gentleman whose name appears above has been full of unusual incidents, some agreeable and others unpleasant, and he is eminently deserving of the title "self-made," for all that he has and is has been gained entirely by his own efforts, without assistance from others.

John H. Booth was born in Liberty, Bedford County, Virginia, February 22, 1850, and is a son of John Curtis Booth. The latter was a native of Connecticut, but established a merchant tailoring business on Canal Street, New York City. He married a Miss Nichols, of Virginia, who died in New York three months after the birth of their son John H. The other children born to that union were as follows: Daniel, who died in California, and Sarah, who became the wife of David S. Holt, of Liberty, Virginia. John C. Booth was afterward married to Margaret Leavenworth, by whom he had a daughter, Henrietta. Mr. Booth died in Sacramento, California, in 1862 and his son John was left to his stepmother for rearing and education. Mrs. Booth subsequently became the wife of Judge Leonard W. Ferris, a Vermont man, who proved a friend of the orphan boy. The stepmother had no such interest, however, and made life at home so uncomfortable for him that in his early teens he left home and took refuge with an old friend of his father in Virginia City.

Mr. Booth's coming to the West was of an unusual and thrilling nature. He was brought here as a child, accompanying his grandmother from New York by boat by way of Panama to San Francisco in 1861, and stopping at Sacramento, where the father had established a business two years before. However, the grandmother on visiting San Francisco and Oakland became dissatisfied with the coast country and wished to return to New York. It was finally decided that young Booth, then in his teens, should return with her and enter school in New York City. They took passage on the "Golden Gate" for the Isthmus, and when almost opposite Mazatlan, Mexico, the ship caught fire and was burned, the grandmother losing her life. The lad remained on the boat until driven into the sea by the fire, when he jumped and was eventually rescued and taken to Mazatlan, where he awaited the coming of the "St. Louis," by which he returned north and to his father at Sacramento.

Mr. Booth was given the opportunity to do some service in the military establishment of the United States during the last years of the Civil war, Judge Ferris securing him a position in the quartermaster's department at Salt Lake City, under Lieutenant Melville, under whom young Booth had attended school at Virginia City. However, the experience was not very satisfactory, as the young man was defrauded out of his capital and his wages by the commander, who disappeared from the fort with his ward's funds. His next employment was at Fort Bridger in 1864, where he was in the cattle business with Dan Leavitt, after whom he worked for W. A. Johnson, of Green River, Wyoming, for five years, at fifty dollars a month. Johnson saw there was more than ordinary ability in the boy, who had also accumulated some property of his own, and he proposed a partnership on such fair terms that Booth accepted, the result being that at the end of seven years, when they divided and settled up, Mr. Johnson paid him about $12,000 in cash. With this capital Booth went to Buffalo, Wyoming, and engaged in the livery business. However, over-confidence in friends and the total loss of his stable by fire so reduced his resources that he abandoned the business and the town. He then made the journey from Buffalo to Miles City, Montana, by horseback and became a cowboy for the Murphy Cattle Company, with whom he was employed for three years. He then formed a partnership with W. F. Jordan in the retail liquor business at Ekalaka, Mr. Booth taking charge of the business and conducting it until 1910, when he sold out. He then formed another partnership and became interested in a ranch eleven miles southeast of Ekalaka, though he retained his residence in the village. In 1915 Mr. Booth was appointed postmaster of Ekalaka, holding the office for four and a half years, or until January 1, 1919, though he had tendered his resignation in the previous October. In the following March, Mr. Booth engaged in the confectionery and tobacco business in what is known as the Postoffice Store, in a building erected by himself, and which business he is still conducting.

Though a man of unpretentious demeanor, Mr. Booth possesses qualities which attract men, and he enjoys the respect and good will of the people of the community to a degree that indicates him to be a man of some merit. He is public spirited and gives his support to every movement for the advancement of the community in any way.

Horace G. Lantis. It is generally considered by those in the habit of superficial thinking that the history of so-called great men only is worthy of preservation, and that little merit exists among the masses to call forth the praise of the historian or the cheers and appreciation of mankind. A greater mistake was never made. No man is great in all things, and very few are great in many things. Many by a lucky stroke achieve lasting fame who before that had no reputation beyond immediate neighborhoods. It is not a history of the lucky stroke which benefits humanity most, but the long study and effort which made the lucky stroke possible. It is the preliminary work, the method, that serves as a guide for the success of others. Among those in Carter County who have achieved success along steady lines of action is the subject of this review.

Horace G. Lantis was born at Newton, Kansas, July 8, 1886, a son of Moses and Cornelia (Feighner) Lantis. Moses Lantis was a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1836, but in childhood was taken by his parents to Tazewell County, Illinois, where he grew to manhood and was educated. During the Civil war he was in the West, mining and fighting Indians from Puget Sound to the mouth of the Yellowstone River. He was over the west coast from old Mexico up through California, and covered the Rocky Mountain region. His wife was of Scotch ancestry, and was born in Ohio in 1854. To Moses and Cornelia Lantis were born the following children: Effie, the widow of Henry Guiot, of Peabody, Kansas; Addie, wife of John W. Eilert, of Carter County, Montana; Homer, deceased; Lewis H., of Camp Crook, South Dakota; Alonzo M., also of Camp Crook; Bessie, the wife of Harry Eves, of Wichita, Kansas; Horace G., the immediate subject of this review; Almeda R., wife of James B. Armstrong, a ranchman of Carter County; and Laura E., the wife of Robert Livingston, of Ekalaka.

Horace G. Lantis had but little opportunity to secure a school education, but he has been a close student of nature and a careful observer, so that he has acquired a comprehensive fund of general information. His early life in Montana was spent as a cowboy on the range. In 1902 he came to what is now Carter County. At that time Custer County embraced all this region of the state, and he began his career in what was known as the Long-pine Division of the Sioux National Forest, at the head of Speelmon Creek, and at that time unsurveyed land. When the Lantis boys first located there they engaged in ranching. Horace G. was then but a lad of sixteen years, and until 1907 he aided his father on the ranch. In that year the Lantis brothers established a saw mill in that region and manufactured all kinds and dimensions of lumber, operating a planing mill in connection with it. Horace Lantis remained a partner in the enterprise until in April, 1909, when he went to Dakota and entered a homestead near Camp Crook. He maintained his home there until he proved up on it, built himself a log house 18 by 18 feet in size, and he raised a good crop each of the three years he was there.

Leaving his homestead, Mr. Lantis removed to the Ekalaka division of the Sioux National Forest, locating a saw mill at the head of Mussell Creek. He operated at that site from June, 1911, to April, 1914, when he moved the plant to Allenbaugh Springs, where he continued the manufacture of lumber until the spring of 1919, when he leased the mill and became a resident of Ekalaka. Here he engaged in the lumber business, stocking his yard from his old mill plant and adding several cars of commercial material. At that time he associated himself with C. G. Rickard, and they are doing a prosperous business. Besides being general dealers in lumber they also deal in building lots and have erected a number of houses on their lots, which they then sell, and in this way they have contributed in a very definite way to the upbuilding and improvement of Ekalaka. Mr. Lantis is also a stockholder in the Ekalaka Amusement Company.

Horace G. Lantis was married in November, 1909, to Callie Armstrong, a daughter of Marion Armstrong, who came to Montana in 1905 from Amarillo, Texas, being now a prosperous sheep ranchman here. To Mr. and Mrs. Lantis have been born four children: Ralph and Ruth, twins, Helen and Mildred. Politically Mr. Lantis is a democrat, though he does not take a very active part in public affairs. Personally he is a man of fine qualities of character, and to a marked degree enjoys the confidence and good will of the people of his community, for he has consistently stood at all times for the welfare of the people.